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THE GRANITE MONTHLY

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE MAGAZINE

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1919

THE
GRANITE MONTHLY
NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE MAGAZINE



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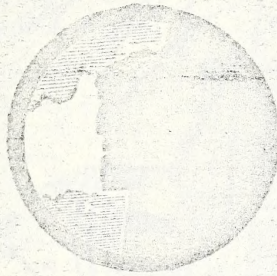
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IN THIS NUMBER:

New Hampshire Needs a State Budget

By Former Governor R. H. Spaulding

HARLAN C. PEARSON, Publisher

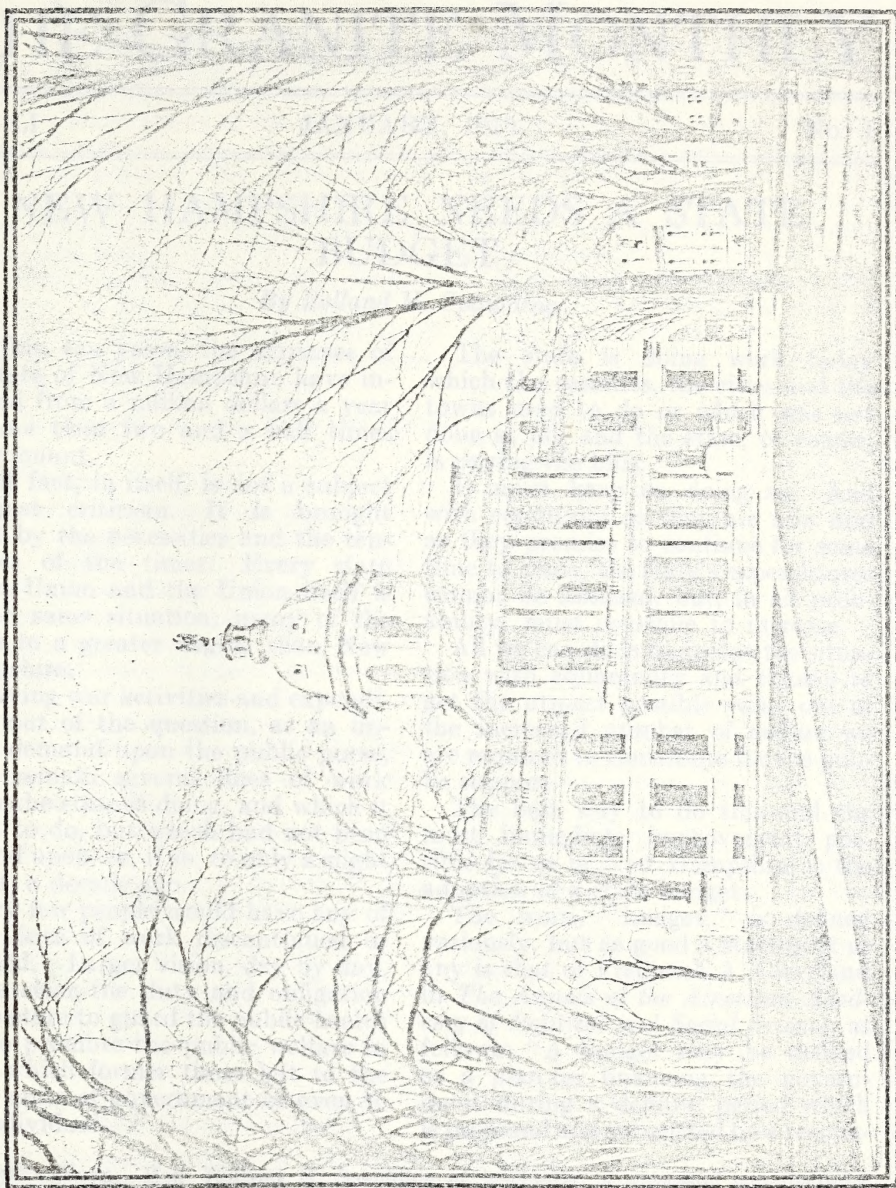
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No. 1

NEW HAMPSHIRE NEEDS A STATE BUDGET

By Rolland H. Spaulding

Within ten years, the expenses of the state of New Hampshire have increased from a million dollars a year to more than two and a half times that amount.

This fact, in itself, is not a subject for just criticism. It is brought about by the necessities and the tendencies of the times. Every state in the Union and the Union itself is in the same situation, many of the states to a greater degree than New Hampshire.

Leaving war activities and expenditures out of the question, as an unusual demand upon the public purse, there remain several lines of work which the state is doing, and which it ought to do, but which had not been entered upon, or, if so, to only a slight extent, a decade ago.

Very few people would have any of these lines of work discontinued or lessened. Larger vision, day by day, makes clear the duty and obligation of the state to guard the public health and to promote the public welfare in ways which former times left to the lesser units of government or even to the individual.

The state is doing work today which the counties, the cities and the towns used to do or which was not done at all; and the state, of course, is paying the bills.

It must keep on doing so. And with conditions as they are now and as they promise to continue for some time to come, the state's expenditures cannot be lessened, but, in all probability, must continue to increase.

All we can do is to accept the situation with equanimity and resolve to get the utmost possible value out of the increased number of dollars we are required to contribute for the public support.

The best way to do this and the most immediate improvement possible for us in New Hampshire is the adoption of a state budget.

The word, "budget," is defined variously, but as good a statement as any is that of Frederick A. Cleveland in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, as follows: "A budget may be defined as a plan for financing the government during a definite period which is prepared and submitted by a respon-

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Hon. Rolland H. Spaulding of Rochester, a successful manufacturer, noted for the independence of his views and the strength of his convictions in matters of public welfare, was governor of New Hampshire in the years 1915 and 1916. Through his influence and during his administration reforms were effected in the city and town finances of the state from which great benefits have resulted. Uniform methods of accounting, adequate responsibility for trust funds, public debts bonded on an honest and economical basis have increased the credit of the units of government in New Hampshire to a wonderful degree. In this article ex-Governor Spaulding shows a way for getting better value out of our state expenditures, which is worthy the careful attention of all taxpayers and their representatives.

sible executive to a representative body whose approval and authorization are necessary before the plan may be executed."

"A budget is essential if there is to be a proper balance between revenue and expenditures and in order to give the representatives of the people adequate control over expenditures," says the report to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1917 by its commission to compile information and data.

Most writers upon the budget system in the United States fail to give the state of New Hampshire credit for any advance whatever upon this line, but this is an error.

Chapter 10 of our Laws of 1909 says:

"SECTION 1. The chief of each department of the state government, each state board of commissioners, the trustees or managers of each state institution, and all agents of the state in charge of public works shall on or before February 15, 1909, file with the state treasurer estimates in detail of the amounts required by their respective departments, boards and institutions for each of the fiscal years ending August 31, 1910, and August 31, 1911.

"SECT. 2. Similar estimates shall be filed with the state treasurer, for each biennial period, on or before the first day of January preceding each legislative session.

"SECT. 3. Such estimates shall be submitted to the appropriations committee of the House of Representatives, who shall seasonably prepare and introduce an appropriation bill or bills to provide for the necessities of the state for each biennial period."

At the same session of the Legislature all annual standing appropriations were repealed and the authorization of, and provision for, all state expenditures centered, rightly, in this one procedure.

The state treasurers have discharged their duties faithfully and efficiently

under this act, as under all others, and have rendered to the Legislatures at the time designated complete statements, classified by departments, of the actual expenses of all state departments and institutions, of appropriations available, and of all requests for appropriations, regular and special.

These requests are made and these figures are forwarded, and here is one great defect of the system, precisely as they are made by the heads of departments.

Each head asks, of course, for all the money he thinks he may need during the next two years, and he would be more than human, if, in making his estimates, he did not take into consideration the probable cutting down and paring off which they will undergo in the Legislature, if the future might be judged by the past.

"How much do you want?" and "I'll give you so much" have been as characteristic of legislative appropriations as of horse trades, in New Hampshire in the past.

This undignified, to use a mild word, relation between state departments and legislative committees in New Hampshire is disliked by the former for another good reason.

Even the department head who has shrewdly and with forethought swelled his estimates to take care of the inevitable cut often finds himself and his work sorely wounded by having the legislative committee do its operating on a part of his schedule which he had not anticipated. The pound of flesh sometimes is taken from too near the heart of the subject.

To such an extent was this the case at the legislative session of 1917 that when the House of Representatives appropriation committee was ready to report and the worst was known in regard to what it had done, the heads of state departments formed in a body, moved in procession to the executive chamber and pleaded with the governor to save the financial lives of some of their projects and lines of work.

This the governor was able to do to some extent, unofficially; but so far as his power in the matter under the laws and constitution extends all he could have done would be to veto the entire appropriation bill and to withhold his approval until the various items in it had been adjusted in accordance with his wishes.

There have been times when governors have been sorely tempted to do that very thing, but it never has been done, and with the adoption of an up-to-date budget plan it never need be done.

The state of Maryland has gone so far as to make the budget plan of state finance a part of its constitution by vote of the people in November, 1916, and several other states have the same step under consideration; but it is to be doubted if New Hampshire, with its well-known and on many accounts commendable conservatism in regard to constitutional changes will go so far as that.

What it should do, however, and from this proposition no dissent is heard anywhere, is to so amend the constitution that the governor can veto individual items in appropriation bills without requiring the reconsideration of the whole measure. When President Albert O. Brown of the Constitutional Convention of 1918 calls that body together again within a year after the signing of a peace treaty, it is to be hoped that one of the amendments which it will propose to the people of the state for ratification may be this one in regard to appropriation bills.

It may be of interest, however, to consider briefly the how and why of Maryland's action in becoming the first state in the Union to make a financial budget requirement a part of her constitution. To put it baldly, Maryland in 1915 found herself bankrupt. She was out of cash and she owed a million and a half dollars of current bills with no provision for their payment. The people demanded that something be done.

That something was the appointment of a commission to prepare a new plan of state finances. That commission was headed by Professor Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University, and it did its work so well as to attract national attention. Governor Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire in his inaugural message of January 4, 1917, recommended the report of this commission to the attention of the Legislature of this state, but there is nothing to indicate that his recommendation was heeded.

The people of Maryland, however, gave attention to the report, thoroughly approved of it and, as has been said, voted it into the constitution of the state.

It calls for the preparation of a budget containing a complete statement of the revenues and expenditures of the two years next preceding and also a proposed plan of expenditures and revenues for the coming two years. In addition there must be an exact statement of assets, liabilities, reserves, surpluses or deficits of the state. This program must be prepared by the governor, who has the right and, if called upon, must regard it as his duty, to appear before the Legislature and explain and advocate his budget.

Before the Maryland Legislature can act on any appropriation bills it must consider the governor's budget. It can reduce, but not increase, the amounts which he demands to meet the expenses of the state. Only after it has passed this budget, as proposed or amended, can the Legislature pass additional bills calling for expenditures.

Charles A. Beard, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York, writing of this Maryland movement and describing its success in actual practice in the year 1918, says: "Under the leadership of an able governor, who took his task seriously, and went at his work in a businesslike way, the State of Maryland has been able, so to speak, to

take its goods away from the pawnbroker's shop. It knows where it stands. It works to plans. It follows simple and elementary principles of good management, common sense. The wonder is that it has taken so long to discover the obvious."

While Maryland has gone the farthest of any state along the road of financial reform by executive budget making, there are twenty-two other states which have taken longer or shorter steps towards the same end, and the heaven is working in almost all the rest.

Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio and Utah have statutory provisions for executive budget systems.

In New Jersey all requests for appropriations must be made to the governor before November 15 and he transmits his decisions in regard to them to the Legislature in the form of a special message on the second Tuesday in January. To this message he may make later additions, if he sees fit, but provision is made that all appropriations shall be included in a "General Appropriation Bill," and it is the intent of the act that no supplemental, deficiency or incidental bills shall be considered. No limitation is placed upon the Legislature in considering the governor's budget and that body may increase as well as strike out or reduce items that are recommended. The Kansas law is similar to that of New Jersey.

Under the Ohio law, which is less detailed and specific than the others mentioned, the governor is given authority, of which he has taken advantage, to appoint a budget commissioner, who compiles the necessary data for the governor's use and advises with him in regard to his recommendations.

An interesting feature of the Nebraska law requires the governor to give brief reasons for each item of expenditure in which the proposed appropriation is different from that of the previous biennial period. Min-

nesota requires that the budget bill be submitted to the legislature not later than February 1.

Massachusetts did not take formal action in the matter of an executive budget until 1918 although much of its procedure, like New Hampshire's, had been on that line. The Bay State Legislature of 1917 created a joint special committee on finances and budget procedure which submitted a bill, "To establish a budget system for the Commonwealth," which became Chapter 244 of the General Acts of 1918.

This act provides that the heads of all state activities shall submit to the supervisor of administration, on or before October 15, in each year, their estimates for the coming year, and that the auditor shall compile the same, together with a statement of "his estimates for the ordinary and other revenue of the Commonwealth" and "a statement of the free and unencumbered cash balance and other resources available for appropriations."

The supervisor of administration thereupon prepares a budget for the governor who submits it to the General Court not later than the second Wednesday in January. It must include in detail "definite recommendations of the Governor relative to the amounts which should be appropriated" and as to the financing of the expenditures thus recommended.

Other states which have a budget system, but in which the executive is not the central figure, usually have a budget board or commission, which includes the leading executive officers of the state and the chairmen of the finance committees of the Legislature. This is the Wisconsin plan, the first budget system adopted in this country, and has been copied by New York, Connecticut, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont and Washington. Later developments are away from this type and towards the executive budget system, now favored by the principal authorities on government finance.

But New Hampshire, because of the extent to which Vermont conditions and problems resemble our own, may be interested especially in a brief outline of the Green Mountain law on this point. Across the Connecticut a law enacted in 1915 provides for a state budget committee composed of the governor, auditor, state treasurer, chairman of the finance committee of the Senate, chairman of the appropriations committee of the House, chairman of the ways and means committee of the House and the state purchasing agent. The governor is chairman of the committee and the auditor is the secretary.

All heads of departments, boards, institutions, etc., are required to report during the month of October to the secretary of the budget committee the amounts required by their departments for the ensuing two years and the amounts appropriated and expended for the current year and for the two preceding fiscal periods. The budget committee also receives statements from any individual, corporation, association or institution desiring an appropriation. Any person having a claim against the state is likewise requested to file a statement of the amount of such claim.

The budget committee then proceeds to prepare the budget, being required, whenever there is a difference between the requests made by a department and the recommendations of the committee, to explain the reasons for the change. The budget report, when completed, must be printed and sent to each member-elect of the incoming Legislature and to the clerk of each town before December 10; and when the Legislature convenes and has organized it shall be presented to the newly organized committee on the budget.

Since the houses of the incoming Legislature may appoint new chairmen of the committees on finance, ways and means and appropriations and thus change the membership of

the budget committee which drew up the tentative budget, the act provides that the newly formed budget committee shall have power to review the budget as originally prepared. With this end in view, provision is made that the newly formed budget committee shall at the beginning of the legislative session receive the tentative budget from the outgoing committee and after examination shall make such revision as it deems advisable and draw up a consolidated statement of the estimated income and expenditures as finally agreed upon.

Readers who may be interested in securing more information about the budget systems of the various states and of some cities than it is possible to give in the limited space here available, can consult Volume LXII (November, 1915) of *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, and Bulletin No. 2, "State Budget Systems in the United States," submitted to the Massachusetts constitutional convention by the commission to compile information and data for the use of the convention. Each of these publications has been mentioned previously in this article and from them liberal extracts have been made by the present writer. The Massachusetts report includes a very useful bibliography of the subject, brought up to the present year.

It will be noted that whether the executive budget system or the budget committee system is in force, there are some features common to both. Every department head, for instance, not only can, but must, prepare and present his estimates for the future cost of his work. He must be ready to answer questions as to the whys and the wherefores of his figures. He must show where the state will get value received for the dollars he proposes to expend. On the other hand by this procedure he is guaranteed against having his estimates ruthlessly chopped, maimed and mangled

by men in authority who are without exact knowledge as to what his various items mean and what difference their reduction or elimination would bring about in the accomplishment of the state's work. The usefulness of public hearings in this connection is self-evident.

Another good result which is sure to come from the competent enforcement of either kind of a budget system is earlier action by the Legislature in the matter of appropriations and in all probability an earlier final adjournment of the General Court. In New Hampshire, in 1917, when the legislative session began January 3, it was fifteen weeks later, on April 11, when the general appropriation bill was introduced into the House of Representatives. One week later the session ended.

The following week some of those interested in certain projects of state work found that while bills authorizing the work had been enacted into law, the funds for carrying them into effect had been omitted from the appropriation bill; and these persons compared themselves with the well-known darling daughter, who was allowed to go out to swim, but mustn't go near the water.

On the whole, New Hampshire has not suffered greatly, thus far, from her lack of a better budget system. She has been very fortunate in the character and ability of the men who have administered her financial affairs. The late Colonel Solon A. Carter, so long state treasurer, was a remarkable man in his line, and, as has been said, made a budget beginning in New Hampshire. His successors have maintained and are maintaining his standard. Almost all of the governors of the state have been men of business training, and have administered state affairs, so far as was in their power, on good business lines.

It is probable that no other state can equal the record of New Hampshire in having at the head of its

principal legislative committee on finance a man who has served thirty years in the Legislature, has been a member of the appropriations committee for twelve years, its chairman in eight of them and its most influential member in the other four. It is said that the gentleman in question, Colonel James E. French, who is elected to the Legislature every two years by the unanimous vote of the town of Moultonboro, has provided in his will that upon his tombstone shall be carved the epitaph, "He saved the state of New Hampshire a lot of money." And whether the story is true or not, the epitaph certainly would be.

There are those who complain that Mr. French regards the tree of New Hampshire state finance as too much his own personal property, and that while he is willing others should water it and fertilize it and pick its fruit, the process of pruning is one that he keeps for himself and in which he uses very sharp shears. They say he is too severe in refusing to allow any growth of the tree for ornamental purposes. They say that now and then in his pruning he cuts off or trims too closely a branch bearing, or about to bear, valuable fruit. They say that he is too much opposed to growing new scions upon the old stock, even when experience elsewhere has shown their value.

But it must be admitted that the old tree is kept in the best of health by his care and that when any of its fruit in the shape of state bonds is sold in the open market it brings the highest price.

At this writing Colonel French is approaching the subject of state finance from a new angle as a member of a special recess committee of the Legislature of 1917, charged with the duty of investigating the whole subject of the revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth with instructions to report recommendations in that relation to the Legislature of 1919.

The other members of the committee, appointed by Governor Henry W. Keyes in accordance with the terms of the concurrent resolution of the General Court, are Senator Clarence M. Collins of Danville, Representative Benjamin W. Couch of Concord, chairman of the House committee on the judiciary, Representative James F. Brennan of Peterboro, and Representative and Senator-elect Richard H. Horan of Manchester. The make-up of the committee insures a valuable report as the result of its deliberations and it is possible that the first step in the way of further budget reform in New Hampshire may be among its results. The step may be taken, also, as the result of a renewal by Governor Keyes in his valedictory of the suggestion which he made in his inaugural for the consideration in New Hampshire of the Maryland idea. It may come through its inclusion by Governor-elect Bartlett in the forward-looking program of his inaugural address.

How it comes matters not, but that it should come is of real importance to the state of New Hampshire.

It is true that it has not reached Washington as yet, but this fact merely ranks budget reform among the many improvements in government made by the states as individuals before the central authority has seen the light.

And so far as that goes there have been those at the national capital keen enough to see the faults of the present financial procedure there and wise enough to recommend the proper remedy.

In 1910 President William H. Taft selected a commission on economy and efficiency to study the methods employed by the Federal Government in the transaction of its business, methods which, according to Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, wasted three hundred million dollars a year of the people's money.

This commission soon discovered that "a very conspicuous cause of inefficiency and waste is inadequate

provision for getting before Congress annually a definite budget, that is, a concrete and well-considered program or prospectus of work to be financed."

And on June 27, 1912, President Taft sent a message to Congress, transmitting, with his approval, the report of the commission, entitled, "The Need for a National Budget." This document, says Doctor Beard, "was a temperate and convincing condemnation of the financial methods of the Federal Government and a clear-cut demand for a positive budget system."

For half a dozen years now it has been gathering dust in the archives of Congress, but meanwhile its spirit has gone marching on through the country, and there are indications that before long it will be back in Washington again, this time backed by an irresistible public sentiment in its favor.

It is the fact rather than the form of budget procedure which it is important for New Hampshire to consider at once.

It is very likely that satisfactory work would be done here by a commission made up on the Vermont model to which allusion has been made and which preserves the essential features of early estimate, wise and impartial consideration and authoritative report. Expert opinion, however, is all in favor of the executive budget.

Says Rufus E. Miles, director of the Ohio Institute for Public Efficiency: "By whom shall the departmental data be reviewed, modified, correlated, and united into a homogeneous whole? Among the considerations in favor of placing this function in the hands of the chief executive may be mentioned the following:

"(1) By reason of the manner of his election, he represents the entire citizenship and not merely a section of it.

"(2) There is now an increasing tendency in city, state and nation, to

hold the chief executive responsible for the policy of the government as a whole.

"(3) It is a part of the regular duty of the chief executive to understand, correlate and supervise the work of the various administrative departments, which constitute the bulk of governmental work.

"(4) It would be loose organization to have such departments dealing directly with the Legislature independently of their chief, who is responsible for them.

"(5) When the program contained in a budget formulated by the chief executive is approved by the Legislature, the most definite and concen-

trated responsibility possible is placed upon him to carry out that program as set forth therein."

Because of the precedent in New Hampshire against the reelection of governors it might be wise to provide for the framing of the budget by the outgoing governor, but with the cooperation and approval of the incoming governor, thus making use of the experience of the one and the authority of the other.

The main thing is to get a real budget, however framed and executed. New Hampshire needs it and will not be as happy and well off as she might be until she gets it.

ENGLAND

By Alice Brown

Not for the green of her myriad leaves,
 Heavy with dews of dawn;
 Not for the web her cloud-wrack weaves,
 Dark and bright, over low-hung eaves
 Storied castle and scarp and lawn;
 Not for her larks, outsinging the sun,
 Gold on gold, in melodic flight;
 Nor the bird of mystery, known of none
 Who hunt her by day, the authentic one,
 Interpreter of the night;
 Not for her leisured water ways,
 Her fringes of circling foam,
 Nor the lingering light of her long, sweet days,
 Is she mother of millions of souls of men,
 Keeper of keys of their hearts' true home.
 Hail to her! hail to her! hail her again!
 England! England! mother of men!

Look where she sits in her sturdy pride,
 Zoned by the sounding sea.
 The nurse that suckled her towers beside,
 Old as Destiny, young, like a bride;
 Liberty, wind of the world, is she—
 Chanting the paean of England's dead,
 Burnt on the brim of her shield's bright gold.
 And the brave of yesterday, they who bled
 In the breathless last assault she led
 Are no less than the names of old.

These are England's witnesses, heart of her heart,
 Sinew and thew of her, blood and bone,
 Of her pride the peak and her pain a part,
 Equals in valor, from city or fen,
 Each man to the fray though he fight alone.
 Hail to her! hail to her! hail her again!
 England! England! mother of men!

O giant mother ribbed of the rock
 Cooled out of primal fires!
 Beacon goddess, when mad winds mock,
 Battering, buffeting, shock on shock,
 At the ark of a world's desires!
 Fair is she as a mother is fair,
 The twilight star of dreams in her eyes,
 Roses and thyme on her shadowy hair,
 The faint fine circlet glimmering there
 Down-dropt from immortal skies.
 The good earth smiles from her smiling mouth.
 Her hands are the warders of sick and strong.
 Wine of the north and sweet of the south
 Is her breath, when, over her wizard pen,
 She chants her children their natal song.
 Hail to her! hail to her! hail her again!
 England! England! mother of men!

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Miss Alice Brown, born in Hampton Falls, has achieved the most eminent success in literature of any living native of New Hampshire. Critics assign a high place in American fiction to her stories of New England rural life and in verse and drama, also, she has won laurels. Her tribute to England, printed above, was published first in the *Boston Herald* of recent date.

HONOR FOR SON OF EXETER

Mr. John E. Gardner, electrical engineer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, was elected president of the Association of Railway Electrical Engineers at its annual meeting held in Chicago, last month. Mr. Gardner, says the *Railway Electrical Engineer*, was born at Exeter, in 1882. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1900 and from Harvard four years later, following which he entered the service of the General Electric Company at its Lynn works where he was engaged in motor testing and steam and gas turbine research work. In 1905, he resigned to go with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy as

special apprentice, in which capacity he was engaged on locomotive testing and miscellaneous laboratory work. Later he was consecutively employed in locomotive erecting, in the machine shops, car shop, drafting rooms and machinery installation. In 1909, when the Burlington first began to install electric lights on its suburban and through trains he was employed on work of this character at the Aurora shops and also on special work on the staff of the shop superintendent until 1911, at which time he was transferred to the office of mechanical engineer on special construction work. On March 1, 1913, he was appointed electrical engineer of that road.

LIERT. ARCHIBALD LAVENDER SMITH

Address by Rev. E. D. Tuck at a Memorial Service on Sunday,

February 11, 1917, at the

First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.



LIUTENANT ARCHIBALD L. SMITH

LIEUT. ARCHIBALD LAVENDER SMITH

Address by Rev. E. D. Towle at a Memorial Service on Sunday,
December 1, 1918, at the Smith Memorial Church in
Hillsborough, N. H.

Four years ago we believed that the heart of young America was in the right place. We hoped also that the teachings of the fathers had not been without effect. Now we know that Washington and Lincoln still live.

Of the vast host of clear-eyed, truthful, loyal, chivalrous young men who have gone forth to fight our battles, we have gathered to do honor to one known of all present, admired by all, loved by all.

Many of you have been acquainted with him as long as I, that is, all his life.

The years pass so rapidly that it is hard to realize that had he lived he would be thirty years old the coming February first. Born at Hillsborough Bridge, the elder son of Gov. John Butler and Emma E. Lavender Smith, he belonged to Hillsborough in a peculiar sense.

Father and grandfather had been closely identified with the community's interests in all their phases.

It could not be but that he should be known of all. It was the endearing name of Archie by which he was called in infancy, boyhood and manhood, and when the sad news of his sudden taking off in a distant land spread from house to house along every road and path of his beloved town, it was still the same tender, affectionate name made familiar in early days that all employed.

Little incidents of his boyhood will occur to many. I recall when he was a lad to whom travel in his own country and even abroad was open, that he preferred New Hampshire's hills, and how to a group of boys praising their own towns and distant states, he turned with eagerness and sought to know if they had ever visited the "Bridge."

From the local schools he went to Noble and Greenough's preparatory school and thence to Harvard, graduating in the class of 1911.

He was married to Miss Madeleine Fellows of Manchester, N. H., November 1, 1916. The glad tidings of the birth of a son, born August 2, and named John Butler, reached him in camp in France.

After leaving college the intimate training received by both sons, under the immediate supervision of their father, qualified them upon his death to assume the care of the family's widely extended business interests. Never rugged he yet had kept himself equal to his work through his love of outdoor life, being especially expert in horsemanship.

Then came the call that startled a self-complacent world. How he met the call you remember. For him the life of camp and battlefield had no attraction. He was not deceived as to what it all meant. He weighed the future with the present and the glamor of war held nothing to compare with what was already his. It was all against his temperament, his training, his ideals. No overflow of animal spirits could carry him easily out of the old life into the new. But duty called and he answered.

He enlisted in the Quartermaster's Department August 7, 1917, and was attached to the 301st Company, Motor Supply Train 401. Upon arrival in France he wrote his mother, "Dec. 5th, 12:40 A. M., our ship sailed out of New York harbor and landed us at San Nazarre."

He remained in France until his death, August 21, when after a single day's illness he "went West." He had written home: "I am gradually get-

ting accustomed to my new work. Upon this office devolves jurisdiction over all motor vehicles, repair shops, reserve parks, storage depots and operating personnel through the section. I know that it will prove interesting work."

It is gratifying to learn that his faithfulness and ability have been recognized by his superiors, a lieutenant's commission having been announced almost simultaneously with the news of his death. How exacting his task was may be learned from this extract from one of his letters, "The last and the first days of the months are busy days in Army offices, pay-rolls, strength reports, ration-returns and rosters all require much care and consideration and endless hours of work."

Concerning the part he played in this critical period of the world's life, a soldier-friend in Europe wrote, "He is doing a wonderful work and doing it well." His will to serve was stronger than his bodily strength. Doubly great then is the meed of praise that is his due.

In Archibald Smith flowered the finest traits of New England culture. The commandment to "honor thy father and thy mother" never was more sacredly kept. It was the keynote of his being. The signal conscientiousness manifested in his devoted attachment to brother and aunt as well as parents was the most pronounced feature of his character.

Modest, reverent, teachable, respecting the rights of others, but never self-assertive, he grew in wisdom and power until the end. With what distinctness are the very depths of his teachable nature revealed in the well-remembered words, spoken at the beginning of his business career: "I may not seem to be doing anything. I am just listening to father." His careful thoughtfulness, which weighed all things most scrupulously, was carried into every relation of life.

A beautiful courtesy lent distinction to his bearing. No one, rich or

poor, wise or ignorant, ever felt that the just respect due him was denied.

His innate refinement kept him from the coarser things, but pure democracy, for which he died, was also something by which he had always lived.

Reserved and self-contained as he may have seemed to strangers, those closest to him recognized how deep and warm were his affections. The love manifest in the inner circles of the home was transformed beyond their boundaries into undying friendship for his comrades.

Many a youthful soul has laid down his life for his native France, England, Belgium or Italy. Many another valiant boy from America has crossed the wide seas to fight and die by their side. But nowhere, on sea or land, or in the air, has a more knightly spirit answered to the summons of death than Archibald Lavender Smith.

We are told that the young men, who comprise our armies overseas, are to return to their homes, grander men than when they left them, because they have been baptized into a consciousness of the spiritual realities of existence. No doubt Archibald, had he lived to come back, would have returned with his realization of the religious value of life deeply enhanced. But when he left home, he marched away, not only a soldier of his country, but a soldier of the cross as well. Let me quote these characteristic words sent home: "I am thankful that you and my beloved father taught me the way and the wisdom of the Christian life. I am trying to live up to my ideals. It may be, that I will be called upon, to lay down my life, in this great struggle. I do not fear death, but I want to live for my loved ones."

From childhood up religion was a reality to him. He united with the Hillsborough Church September 10, 1905. I can see in memory, you too can see, the tall willow figure moving graciously along these aisles, welcoming all who came. He could not

but have carried his religion with him, for it was a part of himself.

I have been proud this last year to think that the noble-minded young men of England and of France whom he might meet would find before them a typical young American at his best. He was the royal product of the democratic American home, community and church. He embodied American idealism. In an army that makes no distinction between rich and poor, Archibald marched side by side with his comrades.

He was conscious of what he was giving. He had much to give and he gave all, for he had learned that service of humanity crowned with love to God is the sum total of life's meaning. Last January he wrote: "I know what it is like to have a sense of duty calling you in two directions at once. If your soul is sincere, you must yield to the stronger call. That is what I did, and I found it to be a problem." (In letter of January 3.)

Amid the host of high-minded American boys, that have swept across the fields of France, or searched the ocean depths, or climbed the heights above the earth, there is not one more noble than he whom his native town crowns with loving honor today. Of perfect integrity, true as steel, unspoiled by prosperity, this young man, who kept the commandment to honor father and mother, should, we feel, have received the promise that "thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." But his memory will be long in the land.

The bell of Smith Memorial Church will sound sweeter as the years go by.

His spirit and the spirits of his brave companions who have gone forth from Hillsborough to die in the cause of humanity will become a part of the very air we breathe. The roads about his native village, the hills and lakes and streams, with which he was so closely associated, will grow more beautiful. He will live, too, a source of inspiration in every word of truth and every act of right and liberty of this town.

Had he returned there is no honor that could come to him equal to the honor that has overtaken him in a foreign land and crowned in death.

Tradition has it that Lafayette requested that soil from Bunker Hill be brought to France for his last resting place and that in this holy earth he was buried.

The soil of America will not be less sacred—it will be more sacred—because the bodies of our beloved boys that, now that the war is over, are to be reverently borne back to their native land, have first for a little space slept in the glorious soil of France or Belgium, lands for which they have died, that they might be set free from tyranny and wrong.

"I with uncovered head salute the sacred dead,

Who went and who return not. Say not so!

They come transfigured back,

Secure from change in their high-hearted ways,

Beautiful evermore, and with the rays

Of morn on their white Shields of Expectation."

A NEW NEW HAMPSHIRE NOVELIST

The list of books to be published in the spring by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, will include a novel, "The Old Gray Homestead," by Frances Parkinson Keyes (Mrs. Henry W. Keyes) of Haverhill, N. H. It is a matter of pride to the GRANITE MONTHLY that the first published

contributions of Mrs. Keyes were printed in this magazine; soon followed, however, by her appearance among the contributors to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other periodicals of national circulation. The appearance of her first novel will be awaited with much interest in her home state.

OFFICIAL NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1919-1920

I

By Harlan C. Pearson

In one respect the biennial election of November, 1918, in New Hampshire, was of unique importance. Because of the death of United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, two members of the upper house of the national legislature were elected on the same ballot; one to complete Senator Gallinger's unexpired term until March 4, 1921, and the other to succeed Senator Henry F. Hollis, who was not a candidate for re-election, for the term ending March 4, 1925.

There were also chosen at the same time a new governor, two congressmen, the five members of the executive council, twenty-four state-senators, four hundred and six members of the state House of Representatives and eighty county officers.

Because of the lively contest for the Republican senatorial nomination, in which Governor Henry W. Keyes won from former Governor Rolland H. Spaulding by the narrow margin of three hundred votes, much interest was taken in the Republican primary, which continued, also, into the convention by which a candidate to succeed Senator Gallinger was chosen.

The fact that there was no sharp rivalry for the Democratic nominations gave the leaders of that party an opportunity to bring about the selection of a strong ticket, headed by former Congressman Eugene E. Reed and Chairman John B. Jameson of the Public Safety Committee for the senatorial seats; State Senator Nathaniel E. Martin of Concord, one of the leaders of the state bar, for governor; and two young lawyers of eloquence and vote-getting ability, William N. Rogers of Wakefield and Harry F. Lake of Concord, for congressmen.

The Liberty Loan campaign and the influenza epidemic occupied the public attention so completely during the month of October that the political campaign was one of the shortest on record and entirely out of proportion to the importance of the issues and offices at stake.

Former Mayor Dwight Hall of Dover, who managed the Republican campaign of 1914, which elected Governor Spaulding and Senator Gallinger, was called back to the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, and City Solicitor Alexander Murchie succeeded as the Democratic Committee chairman his brother, Major Robert C. Murchie, who was in France with the American Expeditionary Force.

The period of active campaigning covered less than a fortnight, but in that time rallies were held in all the principal centers, the newspapers carried a record-breaking amount of political advertising and the rival committees managed to spend about \$20,000 each with the aggregate of the expenditures by individual candidates amounting to as much more.

President Wilson and ex-President Roosevelt wrote letters asking for support for the Democratic and Republican candidates, respectively, and former President Taft came to New Hampshire to speak for the Republicans. United States senators and congressmen, cabinet members and other political leaders of national fame also were heard on the stump, and the suffragists and anti-suffragists took a prominent part in the fray.

The result was that in spite of the absence of 17,000 New Hampshire men in the army and navy, only a few of whom were reached by the soldiers' voting law, the total vote passed the 71,000 mark. The Re-

GOVERNOR JOHN H. BARTLETT

publicans made almost a clean sweep by majorities of from 1,000 to 6,000, the highest office to which a Democrat was elected being the seat in the executive council from the Manchester district.

The printing of brief sketches of the men who will make up New Hampshire officialdom in 1919 and 1920 is begun herewith and will continue in subsequent issues.

Governor-elect John Henry Bartlett was born in Sunapee, March 15, 1869, the son of John Z. and Sophronia (Sargent) Bartlett. He attended the public schools, Colby Academy, in the neighboring town of New London, and Dartmouth College, where he was a prominent member of what has since become known as the famous class of 1894. After graduation, while studying law, he supported himself by teaching and was principal of grammar and high schools in Portsmouth for four years. Admitted to the bar in 1898, and becoming a partner of Judge Calvin Page, he has attained a high degree of success in that profession. He was postmaster of Portsmouth for two terms under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. Always an ardent Republican he served as chairman of the party city committee at Portsmouth and as a member of the state committee. He was chairman of the state convention of 1916 and a member of the House of Representatives of 1917, serving on the committee on the judiciary. He was the author of some of the most important pieces of legislation of the session and made some of its most notable speeches. From the entrance of this country into the world war he devoted almost his whole time to patriotic service in whatever capacity he was most needed. He was nominated for governor in the Republican primary without opposition and the majority by which he was elected in November was the largest of that of any candidate on the ticket. Colonel Bartlett

gained his military title by service on the staff of Governor John McLane. He is a Mason, Knight Templar, Knight of Pythias, Patron of Husbandry, member of the Portsmouth Athletic Club, the Warwick Club, the Theta Delta Chi college fraternity and the Casque and Gauntlet senior society at Dartmouth. He is a trustee of Colby Academy and of the Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company. Colonel Bartlett married Agnes, daughter of Judge Calvin Page, and they have one son, Calvin Page Bartlett, a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Mrs. Bartlett is Portsmouth's war historian and an accomplished genealogist. Governor Bartlett was reared a Methodist, but since his marriage has attended the Unitarian Church. The large measure of professional, political and personal success which he has achieved has been the result of hard work, diligent and thorough study, a keen brain and an eloquent tongue. All these qualifications will contribute to his equipment for the governorship and make it possible for him to shed new luster upon the family name he bears, one of the most distinguished in New Hampshire history.

United States Senator Henry F. Hollis was elected by the Legislature of 1913, just before the adoption of the constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the people, for the term ending March 4, 1919. He is, and has been for some months, in Europe on a diplomatic mission, and, for personal reasons, was not a candidate for reelection.

Senator Hollis was born in Concord, August 30, 1869. He received his preliminary education at the Concord high school and with a private tutor at Concord, Mass. He graduated, *magna cum laude* and Phi Beta Kappa, from Harvard University in the class of 1892, with the degree of A.B., and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in the following March.

Since that time he has practised law in Concord, with especial success in the trial of large personal injury cases in the state and federal courts.

Up to the time of his election as Senator, Mr. Hollis had held but one elective office, that of member of the Concord school board; but he had been the candidate of the Democratic party for Congress and for governor

regarded by his colleagues as of such value that he was made chairman of the sub-committee on rural credits and became the father of the important legislation on that subject.

The Free Tolls Bill, the Federal Trade Commission Bill, the Shipping Bill and various war measures on President Wilson's program have been the subject of important speeches



United States Senator Henry F. Hollis

and was its recognized state leader after 1900.

Immediately following his arrival in Washington, Senator Hollis took a prominent part in the consideration of the new tariff bill and made a speech concerning the textile industry in New Hampshire which attracted wide attention. The Federal Reserve Banking Act next received his attention and his work upon it was

by Senator Hollis in the upper house of the national legislature and he also has made addresses in various parts of the country which have attracted wide attention. In October, 1914, he was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

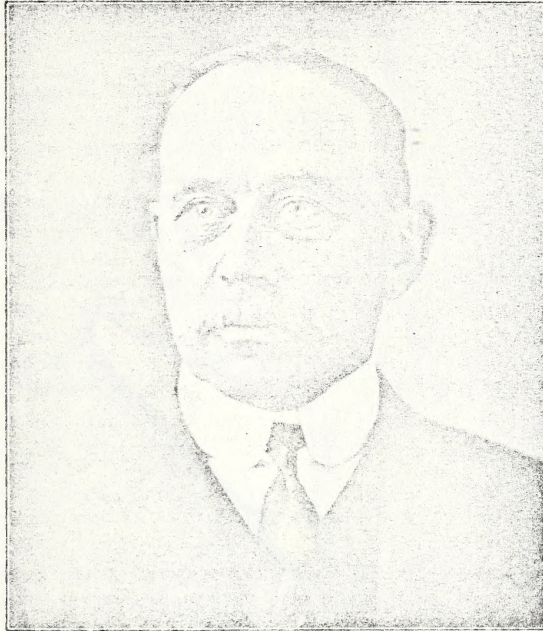
Following the passage of his Farm Loan Act, the New Republic said in May, 1916, "Senator Hollis has established a place for himself on the

roll, none too long, of constructive American legislators through his work in preparing and securing the passage in the Senate of the Rural Credits Bill that bears his name."

Governor Henry W. Keyes, elected to succeed Senator Hollis, was born in Newbury, Vt., May 23, 1863. He was educated in the Boston public schools, at Milton Academy and at Harvard College, receiving the degree

the farm with Holstein-Friesian cattle, personally selected by him in Europe, and has made it a model establishment of up-to-date agriculture and stock-breeding.

Public affairs, however, have engrossed much of his time. From 1894 to 1918 he was continuously selectman of his town. He represented it in the Legislatures of 1891, 1893 and 1915 and was a member of the state Senate in 1903. From that year



United States Senator Henry W. Keyes

of Bachelor of Arts from that institution in 1887. While of creditable scholastic standing, Mr. Keyes was especially prominent in the athletic and social life of the university, being captain and afterwards coach of the 'varsity crew and first marshal of his class for Commencement Week.

After graduation Mr. Keyes elected to follow the life of a farmer upon the broad and fertile acres of the estate which his father had founded at North Haverhill upon the banks of the Connecticut river. He stocked

until 1913 he was a member of the State License Commission and in 1915 and 1916 was its chairman. He also has served as a trustee of the State College at Durham and has received from that institution the honorary degree of LL.D., while Dartmouth has made him a Master of Arts.

Important business positions held by Governor Keyes include those of director of the New England Telephone Company, president of the Sullivan County Railroad, president of the Passumpsic and Connecticut

Rivers Railroad, president of the Woodsville National Bank, vice-president of the Nashua River Paper Company, director of the United Life and Accident Insurance Company, etc.

Governor Keyes is a Mason and Patron of Husbandry and by religious affiliation an Episcopalian. He married at Newbury, Vt., June

attention at his hands and he established a new record in the way of frictionless relations between the chief executive and his council and with the General Court.

United States Senator George Higgins Moses was born at Lubec, Me., February 9, 1869. His father, the late Rev. T. G. Moses, soon removing



United States Senator George H. Moses

8, 1904, Frances Parkinson Wheeler, and they have three fine sons, Henry W., Jr., John P. and Francis.

As a "war governor" Senator-elect Keyes was most successful, and the authorities at Washington have been prompt and cordial in acknowledging the thorough coöperation of the state of New Hampshire in all war measures. The affairs of state not connected with the war also received careful

to Franklin, this state, the son was educated in the high school there, at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Dartmouth College, class of 1890. Immediately upon graduation, Mr. Moses joined the editorial staff of the *Concord Evening Monitor*, beginning a connection which continued almost twenty-eight years and which included all grades of editorial service and responsibility, and, since 1898,

a half ownership in the property. In the earlier years of his journalistic work, Mr. Moses was a frequent contributor to the *GRANITE MONTHLY*, as well as to other magazines, and his historical sketches of New Hampshire towns are among the best features of certain volumes of this periodical.

The natural inclination of Senator Moses for participation in politics showed itself early in his life and before he had attained his majority he was secretary to Governor David H. Goodell during the legislative session of 1889. And in 1890, as secretary of Chairman Frank C. Churchill of the Republican state committee, he began a connection with that body which in continuous, intimate, valuable service is approached by but one other man in the New Hampshire.

From 1893 to 1907 Senator Moses was secretary of the New Hampshire state forestry commission. In 1905, during the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations at Portsmouth he acted as secretary to Governor John McLane of New Hampshire. In 1908 he was delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at Chicago; and in 1909 the nominee of that convention, President William H. Taft, appointed Mr. Moses envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the kingdoms of Greece and Montenegro.

Returning from that mission in November, 1912, Mr. Moses engaged in building up the commercial relations between this country and Greece, while acting as the fiscal agent of the latter country in the United States. He also became the active head of the National Republican Publicity Association, with headquarters at Washington, and was engaged in that work at the time he became a candidate for the Senate. Originally a candidate in the primary for the succession to Senator Hollis, Mr. Moses withdrew from that race after the death of Senator Gallinger and transferred his campaign to the

convention which made the nomination for the unfinished term. This was a successful piece of political strategy characteristic of Mr. Moses's keenness in sizing up a situation.

Senator Moses is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and of clubs in various cities. He attends the Congregationalist Church. On October 3, 1893, he married Miss Florence A. Gordon of Franklin and they have one son, Gordon, a midshipman in the United States Naval Academy.

Edward Hills Wason of Nashua, elected for his third term in the national House of Representatives, was born in New Boston, September 2, 1865, the son of the late George A. and Clara Louise (Hills) Wason. He was educated in the town schools of New Boston, at Francetown Academy and at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, from which he graduated in 1886 and of which he has been an alumni trustee since July, 1906.

He studied law with George B. French at the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1890, being admitted to the New Hampshire bar in the same year. He has practised his profession since that time with marked success in the city of Nashua and at the same time has owned and managed one of the best farms in the state, situated in a suburb of the city. He has been president of the Nashua and Greenfield fairs and in very many ways has shown his interest in agriculture, an interest which has received appreciative notice in his appointment at Washington as a member of the very important House Committee on Agriculture.

From his youth Congressman Wason has been intensely interested in public affairs and thoroughly convinced of the necessity for the success of the Republican party principles in order that the prosperity of the nation shall continue. He was sergeant-at-arms of the New Hampshire State

Senate in 1887 and 1889, assistant clerk in 1891 and 1893 and clerk in 1895. In 1891 he was chosen a member of the Nashua board of education and became its president in 1895. He served as city solicitor of Nashua, county solicitor of Hillsborough

second degree Mason, Knight of Pythias, Patron of Husbandry and Elk; president of the Nashua Institution for Savings and the Nashua Coal and Coke Company and a member of the Nashua Country Club. He is unmarried.



Congressman Edward H. Wason

County and two years as president of the Nashua city council.

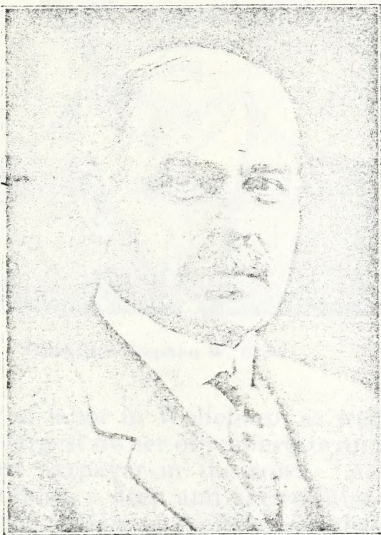
A member of the House of Representative of New Hampshire in 1899, 1909 and 1913 and a delegate to the constitutional conventions of 1902 and 1912, Mr. Wason so thoroughly impressed the people of the state with his fitness for valuable service as a legislator that his promotion to the national arena at Washington was fore-ordained.

Congressman Wason is a thirty-

Sherman E. Burroughs of Manchester, reelected to Congress from the First New Hampshire District, was born in Dunbarton, February 6, 1870, the son of John H. and Helen M. (Baker) Burroughs. He attended the town schools of Dunbarton and Bow and prepared at the Concord high school for Dartmouth College, from which institution he graduated with high honors and the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1894. While at college he was especially distinguished

as a speaker, but was prominent in various activities.

After graduation he went to Washington as secretary to his uncle, the late Congressman Henry M. Baker, at the same time studying law and receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws from Columbian University. Admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1897, he has practised his profession since that year in the city of Manchester most of the time as a member of the lead-



Congressman Sherman E. Burroughs

ing firm headed by Hon. David A. Taggart.

In 1901 he was a member of the Legislature from his old home town of Bow and served with distinction on the judiciary committee, also taking a prominent part in the debates of the session; but with this exception he found no time for political service until his election to the national House in 1917 to fill out the unexpired term of the late Congressman Cyrus A. Sulloway. In the brief period of his official residence at Washington he already has established himself firmly in the estimation of his colleagues as a valuable member;

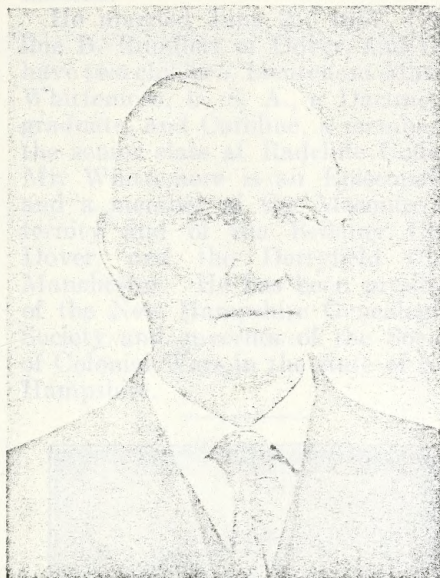
an opinion shared by the voters of his district, as shown by his reelection in November.

No man in the state has shown a greater degree of interest in its progress along all worthy lines than has Congressman Burroughs and few have given to such causes an equal amount of time and energy. He was a member of the state board of charities and corrections from 1901 to 1917 and its chairman after 1911 and is now the president of the New Hampshire Children's Aid and Protective Society. He is an Episcopalian and a trustee of the diocesan Orphans' Home; a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of various clubs. He married, April 21, 1898, Helen S. Phillips, and they have four sons, Robert P., John H., Sherman E., Jr., and Henry B., the oldest of whom is now following in his father's footsteps at Dartmouth.

Stephen W. Clow of Wolfeboro, elected to the executive council from the First District, comprising the counties of Carroll, Coös and Grafton, was born in Wolfeboro, April 2, 1866, and was educated in the district schools and at Wolfeboro and Tuftonboro Academy, a famous school half a century ago. He always has resided in Wolfeboro and is recognized as one of the town's best and most substantial citizens. He has served the town more years as selectman than has any other man in its history and now holds that office. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1893, serving on the committees on Military Affairs and Industrial School, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1902. For six years he has been a commissioner of Carroll County. Councilor Clow always has been a Republican and a firm believer in the party principles.

Mr. Clow is extensively engaged in farming and lumbering and owns and operates the box and sawmill at Wolfeboro, doing a general mill business.

In addition he handles outside operations to the extent of from three million to five million feet of lumber a year, and is the largest single em-



Councilor Stephen W. Clow

ployer of labor in Wolfeboro, as well as the largest owner of real estate and heaviest taxpayer in the town. Always taking a deep and active interest in the welfare of Wolfeboro he has had a prominent part in the development of its summer business and takes just pride in its success.

Councilor Clow is a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, of the Masonic order, and of the Eastern Star. He attends the Advent Church. He and his wife have two daughters and a son, Captain Fred E. Clow of the Medical Reserve Corps, a leading medical practitioner of Carroll County, who was a member of the local draft board under the selective service act prior to his enlistment.

Arthur Gilman Whittemore, councilor from the second district, was born in Pembroke, July 26, 1856, the

son of Honorable Aaron and Ariannah Barstow Whittemore, being the great-grandson of a Revolutionary soldier and the great-great-grandson of Pembroke's first minister, Rev. Aaron Whittemore, who was ordained in 1737. On his mother's side he is descended from Elder William Brewster of Plymouth. Councilor Whittemore was educated at Pembroke Academy and the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1879, having practiced his profession with consistent and marked success since that date.

A director and a trustee of the Strafford National and Strafford Savings banks, of Dover, he rendered distinguished service as receiver of the Dover National Bank in 1895 and also

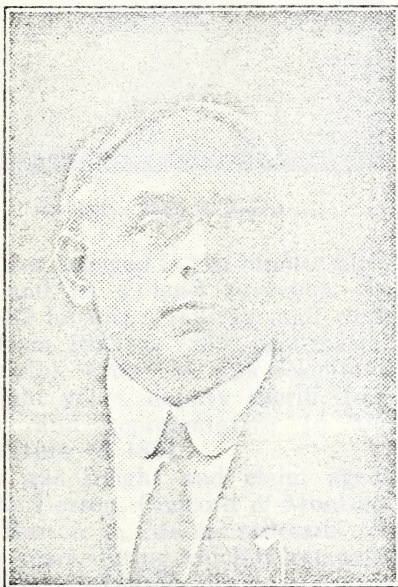


Councilor Arthur G. Whittemore

assisted in reorganizing the Somersworth National Bank. He was water commissioner of Dover from 1887 until his election as mayor in 1900. He served three terms in that office and while mayor was also elected representative to the Legislature of 1903, serving on the committee on the

judiciary, which was made also the committee on liquor laws. From 1903 until 1911 Mr. Whittemore was a member of the state railroad commission.

He married June 21, 1887, Caroline B. Rundlett of Dover, and they have two children, Lieutenant Manvel Whittemore, U. S. A., a Dartmouth graduate, and Caroline, a member of the senior class at Radcliffe College. Mr. Whittemore is an Episcopalian and a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Bellamy Club, Dover, and the Derryfield Club, Manchester. He has been president of the New Hampshire Genealogical Society and governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the state of New Hampshire.



Councilor John G. Welpley

In the council of Governor John H. Bartlett, as was the case with the council of Governor Henry W. Keyes, there is one Democrat, furnished by the city of Manchester. Mayor Moïse Verrette, who represented the third councilor district in 1917 and 1918, is succeeded by John G. Welp-

ley, who will occupy the chair for the years 1919 and 1920. Mr. Welpley was born in Manchester, March 1, 1868, and educated in the public schools of that city. For more than twenty-five years he was in business as a barber on Granite Square. He is interested in real estate and is a notary and justice of the peace; his ability as a linguist adding to his business qualifications.

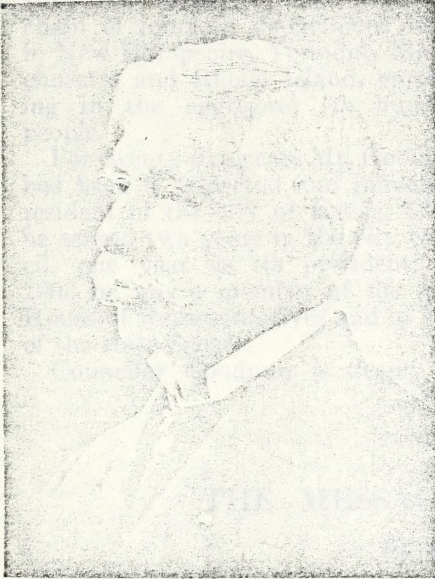
Councilor Welpley has been prominent in trades union matters for many years and was the first state organizer of the J. B. I. U. of A. He is especially well known as an entertainer, both as a vocal soloist and as a reader, and as a member of the Imperial Male Quartette, a leading vaudeville, minstrel and concert attraction. Mr. Welpley was a member of the once famous Bradley Lyceum of Manchester; was secretary and member of the board of directors of the West Side Reading Room for seven years; and secretary of the West Manchester Taxpayers' Association.

The councilor has been a delegate to many labor and political conventions and is a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1918. He is a member of the executive committee of the Ward 11, Manchester, Democratic Club, but has not been an active aspirant for political office for himself. Fifty prominent men of his party in the third district petitioned for his nomination for councilor, he was unopposed at the primary, and defeated that well-known Manchester attorney City Solicitor Charles D. Barnard at the November election.

Councilor Welpley is married and the father of two children. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

General John Henry Brown of Concord, councilor for the fifth district, was born in Bridgewater, May 20, 1850, the seventeenth and youngest child of Deacon James Brown, and was educated in the town schools and at New Hampton Institution.

He moved to Bristol with his parents in 1867 and in 1872 married Marietta S., daughter of Joseph and Sally (Cram) Lougee. He was in trade in Bristol for a number of years and



Councilor John H. Brown

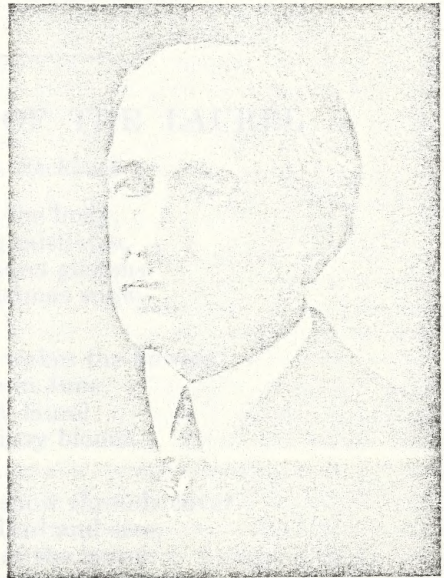
later was engaged in the lumber business and as a land surveyor. In 1881-82 he was a railway mail clerk and from 1882 to 1885, post-master at Bristol, where he was selectman for eight years, deputy sheriff, four years, and representative to the Legislature of 1891.

He was freight and claim agent for the Boston, Concord & Montreal and Boston & Maine railroads for many years, during which he removed to Concord, of which city he was post-master from 1905 to 1917. He was commissary general on the staff of Governor Charles A. Busiel, 1895-96; delegate to the Republican national convention of 1896 and an "original McKinley man"; presidential elector in 1900; and delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1918.

At a special election to fill the vacancy in the council of Governor

Henry W. Keyes, caused by the death of Hon. Edward H. Carroll, General Brown was elected without opposition; and at the regular election in November he was chosen to serve in Governor Bartlett's council by a majority of 2,129.

Councilor Brown is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner and a member of the Wonalancet Club, Concord. He is an extensive owner of real estate in Ward Six, Concord, where he and Mrs. Brown have a handsome home on South Spring Street. A successful business man and competent public official, General Brown also has, and well deserves, the reputation of being one of the most sagacious political leaders in the state.



Councilor Windsor H. Goodnow

Honorable Windsor H. Goodnow of Keene, councilor from the fourth district, is one of the leading merchants and business men of south-western New Hampshire. Born in Lyme, December 11, 1863, he spent his boyhood in East Jaffrey, where he attended the public schools, afterwards beginning his business career in the

general store in which his brother, Hon. Walter L. Goodnow, was a partner. On attaining his majority he became a partner in the W. L. Goodnow Company, now Goodnow Brothers Company, which controls a chain of fourteen department stores in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, employing in the aggregate six hundred people.

For twenty-five years Mr. Goodnow has been a respected and influential resident of the city of Keene, which he served two years in the city council, one year as its president. In 1903 he was a member of the state House of Representatives and in 1911 of the state Senate.

Councilor Goodnow is deeply in-

terested in agricultural pursuits and is a member of the executive committee of the Cheshire County Farm Bureau. He is a director of the Ashuelot National Bank, of the Keene Development Company and of the Keene Commercial Club and is a trustee of the Keene Savings Bank, and of the Keene Academy Fund.

Mr. Goodnow is affiliated with the Masonic Order through Charity Lodge of East Jaffrey, the chapter and commandery in Keene and Bektash temple of the Mystic Shrine at Concord. He is also a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows and Red Men and of the Wentworth Club. His religious connection is with the First Baptist Church of Keene of which he is a trustee.

THE MESSAGE OF THE LAUREL

By E. R. Sheldrick

More hardy than the holly,
Or the climbing mistletoe,
Our dark green laurel glistens
Above the Christmas snow.

When springtime wakes the flowers
And roses come in June
Then is the sturdy laurel
All sweet with rosy bloom.

And now though snow shrouds cover
The earth, all dead and sere,
Like the promise of the laurel
Comes the dawning of the year.

Wilton, N. H.



EDITORIAL

Fifty volumes of the GRANITE MONTHLY fill the bookshelves before us in honorable and impressive array, as we write. Sets similarly complete are among the prized possessions of the best libraries, public and private, in our state. Those who have consulted them most often are best aware of the treasures of historical and biographical information and the large amount of good literature to be found within their covers. So far as our information goes, no other state in the Union has a state magazine with an equal record of continuous publication and steady devotion to a single purpose.

That the GRANITE MONTHLY has been able to make such a record has been due in very large measure to the historical learning, the journalistic ability, the unselfish devotion and the unshaken patience and perseverance of one man, Mr. Henry H. Metcalf. He founded the magazine and during most of its life has been both its editor and publisher. The monetary return from his labors has not been large, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that no other man of his time has done work of equal value in ascertaining, recording and preserving for posterity the accurate annals of New Hampshire. To say nothing of the several admirable books of history and biography, which bear his name as author, editor or compiler, and upon the most ambitious of which he now is engaged, the fifty volumes of the GRANITE MONTHLY form a life work monument of which any man well might be proud.

The new editor and publisher of the GRANITE MONTHLY realizes that he cannot hope to continue Mr. Metcalf's work upon the same lines with

similar success. But he has lived in New Hampshire all his life; his active newspaper work for twenty-five years has been a daily, practical study of the people and the places, the resources and the problems, of New Hampshire; he loves the Granite State, reveres her past, believes in her future; and proposes to give his utmost efforts to making the GRANITE MONTHLY an instrument of some utility for the welfare of our commonwealth.

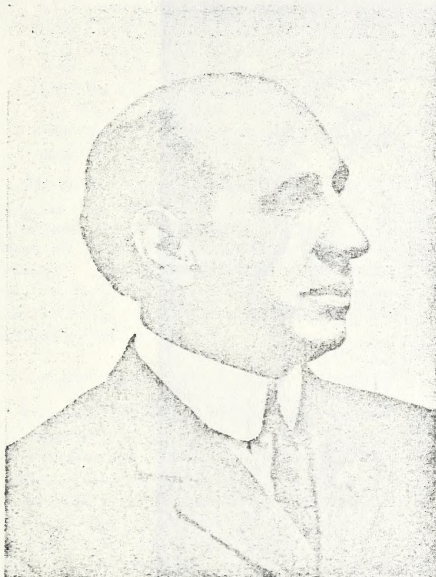
To preserve the past, to picture the present, to plan for the future, of New Hampshire, will be the mission and the motto of the GRANITE MONTHLY under its present direction.

If it is to be able to do this, it must have as much support, at least, from the people of New Hampshire and the friends of the Granite State, as it has had in the past. This means an increased subscription price; because in no business has the purchasing power of a dollar decreased in greater proportion than in magazine publication. No one cares to listen to a demonstration of this problem. Everyone has troubles of his own on the same line. But the fact remains that two dollars a year for the GRANITE MONTHLY does not mean as much to the publisher today as one dollar did when the magazine was founded.

So we feel compelled to increase the price of the MONTHLY to twenty cents a copy and two dollars a year; but at the same time we make this offer in good faith: To any paid in advance subscriber who at the end of the year feels that he has not received his money's worth, we will refund, cheerfully and without argument, his two dollars.

A BOOK OF NEW HAMPSHIRE INTEREST

One of the best of the "war books," and one the interest, timeliness and value of which have not been decreased by the ending of hostilities, is "The Fighting Fleets," written by Ralph D. Paine, representative in the New Hampshire Legislature of 1919



Ralph D. Paine

from the town of Durham. Mr. Paine has been a war correspondent for twenty years, beginning in Cuba in 1898, a boy four years out of college, and afterwards watching the Boxers in China, the Russians and the Japs, the Greeks and the Turks, the Slavs and the Teutons. Also, he was a sailor years before he was a writer, and he has been in everything afloat from a Yale 'varsity boat to a blockade runner. No wonder he was indignant when a destroyer commander condoled with him about how

seasick he would be if he took a cruise in that flotilla!

However, he took that cruise and many others with our American sea fighters across the Atlantic. He went with full credentials from the Navy Department and the Committee on Public Information; he saw all there was to see, he heard all there was to hear; and with admirable discretion, but tremendous interest, he has told the story, a story that will thrill every true American with pride for our Navy, ships and men. It did not take long, after we once got into the war, for the information to spread that our Navy was doing itself proud. We believed it, we were glad of it, but as to the details of it we were more than a bit hazy. Mr. Paine in his book supplies some of these details, many of them, and for every one of them we are glad.

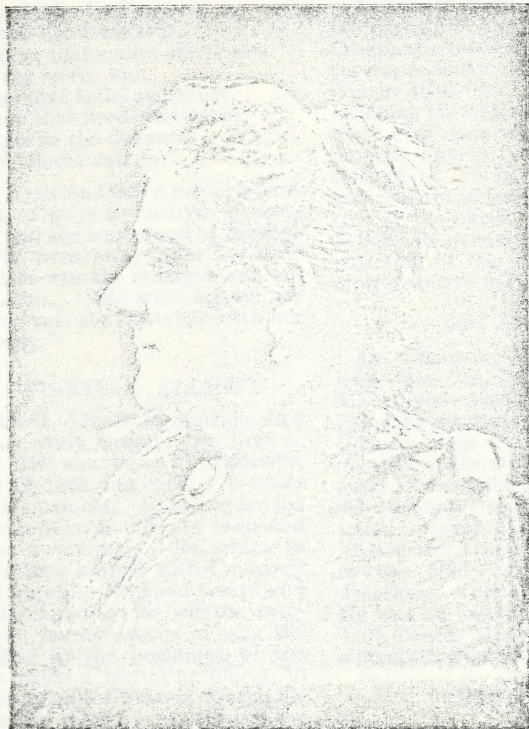
With him we can sail the sea hunting for the enemy and protecting the bridge of ships; we can go down in submarines, we can go up in sea planes, and, now and then, we can touch land again, in Ireland, on the English North Sea coast, in Brittany, at Dunkirk; and everywhere we find quiet bravery, heroic devotion to duty, mingled with unquenched humor and that American spirit, which, according to Kipling, fears not to shake the iron hand of Fate. There is grim tragedy in some of Mr. Paine's pages; in others there is fresh emphasis upon the hellishness of the Huns; but the dominant note of the book is the willingness, the readiness and the ability of the American Navy to do the great work which it had to do in the world war. Just as Mr. Paine himself was able, willing and ready, to fill the great war reporting assignment of which this book is the result.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NECROLOGY

MRS. SOPHIA D. HALL

Mrs. Sophia Dodge Hall, wife of Colonel Daniel Hall of Dover, died at their home in that city on Sunday afternoon, December 1, after a long and painful illness, borne with great resignation. Her activity in good works and for the public welfare was known and appreciated throughout the state and she is widely and sincerely mourned. Mrs. Hall

Mrs. Hall's name headed the list of charter members of Sawyer Woman's Relief Corps, when it was organized at Dover in 1886, and she was its first president. In 1892-93 she was president of the New Hampshire Department, W. R. C. In 1892 she was appointed by the governor of the state to represent New Hampshire upon the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago and



The Late Mrs. Sophia D. Hall

was born in Rochester, August 16, 1842, the daughter of Jonathan T. and Sarah (Hanson) Dodge, and was a graduate of Abbott Academy for young women at Andover, Mass. An excellent singer, she often was heard as a soloist at patriotic meetings in Strafford county in the days of the Civil War.

Her wedding to Colonel Hall took place January 25, 1877, and their more than forty years of happiness together were passed in the beautiful home which Colonel Hall had built for his bride on Summer street in Dover. Their one son is Arthur W. Hall, attorney-at-law, of Dover.

her work there was unexcelled in success by that of any of her fellow members in that famous board.

Among her many good works was the collection of \$5,000 for furnishing the New Hampshire Soldiers' Home at Tilton, in which she was much interested. She was chairman of the board of managers of the Wentworth Home for the Aged at Dover from its organization to her death. One of the founders of the Dover Woman's Club, she was for four years its president. The Northam Colonists and Margery Sullivan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution were organi-

zations which enlisted her active support, because of her intelligent interest in history and her appreciation of the importance of its preservation and study. Of marked ability and efficient zeal in all the varied activities which she undertook, Mrs. Hall's chief charm was found, nevertheless, as one has written who knew her well, "in her warm and benevolent heart and her friendship and charity for all."

She had great executive ability and lent all the energies of her nature to whatever she undertook. "Service" was the keynote of her life, and she could truly say:

"I live for those who love me,
And those who know me true.
For the Heaven that smiles above me
And awaits my spirit, too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the Future in the distance,
And the good that I can do."

She loved her home and was a model housekeeper, her house always a synonym of neatness and order; and she was proud of the fact that no one ever went away from her door hungry. Altruism was the strength and accent of her character. "She stretches out her hand to the poor; yea, she stretches forth her hands to the needy."

CAPTAIN WILKIE I. ELLIOTT

Captain Wilkie I. Elliott of Nashua died of cancer in an army hospital in France, November 14. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., January 22, 1868, but came to Nashua as a child with his parents. Enlisting for the Spanish American War in 1898, he remained in the Army for seven years. Returning to Nashua, he identified himself with Company I of the New Hampshire National Guard and soon became its captain. He led the company in Mexican border service during the trouble there and at the beginning of the recent war was made a recruiting officer, in July, 1917. He sailed for France, March 25, 1918, and on arrival there was detailed to the military postal service for which his civil life experience particularly fitted him.

JOSEPH LEWANDO

Former State Senator Joseph Lewando, who, in the days of his activity, was one of the best known men in the state, died at his home in Wolfeboro, November 19, after a long illness. He was born in Boston, Mass., December 3, 1850, and at the age of twenty assumed the management of his father's dye house in that city. Removing to Mount Tabor, Oregon, he resided there for eight years, filling many important positions, and then came to Wolfeboro, his home since 1882. He was

vice-president and director of the Wolfeboro National Bank and for many years a general merchant on a large scale. He was many years town treasurer, served in the House of Representatives in 1897, where he was chairman of the committee on banks, and in the state Senate of 1903; and was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1902. He was captain of the local military company in 1883; and was prominent in Masonry and Odd Fellowship. A widow and two children survive him.

EUGENE B. WORTHEN

Eugene B. Worthen, one of the oldest and best known of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company overseers, died at his home in Manchester recently. He was born in New London in 1846, but went to Manchester upon attaining his majority and had been employed there ever since with the exception of a few months, having been an Amoskeag overseer since 1873. He had served in the city council and was a member of the Legislature of 1909. One of the oldest and most prominent Odd Fellows in the state, he had served as grand patriarch of the grand encampment and as representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

DR. C. W. CLEMENT

Dr. Chauncey W. Clement, born in Dunham, Que., in 1841, died, December 9, in Manchester, where he had resided since 1864, following graduation from the Boston Dental College. One of the oldest and best known dentists in the state, he was a man of many other varied interests, a lover of the drama, a skilled hunter and angler, and active in fraternal orders, being a charter member of Manchester Lodge of Elks and belonging also to the Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Grange, Amoskeag Veterans, Derryfield Club, etc. He was an extensive owner of real estate at York Beach, Me., and in Cuba, where he had a plantation on which he spent many winters.

LESTER C. DOLE

Lester Carrington Dole, one of the best known athletic instructors in America, died, December 10, at his home at St. Paul's School in Concord. He was born in Meriden, Conn., July 8, 1855, and came to St. Paul's forty years ago, upon the erection of the gymnasium there, as the school's first director of athletics. There he had remained ever since, developing athletes who afterwards attained international fame, especially as oarsmen and hockey players. All of the thousands of "old boys" of the school knew him and loved him. He is survived by a widow and two sons, Paul L. Dole of Windsor, Conn., and Lieutenant Richard C. Dole, who is at Nice, France, with the 304th Field Artillery, A. E. F.

Volume 51

FEBRUARY, 1919

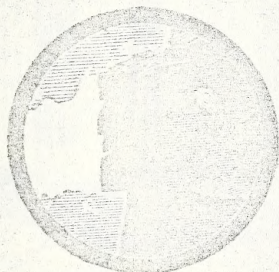
Number 2

The

Jan 20

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New Hampshire State Magazine



IN THIS NUMBER:

Government Ownership: A Symposium

By

Allen Hollis

Calvin Page

Jesse M. Barton

Clarence E. Carr

HARLAN C. PEARSON, Publisher
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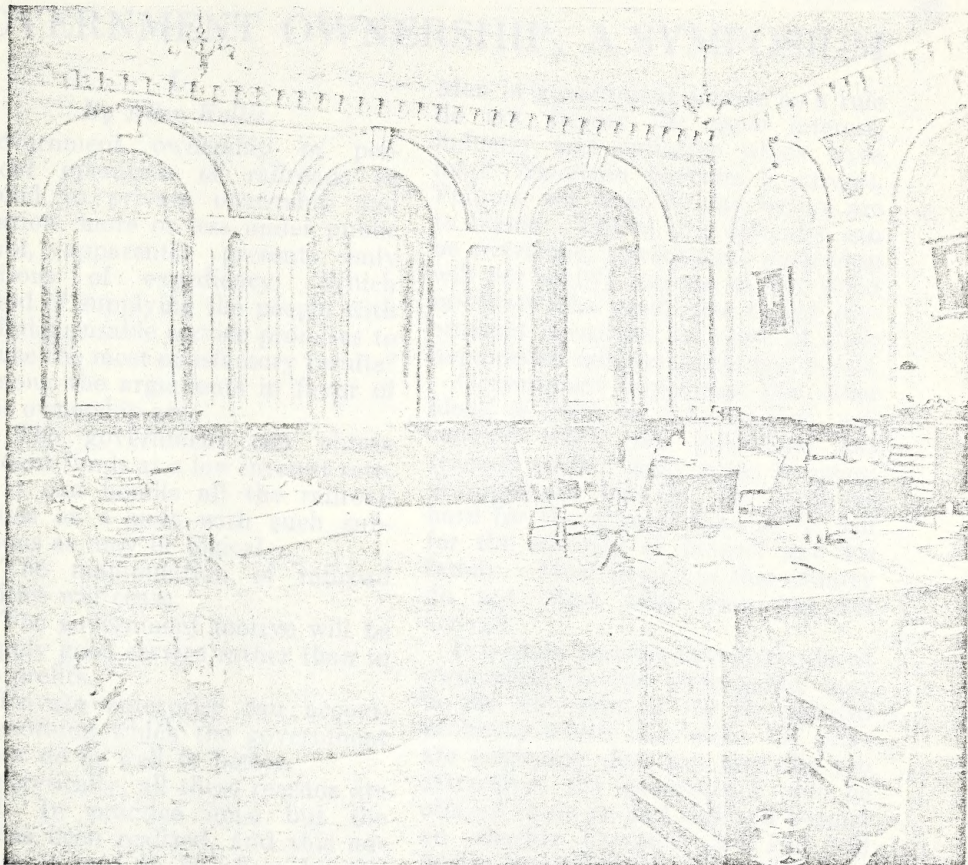
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THE GRANITE MONTHLY

Vol. II

FEBRUARY, 1901

No. 1



SENATE CHAMBER, NEW HAMPSHIRE CAPITOL, CONCORD

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THE GRANITE MONTHLY

VOL. LI

FEBRUARY, 1919

No. 2

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP: A SYMPOSIUM

I

By Allen Hollis

Government ownership or permanent operation of railroads as opposed to private ownership and operation, more or less under public control, apparently presents only questions of expediency. Which method of supplying the people with this indispensable service promises to produce the most satisfactory results?

Among the arguments in favor of public ownership are:

1. The government can obtain abundant funds at a low interest rate.
2. It can handle all the railroad facilities as a unit with such subdivisions as may be logical.
3. The manipulation of railroad securities will cease.
4. The government motive will be to supply good service rather than to make profits.
5. Private enterprise can accomplish nothing which the government can not do as well or better.

Theoretically, all these reasons are sound. In practice none but the first has been realized, and this advantage is said to be offset by the larger cost of doing construction work under government methods.

After all, the discussion narrows down to the question of efficiency. Good service is the most important factor in the problem. While efficient management has not characterized all railroad operation in this country, the great weight of opinion among intelligent and unprejudiced people is that government operations are rarely either economical or efficient.

Men in government service as a rule do not display the same interest, industry and initiative which have made American business a success. Politics, red tape, human nature are to blame. Unless this difficulty can be overcome, government ownership will not satisfy anyone except timid investors who would like to get government securities in place of their depreciated railroad stocks and bonds.

Government ownership, like other ideals of what we call socialism, will succeed when the individual has reached such a high stage of moral development that he will work as hard for the general good as he will for the security of himself and his family. Most people in this country do not think that time has yet arrived.

It is quite possible that government ownership, though undesirable, may be the only solution for the railroad problems which now exist. If private enterprise does not find the job attractive, the government will be obliged to do it; and this will depend on whether Congress can and will devise amendments to existing laws which will permit private capital to have an assurance of reasonable returns, give to private management a fair measure of elasticity, and allow such rearrangement of railway systems and terminals as to enable existing facilities to be used to best advantage. These amendments, however, must at the same time safeguard the public from the kind of abuses which uncontrolled monopoly knows how to impose.

As the railroads are now in the care of the government, which alone has the financial strength and legal authority needed to keep them in operation under the present stress in finance, labor, business and politics, it would appear to be the part of wisdom not to return them to private hands until they have been strengthened to receive them by these necessary amendments. In the meantime the people are receiving valuable enlightenment as to the practical effects of government operation of railroads which will go far to reconcile them to a return to private management.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Hollis, who is one of the leading members of the New Hampshire bar, is largely interested in public utilities and is recognized as an expert upon their problems. Forest, water-power and waterways development also have held his attention to the public benefit. He is a director of the Federal Reserve Bank, Boston. In politics he is a Republican of what have been called Progressive tendencies.

II

By Jesse M. Barton

As a distinctly qualifying statement, it should be said at the outset, that I know nothing about the financing and operation of railroads, and like the bulk of the traveling public do not own a share of stock in any railroad corporation. I am, therefore, associating myself with the large majority who, constantly, or from time to time, criticise adversely the manner in which our railroad men perform their duties. With this admission, one can not reasonably expect anything in the line of constructive suggestions, assuming that the subject would admit remarks of such a character.

Primarily, railroads were a distinctly private enterprise undertaken by men of energy and forethought with an idea of making money out of the business of transporting freight and passengers for cash, a field heretofore occupied, if not monopolized, by the stage coach and the six horse wagon.

From a hazardous mode of travel and a doubtful venture in finance, the railroad has been adopted by the people as their common carrier, and its securities have found lodgment in the strong boxes of the most conservative investors.

A few years ago William Jennings Bryan, having just returned from Germany where he had made a study of railroads, declared himself in favor of government ownership of railroads and tried to commit his party to this program. His effort was received with general disapprobation by men of affairs throughout the nation, while those who had clung to their idol through his free silver experience, seeing a lot of good in him and hoping he would eventually develop a sound business judgment, surrendered unconditionally. The Republican party waxed strong on this new evidence that the Democratic leader was an unsafe guide, if not of unsound mind. The Socialists alone hugged each other with delight as they saw in the glow of Bryan's oratory the flare of the great lights of their millennium.

Then followed the era of trust busting and investigation when the railroad came in with the rest of "big business" for its share of public scandal. This short era was clearly as destructive of public enterprise as the twenty-five years next previous had been constructive and the damage it wrought in tearing down structures of monumental achievement in all great fields of endeavor, reared by men whom we had proudly styled "Captains of Industry," was so tremendous as to be impossible of calculation, while it effectually strangled every ambition to reach out and do things on a big scale either in old or undeveloped fields.

Next we drifted, watched and waited till the nation was drawn into the vortex of the great European War. In this crisis, as a purely war measure, so we were told, the government took over the railroads for the duration of the war. Since Bryan's fam-

ous "break" on the public ownership of railroads, the socialistic spirit has taken hold of the minds of enough professors and politicians to enable them to make quite a stir in favor of such a course, and they realize that now is the most opportune time, while the government is in possession of the railroads, to press their case.

Probably half, if not three-quarters, of the people do not care whether our railroads are operated by corporations or by the government, or by the executor of the will of Julius Caesar. They simply want to start and get there, and to have their freight reach its destination within a reasonable time. Others there are, however, who feel that the question of government ownership of railroads is deeply involved, extending even to a change in our form of government.

Summoned on the spur of the moment to write these lines, and limited in the space I may occupy, I can but briefly assign my objections to the government of the United States operating the railroads of the land.

If we own the railroads we must buy and pay for them. This means that the people will need to dig down again for billions of money. Bonds would of course be issued, and on these interest would have to be paid probably to the end of time, or until some wiser generation should discover our mistake and coincidentally a buyer who would take the rails at a bargain, and leave the people to retire the balance of the bonds by some new scheme of taxation. Everyone knows that the government is extravagant. Money comes easy. The only business which the government has managed for any length of time has been the post office and it is common knowledge that this department has met actual expenses only a few years since it was organized. Just as soon as the department comes out ahead of the game, some way is devised for either cutting off revenue or boosting expenses so that it gets back into the deficiency class where it really feels at

home. If this is true in the post office department, what ghost of a show has the railroad department to break even? Millions of employees, ranging from the manager to the track walker, will have to be watched and paid, repairs, new equipment and extensions will be needed, and interest on billions of bonds will have to be provided for. If a strike should come just before election, one can see, without a very fertile imagination, where the money that had been laid aside for dividends would go. If now we have to sit up nights and work Sundays to keep the government from dredging brooks for water-ways, just to satisfy some influential representative's constituency and give employment to uneasy labor, one can easily see how a little branch railroad into some back "district" would be a small item in the large budget. And so the money would go, and the dear people would pay the bills.

Then, too, the railroad management would be exceedingly liable to change materially at every new election or change in administration. Why not? Postmasters change at such times, except a few little one horse affairs placed in grocery stores in the small back towns, where the occupants may hold by virtue of efficiency as tested under the civil service laws, but these may be changed by executive order to suit the whim of the politicians. My what a chance when the railroads get into politics!

Not only would the President reward his chief lieutenants with the largest jobs, but the senators could look out for the big state jobs, while the representatives could take care of station agents, freight handlers, crossing tenders and section men. Conductors, engineers and trainmen might be open to the field.

If one administration should be in power for eight years and handle the labor question satisfactorily, the people would have to bid good by to the traditional two term limit for our

chief executive, and look to Mexico to see how long a President may continue his term in office.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Judge Jesse M. Barton of Newport, president of the New Hampshire State Senate of 1917 and recently acting Governor, during the illness of the Chief Executive of the state, is remembered in railroad circles as one of those who sought to bring about railroad competition in New England through construction of branches of the Grand Trunk railroads to terminals on our sea coast. He was chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1912.

III

By Calvin Page

If there are any reasons why an intelligent citizen, who has only the best interests of the country at heart, should favor government ownership of the railroads I must confess that I have never seen these reasons plainly stated so that the ordinary man or woman can understand them.

I think I am stating an absolute fact, which experience has fully demonstrated in this country, when I say that the government has never been and never can be able to own and conduct any public service, with the same ability and economy as it has been and is conducted by the private individual. Politics and favoritism must necessarily enter into and control a government ownership of any business, and instead of having men thoroughly trained and fitted for the work, politicians and favorites of the government authorities hold the positions and control the business. No matter how good a man is at the head of an institution the result of his management must be a failure when the duties which those under him are expected to perform are committed to politicians and incompetents who are backed by those who can control the head.

It is also a well-known fact that, in every branch of the government service, two men at least are required to do the work which one man only does in privately owned business, and

in nearly every case, these two men have no special fitness for their work.

When the railroads of the United States are owned by the government, and any political party in power is thereby controlling hundreds of thousands of votes with power to fix salaries and wages and tolls at will, there can be no fair and free elections.

The questions as to the kind of service a government owned railroad could furnish to the public in this country, and the many other serious problems arising from such a complicated situation manifestly cannot be discussed in the limited space allotted to me. None of them in my judgment can be answered in favor of government ownership.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Judge Calvin Page of Portsmouth, former president of the New Hampshire Bar Association, president of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, banker, State Senator, etc., is a leading New Hampshire Democrat.

IV

By Clarence E. Carr

I approach this question which I have been asked to discuss, with much diffidence, disclaiming expert knowledge and the deep study necessary for the best consideration of any question, especially the great railroad problem. I can therefore only state in the most general way some of the things "burned into me" on this vitally important question, convictions based on half a century of experience common to common business men, such knowledge as I have of my country's life and history, a love for and pride in her institutions, and a great fear that ill-considered action to meet an emergency, and a desire to shirk work and responsibility by shifting it to government shoulders, may impair our national virility and endanger the very institutions we have been fighting to make safe.

With me, these are the main considerations. Others are important.

COST

There is no business conducted by the government from the mail service to ship-building, river and harbor projects, government printing and all other governmental business undertakings, but costs from 33½ per cent to at least 100 per cent more than it costs private individuals or corporations to do the same work. Senator Aldrich was correct in saying that as a private enterprise he could run the business of the government and save \$300,000,000 per year, or a third of the expenses at that time. I have not heard of a business man who has studied the problem that challenged the statement.

This is not an argument that the government should never engage in business for there are times, as has been recently the case, when coordinated and immediate action was imperative, when the government at whatever cost is justified in engaging in many kinds of business; but all our governmental experience is proof that it should do as little as possible from an economic standpoint. There are certain things that it has to do under the constitution.

What is true of the "cost" question as to business in which the government has thus far engaged in times of peace, is true to a greater extent of government ownership of railroads, the most gigantic single business enterprise in the country.

Government ownership will take away all incentive to economic operation, to invention and new methods. It will eliminate the personal equation, the greatest equation in economic progress, invention and accomplishment the world knows. This all adds to cost and reduces effectiveness. Note the present cost of fares and freights and operating expenses. The government is doubling these and reducing service, which is far from being as efficient as it was before the war.

Why, our government has not even a budget as a business basis for its expenditures.

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT

Some men or men have to run the railroads. "The Government" is a sort of a general inchoate body clothed in our minds with *quasi* supernatural garments or power, when as a matter of fact it is composed of very human individuals, with very many and human limitations. Whether run by individuals or by the government, we must not forget that it will be an *individual* or *individuals* who form and direct the policy of government-owned railroads. We must know that no man can meet and perform an herculean task *inside* a government office that ninety men can only do by herculean labors *outside* a government office and that the honor and salary of a government official will not be likely to command the ability and capacity for such heart breaking work as can be commanded for equal honor and larger compensation in doing a similar work *outside* a government office.

Shifting responsibility from individuals *outside* a government to an individual *inside* a government is not a panacea for our national ills, no, not even progress toward their cure.

Would Mr. MacAdoo, Mr. Hines or Mr. Burleson in the cabinet be a better man to run *all* the railways in the country than either of them and Daniel Willard and James J. Hill out of the cabinet, devoting their entire attention to *three* of them?

OPINION OF RAILWAY MEN

The judgment of men engaged in managing any occupation relative to its conduct is generally better than that of men who never conducted such business or had personal experience in its conduct.

More than ninety per cent of the great leaders of railroad enterprises in this country are opposed to government ownership of railroads. They know their job. They know the responsibilities of it and the business acumen necessary for its successful conduct. They are honest and pa-

triotic men. It is idle talk to say that prejudice outweighs their honesty and patriotism. They know the past. They have the clear vision of the future demanded of men fit to be placed at the head of such big business enterprises. They understand great enterprises, the economic handling of such, and the management of men in them. They know the bane and blight of public ownership. What they ask is intelligent cooperation helping not hampering them in the discharge of their public functions. They are willing that such cooperation should be backed by supervisory authority sufficient to prevent any railroad from abusing the privileges incident to such help.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

The Constitution of the United States authorizes Congress to regulate commerce among the states and with foreign nations. There is no provision in the constitution authorizing congress or the government to engage in commercial enterprises except as specifically set forth. The exclusion of powers is understood where powers are not specifically granted to the government. When the constitution put in the hands of congress the power to "*regulate*" commerce among the states it thereby inhibited congress or the government from *conducting* commerce between the states.

Government ownership of railroads means the *conduct* of business between the states as well as its *regulation*. For the latter there is constitutional authority; for the former none.

It can hardly be argued that ownership of the railroads is necessary to preserve the existence of the government to do which every power needed is of course given the government, either expressly or impliedly, by the constitution. Therefore, I do not believe the government has a constitutional right to engage in the

general railroad transportation, under peace conditions, which government ownership necessarily involves.

A POLITICAL MACHINE

Ours is a government by parties, the freer the people are to vote unprejudiced, unbought and unawed, the better our government will be.

Disguise it as we will, the post office department is a great political asset and machine in the hands of the party controlling the government and most jobs in it ultimately go to the partisans of the party in power "To the victors belong the spoils" is a fact and not a name simply. I know of no better exemplification of this than is now evident.

Government ownership of railroads would add a real partisan army to the successful party with a financial power almost irresistible. One to one-and-a-half million of votes would be such an asset to a party that it would require almost a revolution to oust it. Add the political demoralization of the men who constituted it. Held together by financial interests and desire to retain positions—"offices"—it would make a most powerful and dangerous political machine. It is bad enough as it has been. We have an awesome precedent for this view. We have had a foretaste in this country of what may happen in the hold-up Adamson bill. If enterprises of that kind can be repeated and carried through continuously along a sufficient number of lines under our government, our democracy will be reduced to a state bordering on anarchy with autocracy as its end.

EFFECT ON DEMOCRACY

The advocates of government ownership of railroads have for years supported their arguments by reference to Germany as the shining example of the success of such a plan. Let us assume without admitting it that the beauty and efficiency of government ownership of railroads

really existed in Germany. Germany operated less than 20,000 miles of railroad, primarily laid out for military purposes and under an autocratic government where all the officers and employees were practically soldiers. In this country we have about 250,000 miles of railroad and nearly two million of employees, not soldiers, not directed by an autocratic government or employer. A government-owned railroad is a logical adjunct of an autocracy, means an autocratic or bureaucratic head, leads to a centralized power and personal irresponsibility, the antithesis of the democratic idea. The greater the mileage and the larger the army of men employed the greater the danger to democracy, but America's slogan is, "Make the world safe for Democracy."

We can well afford then to have railroads pay the men who invest their money in them ten or twenty per cent profit, even more, rather than have the government run them, first because it will then cost less than under government ownership and will be infinitely more efficient, and secondly is far less a strain on democratic institutions.

Individual responsibility and opportunity to gain reward for personal service and ability are the greatest incentives to progress, advancing civilization and freedom, yet known. Paternalism restricts and destroys that and government ownership is a form of paternalism.

We have just "licked" the German Idea which covered every form of business activity and absorbed and lost the individual in a single will which was an autocracy and a single object which was the state, which again was simply a machine of autocracy. Are we to embrace and marry out-of-hand the "Idea" that spells misery for humanity? The bride may be fair to look upon but beneath the white garments there's a skeleton clutch, a strangle hold, and the ceremonies of democracy.

PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS

So far as the stockholders are concerned, there would be one great present advantage to them in government ownership. Their stock transformed into government securities would entail no business risk because taxes upon everybody would surely meet dividends no matter how carelessly and expensively the business might be conducted. Even this would not be a permanent advantage. Sooner or later the expensive government operation of railroads, to be expected from all the evidence of past performances, will result in taxation and other burdens which would undoubtedly annul all temporary advantage.

SUGGESTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE

We think all the railroad men who have studied the problem would welcome a more extended supervision than is now possible under the Interstate Commerce Commission. That might still be continued as an appellate body with regional bodies over the country to determine rates and routings, to act as a board of final arbitration between railroads and patrons, between railroads and employees on questions of labor and compensation, but these are only the merest suggestions. Because it may be difficult to solve railroad problems in a way that will be for the protection of the public and the best interests of it and the owners, it is foolish to refuse to undertake such solution by turning the same question over to less interested, less responsible, less capable and less intelligent people under the name of government ownership.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Clarence E. Carr, lawyer, manufacturer, publicist, twice the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, member of the executive committee of the New Hampshire Committee on Public Safety, has taken an active interest in railroad problems, particularly as they affect New Hampshire, because of his position as a trustee of the John H. Pearson Fund, largely composed of railroad securities.

A POLITICAL "IF"

The Story of a New Hampshire Boy, Unremembered Now,
Who Once Lacked but a Single Vote of Becoming
President of the United States

By Willis McDuffee

In the history of this still youthful, although tremendously powerful nation, its unparalleled growth and rapid development, its unrivaled opportunities for the young and ambitious, no matter what their station or early advantages, there are many personal chapters which read like veritable romances and which have become household words long since. There are also many yet unwritten stories and incidents not less remarkable and romantic and full of human interest.

Among these latter is the life history of a New Hampshire boy, who entered the political arena from a little country store at a cross road, actually became a United States senator and probably was prevented from becoming President of the United States by a single vote. If ever in the life of any man did famous old Dame Fortune illustrate all her capabilities in the line of fickleness, it was in the case of this native of the Granite State, whose career, remarkable for its actual attainments and successes, was far more so for what it missed by the narrowest of margins. In few lives of famous Americans has that little but puissant word, "If," loomed so large as it did in the true story of this man, long since practically forgotten in the rapid march of events political.

Benning W. Jenness was his name and he was born in the little country town of Deerfield, which boasted within its limits not even a respectable sized village but, located under the shadow of the Pawtuckaway mountains, had the qualities of scenery, climate and soil which have given to

so many New Hampshire men those granite characteristics which have made them famous the world over.

His surname was common enough but the names which were prefixed thereto by his fond parents were stately, high sounding and aristocratic indeed, so that the whole effect was one of considerable incongruity, which was in a measure symbolic of the life of the one who bore it. He was named for the rugged old royalist governor of the Province of New Hampshire, Benning Wentworth, and in that name the boy certainly had something to live up to. How brave an effort he made so to do, you shall see.

Benning Wentworth Jenness had other handicaps besides that of his name. He was not born in a log cabin. He did not have to struggle for an education. He was not obliged to fight for his start in the world. In that respect, the chapter which he furnished in American history was out of the ordinary. Perhaps it was just that handicap which prevented his landing the final political honors that he so narrowly missed.

His father was well-to-do, if not wealthy, for those days. The son was given all the education which the district schools afforded and was then sent to Bradford Academy. Following this, he did not, like most boys, have to serve an apprenticeship in some business or trade but his father bought for him a well stocked country store in the neighboring town of Strafford.

Young Jenness was but seventeen years of age at the time and, with the gift of the store, his father placed him entirely on his own resources and told

him to make his way in the world. This atoned in a measure for the lack of the prescribed boyhood hardships which go to the making of the successful American. He was not thrown by his Fates into a fathomless pool in his infancy and told to swim or drown, it is true, but he had been taught first to swim by careful hands and had then been ordered to strike out for himself into the great currents of life's waters.

In the country store the young man made good. He was a boy large of stature, vigorous of mind and body, of commanding personality and determination to succeed. His business grew and prospered; he made money; he made friends; he also made dependents.

The country store in those days was more than a place of business. It was the social rendezvous of the masculine portion of the community. It took the place of the club, the hotel, the restaurant of modern city life. There, sitting on barrels, boxes and a rickety chair or two, in a circle of which the capacious sheet-iron stove with its box of sawdust beneath was the center, the voters discussed town, county, state and national affairs, chewed tobacco and squirted the juice incredible distances into the box of sawdust, or peeled and ate apples, as the argument proceeded. Once a week somebody read to the assembled sages the news of the day from the columns of the local weekly paper published in a neighboring city. The fate of nations was settled, the careers of politicians disposed of; not summarily, however, but only after long and serious discussions.

The proprietor of the store naturally was a personage of some importance in that group, especially if he chanced to be a young, active, keen individual, with more than the usual amount of education and a large fund of information on a wide variety of subjects. When you add to this the fact that this same proprietor extended credit to a considerable por-

tion of his audience and held mortgages on the farms of not a few of them, you may readily imagine how far his voice carried in the arguments which were held. There were "barrel-politicians" in those days in a double sense.

Well, Benning Wentworth Jenness went to the New Hampshire legislature when he had barely attained his majority, being the youngest member of that august body. Nor did he merely go as an early acceptance of an honor which is supposed to come to every New Hampshire voter once in his lifetime. While there, with the confidence begotten of his debates in his store amid the circle of his admiring fellow-townsmen, he became one of the few who actually had a hand in the shaping of legislation. His fine presence, his energy, ambition and personality counted even in the larger field, youthful though he was.

The young man's constituents were proud of his record. They gloried in their acquaintance with a state figure. The circle in the country store expanded. Jenness was re-elected several times and soon became a real power in state affairs.

He began to climb the rounds of the ladder of fame with unusual rapidity. All the offices he held were not those of glory and public service merely, either. For fifteen years he was postmaster of Strafford, and for five years he was sheriff of the county. Both of these jobs paid salaries, and his business also prospered.

He became a leading figure of his party and presided at many a big convention with dignity, force and efficiency. He was even made judge of probate, although he had never had any legal training. In those good old days, however, justice was not a secondary consideration to the technicalities of the law. His was a clear and logical mind, his sense of right and equity strong.

It was in 1845 that the larger honors of this remarkable political career began. In that year Hon. Levi

Woodbury, one of the most conspicuous public characters in the annals of the old Granite State, resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to become a justice of the United States Supreme Court. To fill out his unexpired term, the governor appointed none other than Judge Benning Wentworth Jenness. Thus at the age of just thirty-nine years, he became a national character.

It must have been a rather disconcerting transition, this, from the country store at Strafford, or even from the little capital at Concord, to the Senate chamber in Washington. But if the Judge had any tremors, or any lack of confidence in his own powers, which had never yet deserted him but, like a tireless and well-trained army, had followed unflinchingly in the rapid forced marches from obscurity to fame and fortune,—he never manifested it. Aided by his charming and faithful wife, the pretty little Strafford girl whom he had married in 1827, he made a place for himself in the social and political circles of the great national capital, even in the brief period of his residence there.

The picture of this forceful young man, thus suddenly thrust upon the national arena at Washington, amid his senatorial surroundings, is preserved to us in the newspapers of that day. His seat was directly behind that of Senator Simon Cameron, and at his right sat Senator Allen, later Governor of Ohio, at whose inauguration in 1874, Mr. Jenness, because of the friendship begun at Washington, took a prominent part.

Describing his appearance in the Senate, a Washington paper of the time said: "He is under middle age, hale and stout, the very picture of health and vigor. He wants but little of six feet in stature, with a genteel waving figure and has quite an attractive appearance. His face is between oval and round, full and fair as a lady's, with regular manly features of remarkable symmetry. His fine, classical forehead is oval

and deep and bespeaks strong mental powers, while his neat, arched brow, somewhat stern, has all the pride of independent defiance. His eye is remarkably fine, being a strong, clear blue and glittering as a gem, and shows genius of no common class and a visible elevation of mind."

Now comes the strange part of this fascinating life story,—the Russian campaign, as it were, of this Napoleonic career, although apparently it was due to no mistake of the victim but simply the capriciousness of Fate. Up to this point Dame Fortune had not only smiled on the young man, she had actually courted him; everything had come his way. His progress had been an uninterrupted series of triumphs, but Fortune had now become weary of her lover or else she desired the excitement of teasing him, and tease him she certainly did.

At the expiration of the time of his appointment as senator, Jenness had no difficulty in obtaining from the Democratic party a nomination for a full term and as that party was in the ascendancy in the state, this nomination had been thought equivalent to an election. But a combination of Whigs and Free-soilers defeated him.

Disappointed, but not crushed, and with a grim determination to recover his lost political fortunes, he came out the next year as a candidate for Congress and was nominated by his party. It was a hard-fought battle. His enemies had belittled his oratorical powers. Indeed, he had had no forensic training, but he was a clear thinker, a plain, direct reasoner. Above all, he was a fighter. Compromise was not in his vocabulary; quarter was neither asked nor given in his political warfare. The people liked that spirit no less in 1847 than they like it today. And although a flowery style of oratory was in vogue at that time, even then there were other sorts of arguments more convincing. Senator Jenness stumped his district; and his speeches, fore-

runners of those of a later, more business-like age, were effective.

He received a plurality of votes over his nearest rival. But there were two other parties in the field and the Constitution provided that a majority was necessary to elect, and so there was no choice.

A special election was necessary and another campaign was made with a similar result. This situation was getting to be intolerable, and the law was changed, so that a plurality would elect for members of Congress. Again Jenness entered the field, this time confident of success. But it was too late; if he did not compromise, his opponents did. Again the Whigs and Free-soilers combined, and Jenness was finally defeated.

And so we come down to the famous National Democratic Convention of 1852. The histories of that memorable event contain no mention of our Strafford Judge's name. But how little of what really goes on behind the scenes does the most faithful history record. The figures of the Punch and Judy show are drawn, described and depicted, until we can see them almost as if we had been present. But the hand that moved the wires was usually out of sight at the time, and hence it is small wonder that we see no trace of it, as we read the story of dramas long since enacted.

So, the accounts of that celebrated convention which have been preserved to us, that convention to which the one at Baltimore in 1912 has been so often compared, simply record the score of candidates voted for, after the balloting was begun. It was at the thirty-fifth ballot, we are told, that the name of Franklin Pierce first put in an appearance, and it gathered strength and following, until on the forty-ninth ballot the New Hampshire man received the nomination, a nomination which meant an election as President of the United States.

It was a cleverly managed dark-horse campaign, indeed, and one that

has become historic. But back in the shadow of the curtain, another story lies hidden.

The New Hampshire delegation to that convention was a group of masterly politicians. They went to Baltimore, impressed with their opportunities and determined to take advantage of them. Out of all the bickerings and warfare of rival candidates, out of the deadlock that was bound to ensue, these men would bring a New Hampshire man as head of the ticket, the man who should be the next President of the nation.

Well, they did, as we all know. But for a long time it was uncertain who that New Hampshire dark horse should be. At last a meeting of the delegation was held to determine the matter. Mr. Pierce had refused to be an active candidate but his name was presented as one to be considered. The hero of this strange story was the other candidate. The vote stood, when counted, four and four, and after some deliberation the chairman voted for Mr. Pierce.

So, by the single vote of that chairman, the choice of this convention, the selection of the President, was really made. Speculation as to how the destinies of this nation might have been affected by a different casting of that single vote, is too fruitful a theme for the limits of this story. Senator Jenness was a thorough Democrat and his views in general coincided with those of Mr. Pierce. He was firm as a rock in his convictions and resistless in his energy in carrying them out. Above all things, he wished to avoid a civil war and to keep a united country. At the same time, his clear mind, practical commonsense and keen foresight might easily have led him into a different course as President from that followed by Franklin Pierce; and his statue might now adorn the State House yard at Concord, in place of the one so long denied to the only New Hampshire man who did become President.

As it was, this was the end of Benning Wentworth Jenness's political career. Refusing a nomination as Governor of New Hampshire, after it had been given him, in 1861, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in the following year, where he died after amassing a fortune in the lumber business.

He is remembered with affectionate pride by his daughter, who still resides in Cleveland. He is recalled with admiration by an aged citizen of Dover, New Hampshire, who when a young man was a clerk in Jenness's Strafford store and kept his position, notwithstanding that he differed from his employer on political matters and used to argue with the customers to counteract the effect of the Judge's own powers of persuasion over them.

There are a few others who recollect or have heard of him, and there is a council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics at Strafford that bears his name.

The store that Hon. Benning Wentworth Jenness used to keep at Strafford was long since destroyed but other country stores have taken its place. The voters still gather in the winter days around the stove, talk politics, dispose of the ambitions of their neighbors and prophesy as to the outcome of the war. Perhaps this story may be read to the group and some venerable citizen may clear his throat and with pride declare that he well remembers as a boy the Strafford storekeeper who once came within a single vote of being President of these United States of America.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Of the contributors to this issue, Willis McDuffee, Dartmouth, '90, is the editor and one of the owners of the *Rochester Courier*, wherein his column, "Roundabout," is one of the most readable features of New Hampshire journalism. Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, native of Kensington, is not only a clergyman, lecturer and author, but also one of the interesting figures

in the political life of Massachusetts, where he is a veteran member of the Legislature. Charles Nevers Holmes, formerly of Dover, writes much verse, but reaches the heights of poetry in his prose descriptions of the changing heavens. Edward Hersey Richards, Exeter business man, employs his leisure time in philosophizing in both prose and poetry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MEN HONORED

Philip W. Ayres of Franconia, for-ester of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, has been elected president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, the first time a New Hampshire man has been thus honored. Dr. Charles Greeley Abbott, native of Wilton, for many years connected with the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, has been elected its assistant secretary. Professor Walter C. O'Kane, the head of the department of entomology at New Hamp-

shire College, has been elected president of the American Association of Economic Entomologists. Professor Frank Malloy Anderson of the faculty of Dartmouth College has been summoned to Paris to act as an adviser upon matters of history to the American Peace Commissioners. Joseph C. Grew, summer resident of Hancock, has been designated as supervising director of the secretarial staff of the Peace commission, with the rank of minister plenipotentiary.

OFFICIAL NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1919-1920

II

The State Senate

By Harlan C. Pearson

As President Arthur P. Morrill said in assuming his office on January 1, 1919, the New Hampshire State Senate has a unique distinction in its small numbers as compared with the bulk of its coördinate branch of the Legislature. In some states the number of senators is less than New Hampshire's twenty-four, but nowhere, is the ratio of representatives to senators greater than the Granite State's seventeen to one.

As President Morrill pointed out, this places an increased burden of responsibility upon the members of the upper house of the New Hampshire General Court and requires in them qualities which the voters of the state generally have sought and found in making their election of senators.

At the adoption of the state constitution and the meeting of the first Senate, in 1784, there were twelve senators entitled to seats, five from Rockingham county, two each from Strafford, Hillsborough and Cheshire and one from Grafton. In 1793 senatorial districts were substituted for county representation. The districts changed often and do now, for that matter, but the number of senators remained stationary until 1878, or more than a century. Then the number became twenty-four and so continues.

Woodbury Langdon of Portsmouth was the president of the first state Senate and the other members were John Langdon of Portsmouth, Joseph Gilman of Exeter, John McClary of Epsom, Timothy Walker of Concord, John Wentworth of Dover, Ebenezer Smith of Meredith, Francis Blood of Temple, Matthew Thornton of Merrimack, Simeon Olcott of Charlestown, Enoch Hale of Rindge and Moses

Dow of Haverhill; names that still mean much to every student of New Hampshire history.

Glancing through the list of members in the hundred and thirty-five years many other famous names are seen, from Ezekiel Webster and Isaac Hill, down to very recent days. More than half of our governors, United States senators and members of Congress have seen previous service in the state senate.

That the Senate of 1919 ranks well up to the high average of its many predecessors will be seen by reading the following brief sketches of its members:

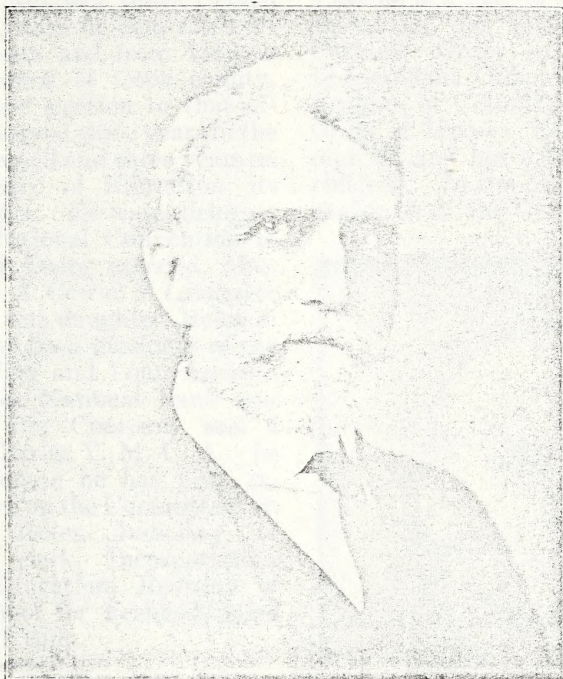
Arthur Putnam Morrill, president of the New Hampshire State Senate of 1919, was born in Concord, March 15, 1876, the son of Obadiah and the late Lilla (Walker) Morrill. He was educated in Concord schools, at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., at Yale University and at the Harvard Law School and in 1900 was admitted to the New Hampshire bar; but being associated with his father in the leading insurance agency of Morrill & Danforth, he finds little time for the general practice of his profession, though occasionally he accepts such duties as being one of the executors of the will of the late United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger. Senator Morrill entered public life as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1912 from Ward Five, Concord. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives of 1915 and served on the Judiciary Committee and as chairman of the Merrimack county delegation. At the close of that session, owing to the resignation of Speaker Edwin C. Bean to become



ARTHUR PUTNAM MORRILL
President of the New Hampshire State Senate

secretary of state and the illness of his successor, Captain Olin H. Chase, there was a vacancy in the office of speaker which was filled by the choice of Mr. Morrill as acting speaker. The manner in which he discharged the duties of the place under trying circumstances made his pathway easy to the permanent speakership. when he was reelected to the House of 1917; and, continuing his progress, his

absolute fairness and remarkable efficiency as a presiding officer. Senator Morrill married, November 5, 1901, Florence E. Prescott, and they have two children, Elizabeth and Virginia. He is an Episcopalian, a Mason and a member of various clubs. Among his business positions are those of trustee of the Loan and Trust Savings Bank and treasurer and director of the State Dwelling House



Senator Daniel J. Daley
District No. 1

eminent success at that session in the chair of the lower branch, rendered his further promotion to his present position almost certain when he was elected to the state Senate from the Fifteenth District in November, 1918. His choice in November was particularly gratifying to Republicans because it redeemed his district from a Democratic control which seemed in danger of becoming permanent; and his election to the position he now holds was pleasing to the whole state because of his wide reputation for

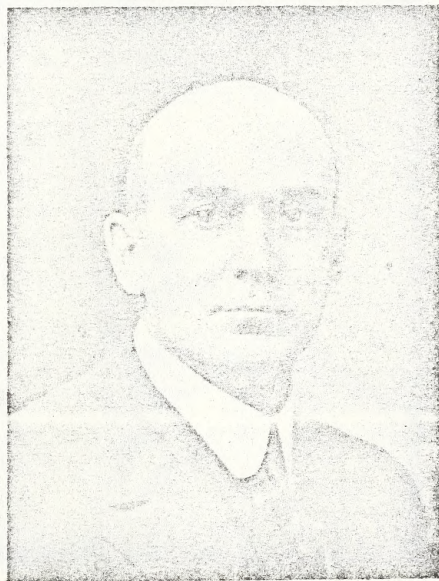
Insurance Company. He was vice-chairman of the New Hampshire branch of the American Red Cross, a member of the executive committee of the N. H. Speakers' Bureau for War Purposes and a member of the Concord Committee of Public Safety.

Senator Daniel J. Daley, Democrat, of Berlin, representing the First District, is the only member of the 1917 state Senate reelected to that of 1919, and received the votes of his party associates for president of that

body. Senator Daley was born in Lancaster, January 27, 1858, the son of John and Bridget Daley. He received a common school and academic education and studied law in the office of William and Henry Heywood in Lancaster, being admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1885. Since November of that year he has practised his profession continuously and with conspicuous success at Berlin, of which city he was five times elected mayor. As a youth he held town offices at Lancaster and from 1888 to 1892 was solicitor of Coös county, declining further election to that office. He also served three years in the Berlin City Council and three years on the Berlin Board of Education, its chairman in 1909. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1902. Senator Daley married, May 8, 1886, Ardelle A. Cowan of Lancaster and they have one daughter, Helen J. Daley. He has been president of the People's Building and Loan Association, the Berlin National Bank and the Berlin Water Company and a trustee of the Berlin Y. M. C. A. In the present Senate he has been assigned to service on the Committees on Rules, Joint Rules, Judiciary, of which he is clerk, Incorporations (chairman), Education, Revision of the Laws, School for Feeble-Minded and Engrossed Bills.

Senator Joseph P. Boucher changed the representation of the Second District from Democratic in 1917 to Republican in 1919, thus displaying the full measure of personal popularity and vote getting ability which his friends had prophesied for him with confidence. He is one of the members of the present Senate promoted from the House of Representatives of 1915, where he served on the important Committee on Appropriations and was chairman of the Coös county delegation. Senator Boucher is a resident of the village of Groveton in the town of Northumberland and was born there March 5, 1866. He was edu-

cated in the schools of his native town and at Whitefield and his life story is that of a successful business man, as a general merchant at Groveton. For his years Senator Boucher is a man of extended public service, having been selectman of his town six years and a member of its board of education twelve years and declining further election as commissioner of Coös county after eight years in that office. That he is a man of social instincts is shown by his membership in the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus and the Loyal Order of Moose. Senator Boucher is married and has a fine family of five children. In the present Senate he is chairman of the Committee on State

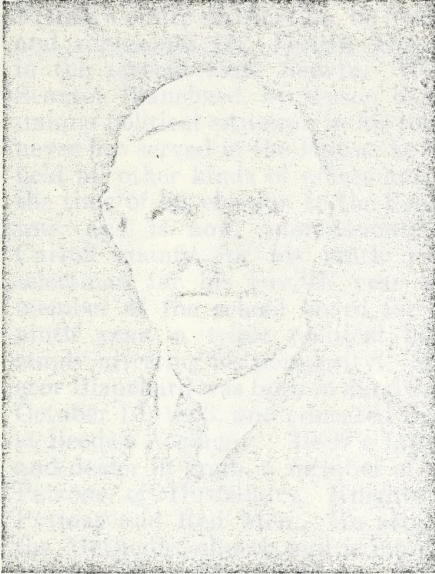


Senator Joseph P. Boucher
District No. 2

Hospital and serves also on the Committees on Claims, Agriculture (clerk), Elections and Fisheries and Game.

Senator Frank N. Keyser of the Third District is another member of the House of Representatives of 1917 who is promoted to the upper branch

in 1919 because of his good record as a legislator and his personal popularity among the voters of his section.



Senator Frank N. Keyser
District No. 3

Senator Keyser's circle of friends extends far beyond political boundaries, however, for he has been one of the best known and best liked passenger conductors on the White Mountains Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad for many years. Along with ex-Governor Henry W. Keyes and some other good men, Senator Keyser resides at North Haverhill in the town of Haverhill, and was born there September 12, 1866, receiving his education in the town schools. February 27, 1888, he entered the service of the railroad, in which he has continued ever since. The Senator first came to the state house as a member of the lower branch of the Legislature in 1915 when he served on the Committee on Fisheries and Game. Reëlected in 1916, he served in 1917 on the same committee and also upon the Committee on Liquor Laws which recommended the passage of the state prohibitory law. In the Senate he is

chairman of the Committee on Labor and serves also on the Committees on Incorporations, Railroads (clerk), Towns and Parishes, and Fisheries and Game (clerk). Senator Keyser married May 11, 1894, Addie M. Kimball. He is a 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Order of Railway Conductors of America and of the Anchor Club of Boston. He attends the Methodist church.

Since the year 1897 it has seemed a rather hopeless undertaking for any man in the town of Moultonboro, with one exception, to try to come to the Legislature at Concord. This year, for the first time since 1895, there is another man than Colonel James E.



Senator George A. Blanchard
District No. 4

French in the General Court from Moultonboro. He did not do it by defeating Mr. French at the polls, for a glance at statesman's row in this 1919 House shows the veteran chairman of the appropriations Committee in his accustomed seat, but chose the easier way of making a running broad

jump across Mr. French and landing in a chair in the higher branch of the General Court. George A. Blanchard accomplished the feat, to Mr. French's entire satisfaction, be it said, and represents the Fourth District in the present state Senate. While Senator Blanchard, by reason of the unique political situation in his town, never has served in the House, he has held all other kinds of offices and at the time of his election to the Senate was, and is now, commissioner of Carroll county for his ninth year, selectman for his twelfth year and member of the school board for his ninth year, a triple political hitch amply attesting his popularity. Senator Blanchard was born in Sandwich, October 16, 1863, and educated there at Beede's Academy. He is a farmer and dealer in grain, a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, Knights of Pythias and Red Men. He attends the Methodist church and is married and the father of two children. In the Senate he serves as chairman of the Committee on Forestry and as a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Finance, School for Feeble-Minded and Public Health.

Senator George W. Barnes, Republican, of the Fifth District, was born in the town of Lyme, which is still his legal residence, March 18, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of that town and in the academies at Thetford, Vt., and St. Johnsbury, Vt. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Lyme in 1915, serving on the Committee on Towns, and again in 1917, being chairman of the Committee on Public Improvements, a position which he holds, also, in the assignment of Senate committees. He is the representative of the upper branch on the Joint Standing Committee on State Library and is a member of the Senate Committees on Forestry, Public Health, School for Feeble-Minded (clerk) and State Hospital. Senator Barnes has been selectman of his town for nine years, being

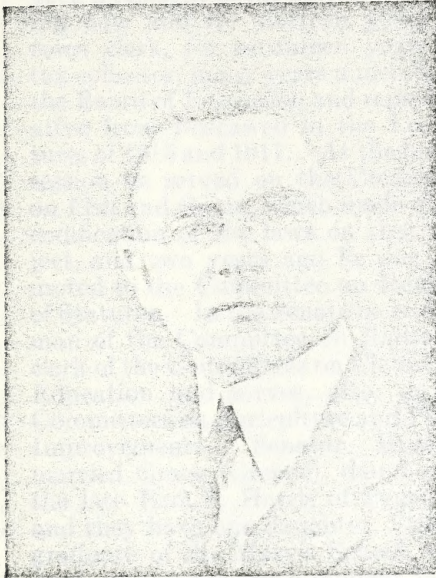
chairman of the board at the present time and a member of the school board for two years. He is a trustee of the town trust funds, of the Dartmouth Savings Bank, of the North Thetford church funds, etc., and is a director of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, of the Connecticut Valley Telephone Company, etc. As trustee of the large estate of his brother, the late Herbert H. Barnes, Senator Barnes is obliged to spend much of his time in Boston and maintains a business office there. At White River Junction, Vt., he has large real estate interests and at home in Lyme he is an extensive farmer, specializing in Hereford beef cattle, in sheep and in poultry, which he has dealt in largely. He has been very active in



Senator George W. Barnes
District No. 5

war work, being a member of the State Public Safety Committee and National Defense League, local food administrator, town war historian, district chairman of War Savings Stamp work, etc. Senator Barnes married, in 1897, Laura A. Smith. He attends the Methodist church and is a member of

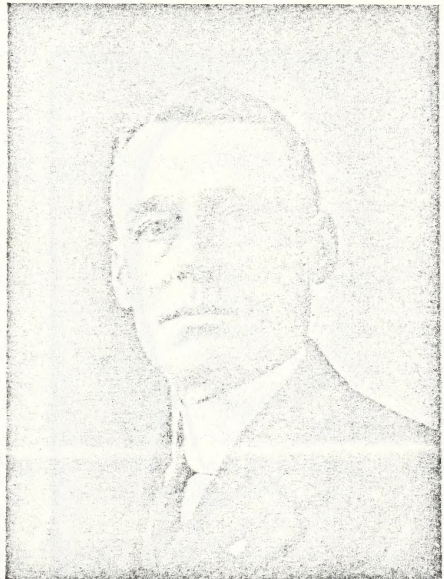
the Masonic order, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Boston City Club and the New Hampshire Historical Society.



Senator Burt S. Dearborn
District No. 6

The 1919-1920 state senator from District Number Six, the Belknap county district, is Burt Stephen Dearborn of Laconia, who, as a member of the House of Representatives in 1915, achieved fame as the founder of the Real Republicans Club. Mr. Dearborn was born in Thornton, February 18, 1881, being the youngest member of the present Senate, with one exception. He was educated in the schools of Laconia, including the High School, where he was a student in the commercial department. Marrying the daughter of the late William Wallace of Laconia, who was likewise a state senator not many years ago, Mr. Dearborn engaged in business with his father-in-law and now is the head of the concern, the Wallace Building Company, contractors and builders, dealers in building supplies, wood and coal. Senator Dearborn is of a very genial and social disposition and be-

longs to all the Masonic organizations, including the Shrine, the 32nd degree bodies and the Eastern Star; also, all of the Knights of Pythias bodies, including the U. R. K. P. and Pythian Sisters; and the Patrons of Husbandry, the Laconia Gun Club, the Laconia Board of Trade, the Laconia Business Men's Club, etc. At the session of 1915 Mr. Dearborn served on the House Committee on Fisheries and Game and was chairman of the Belknap county delegation. In the Senate he is chairman of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals, clerk of the Committees on Finance and Manufactures and also serves on the Committees on Claims and Forestry.



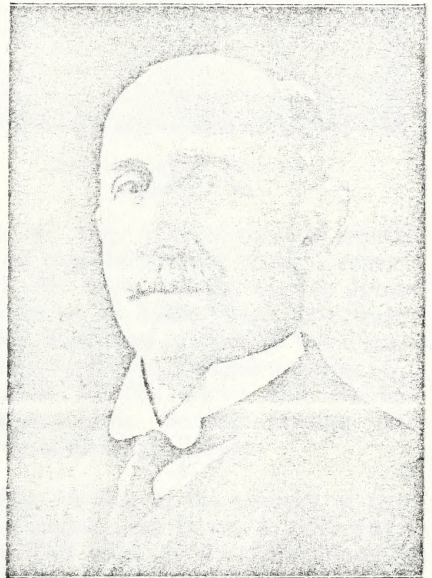
Senator Guy H. Hubbard
District No. 7

Guy H. Hubbard, Republican, who represents District Number Seven in the state Senate, is a resident of the village of Penacook, with his home on the Boscawen side of the Contoocook river and his place of mercantile business in Ward One, Concord. Senator Hubbard was born in Penacook, November 4, 1864, the son of the

late John P., and Martha (Knapp) Hubbard. He was educated in the schools there, including the then flourishing Academy, and always has been a resident of his native town, being now and for thirteen years the town clerk, for seventeen years the tax collector, many years a member of the Board of Education and representative from Boscawen in the Legislatures of 1915 and 1917. At the former session he served on the Committee on Fish and Game, which made a new codification of the laws on that subject, and two years ago he was promoted to the Committee on Revision of Statutes. In the Senate he is chairman of the Committee on Railroads, clerk of the Committees on Claims and Education and serves, also, on the Committees on Agriculture and Public Improvements. Senator Hubbard married Grace (Greene), daughter of the late Ezra S. Harris of Penacook, and they have one daughter, Doris, a graduate of St. Mary's School, Concord, and at present a student in the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston. He is an Episcopalian, a Mason, Odd Fellow and Rebekah; belongs to the Wonolancet Club, Concord, the Union Club, Penacook, and the Beaver Meadow Golf Club; and is fond of and an adept in all out-of-door sports.

Five members of the present state Senate have been complimented by their constituents with an election to the upper branch of the Legislature without the previous apprenticeship of a term or terms in the House. One of the five is Senator Fred H. Perry of Charlestown in District Number Eight; and it is a further proof of his popularity and the esteem with which he is regarded that he defeated for the Republican nomination in the primary election a veteran legislator, Representative William E. Beaman of Cornish. Over in Charlestown they began to elect Senator Perry as town clerk almost as soon as he attained his majority and they have kept him

in the office for twenty years; but his first ambition for outside honors was manifested in his successful senatorial candidacy. Senator Perry was born in Charlestown, February 25, 1873, and was educated in the schools there and at Claremont. He is cashier of the Connecticut River National Bank of Charlestown; vestryman of St. Luke's Episcopal church; member of the order of Odd Fellows; married, and the father of three children. President Morrill has honored him with the chairmanship of the Committee on Banks in the upper branch; he is clerk of the Committees on Incorporations and Public Health; and in addition serves on the Committees on Finance and Revision of the Laws.



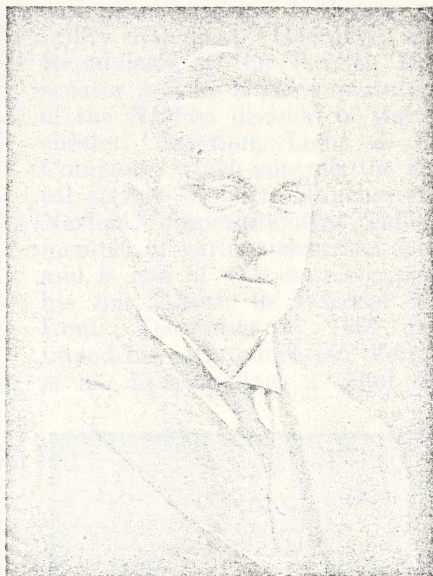
Senator Andrew J. Hook
District No. 9

Senator Andrew J. Hook, Republican, of District Number Nine, was one of the prominent members of the lower branch of the Legislature of 1917, in which he represented the town of Warner. As chairman of the Liquor Laws Committee, which reported favorably the act for state

prohibition, Mr. Hook was a center of interest, and was given much credit for the success of that legislation. Born in Cornish, December 7, 1864, Senator Hook attended the town schools and the business college at Manchester. He is an insurance agent and engaged in general business, besides serving as savings bank trustee, and is held in affection and esteem through a wide circle of country surrounding his home town. Senator Hook is a 32nd degree Mason and a Patron of Husbandry. He held the office of postmaster for eighteen years and that of town treasurer nineteen years and has served as selectman. During the past two years he has been very active in helping his town meet and exceed the demands upon it in all forms of war activities. Senator Hook at this session is chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and his other assignments are to the Committees on Judiciary, Banks, Soldiers' Home and Public Health.

George Herbert Eames, Junior, Republican, senator from District Number Ten, was born in Keene, August 25, 1884, the son of George H. and Margaret (Anderson) Eames. He was educated in the schools of Keene, including the High School, at Colby Academy, New London, and at Tiffin's Business College, Keene. In religious belief he is an Unitarian. Senator Eames was elected to the Keene city council of 1915 and to the board of aldermen of 1916. On June 19 of that year, on the departure of Mayor Orville E. Cain to the Mexican border with the First Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard, in which he was an officer, Alderman Eames was chosen acting mayor, and was twice reelected by popular vote. His business is that of wholesale and retail grain dealer. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Elks and of the Monadnock Club of Keene. On November 1, 1905, he married Amy M. Ballou and they have one son, Herbert Howell, born August 5,

1909. He has been chairman of the Keene Public Safety Committee and a member of the Draft Advisory Board. In the Senate he is chair-

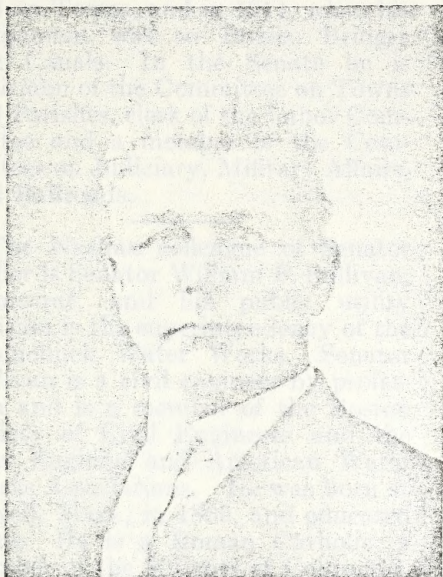


Senator George H. Eames, Jr.
District No. 10

man of the Committee on State Prison and Industrial School, represents the upper branch on the Joint Committee on State House and State House Yard and is clerk of the Committees on Roads, Bridges and Canals, Revision of the Laws and Public Improvements, besides serving on the Committee on Banks.

After looking at the portrait of the late Congressman Cyrus A. Sullo way, "the Tall Pine of the Merrimack," which hangs near one of the entrances to Representatives' Hall, state house visitors are likely to exclaim: "They don't make men like that nowadays!" Whereupon the capitol guide, if well-posted, will take his charges into the Senate gallery and let them look down upon Senator Benjamin G. Hall, of District Number Eleven, six feet, seven inches, in height, weighing over 300 pounds with not an ounce of it

superfluous. And it is not alone physically that Senator Hall is a "big" man, as his success in politics and business attests. Born in Epsom,



Senator Benjamin G. Hall
District No. 11

October 1, 1871, he was educated at Pembroke Academy and Bryant & Stratton's Business College. In early life he was a granite cutter and stories of his prowess at his trade are still current among New Hampshire stone men. Removing to Cheshire county, he was for some time city marshal of Keene, then purchased a fine farm in the neighboring town of Marlborough, where he now resides. He also is a member of the firm of Hall & Croteau, furniture, insurance and undertaking. He has served his town as selectman and as representative in the House of 1913, where he served on the Committee on Education. In the Senate he is chairman of the Committee on Elections, clerk of the Committee on Soldiers' Home and a member of the Committees on Education, Fisheries and Game and State Prison and Industrial School. Senator Hall is a Mason, Odd Fellow, Forester and Patron of Husbandry.

Senatorial District Number Twelve, which is one of the combined city and town districts, is represented this year by a city man, giving Nashua two state senators in 1919-1920; and by a curious coincidence both are public utility managers. George L. Sadler, Republican, is the Twelfth District senator and he is the superintendent of the Nashua division of the Manchester, Traction, Light & Power Company, which controls the electrical supply of both Manchester and Nashua. Superintendent Sadler is a member of various electrical societies and is one of the state's experts in his line. Born in Windsor Locks, Conn., December 15, 1867, he obtained his early education there. He is an Episcopalian, a 32nd degree



Senator George L. Sadler
District No. 12

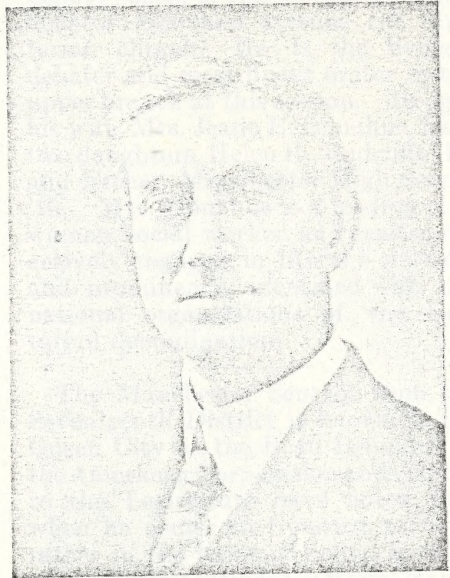
Mason and Knight of Pythias and a member of the Nashua Country Club. He is married and has one child. Senator Sadler formerly served in the New Hampshire National Guard and when the New Hampshire State Guard was formed as a war measure he promptly enlisted and saw active

duty when his company was ordered out to meet an emergency last year. Senator Sadler was a member of the House of Representatives in 1909, serving on the Committees on Labor and on Towns, and in 1911, when his assignment was to Roads, Bridges and Canals. In the Senate he is chairman of the Committee on Towns and Parishes, clerk of the Labor Committee and a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Military Affairs, and Railroads.

The Nashua colleague of Senator Sadler is Senator William F. Sullivan, Democrat, and his public utility position is the superintendency of the Pennichuck Water Works. Senator Sullivan is a civil engineer by profession and is a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and the New England and American Water Works Associations. He was born at Lowell, Mass., in 1869, and educated there. He is a Roman Catholic; a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Nashua Auto Club, the Nashua Country Club and the Nashua Board of Trade. He is married and has three children. Senator Sullivan has the unique distinction of being the only member of the upper branch whose first public office is one of this distinction. Further, he is the only member of the present Senate who was the regularly nominated candidate on both the Republican and Democratic tickets in his district, an indication, in this instance, of the high regard in which he is held by those of his constituents, whatever their political allegiance, who desire good government first and partisan success afterwards.

Herbert Brainerd Fischer, Republican, who represents District Number Fourteen in the state Senate, was born in Charlestown, Mass., July 26, 1872, the son of Anson B. and Caroline Frances (Cutler) Fischer. He was educated in the public schools of Charlestown and Marlboro, Mass., and

in early life was employed by the Boston & Maine Railroad. Since 1901 he has been a resident of Pittsfield, where he is cashier of the Pittsfield National Bank and treasurer of the Farmers' Savings Bank; treasurer of the town, of the Pittsfield Aqueduct Company, of the Pittsfield Gas Company and of the Red Cross; president of the Board of Trade; chairman of the Liberty Bond Committee; and for several years organist and choir

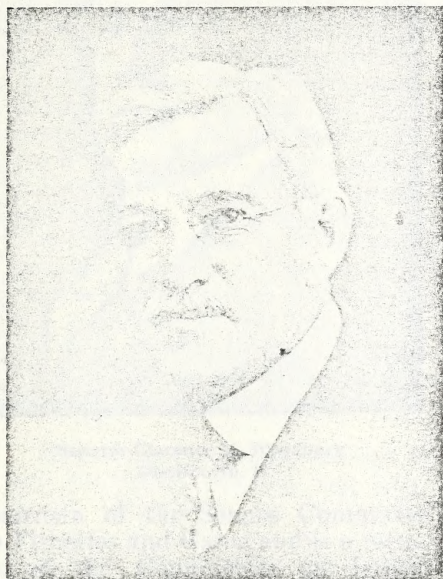


Senator Herbert B. Fischer
District No. 14

master of the Congregational church. In 1907 Mr. Fischer was a member from Pittsfield of the House of Representatives and served as clerk of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform of which Honorable Robert P. Bass of Peterboro, afterwards governor, was chairman, and whose investigations created considerable stir at that session. At this session the Senator's committee assignments are to Claims (chairman), Banks (clerk), Towns and Parishes (clerk), Incorporations, and Roads, Bridges and Canals. He is a member of the Masonic order. He married in 1900

Clara H. M. Goss of Pittsfield, who died in 1906. He has one son, Robert H., born March 2, 1905.

The city of Manchester sends four of her citizens to this state Senate, evenly divided as to politics and all highly regarded by their constituents, as shown by the ballot box totals last November. From District Number Sixteen comes John J. Donahue, chairman of the Republican City



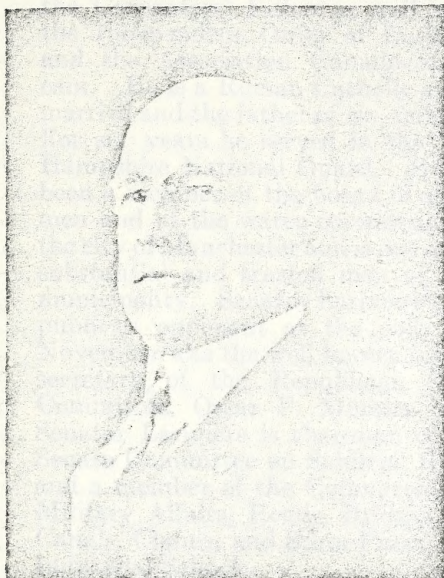
Senator John J. Donahue
District No. 16

Committee, and a gentleman of wide acquaintance throughout the state. Born in Keene, August 7, 1859, he was educated in the public schools of that city, and in early life he was a merchant there and at Peterboro. Since 1890 he has been in the insurance business and has been located in Manchester for nearly a score of years. In 1903 and again in 1905 he was a member of the House of Representatives from Ward Two of that city, serving in each instance as chairman of the Committee on Insurance. In the Senate he is chairman of

the Committee on Revision of the Laws, clerk of the State Hospital Committee and a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Education, and Towns and Parishes. Senator Donahue is a past grand sachem of the Order of Red Men of the state and also belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry and various clubs. From 1907 to 1914 he was a highly competent special examiner for the United States Pension Bureau and he also has served as deputy sheriff of Hillsborough county. Senator Donahue attends the Unitarian church. He is the liveliest debater and most fluent orator in the upper branch at this session. He and his wife, Mrs. Jessie E. Donahue, have two daughters, Helen R., Radcliffe '16, and Esther, Manchester High School '19. Mrs. Donahue is a leading club woman, social worker, and craftsman, actively engaged in literary pursuits and prominently identified with the national organizations of the Unitarian denomination.

The Manchester Senator from the Seventeenth District is known in the Queen City as the Beau Brummel of the Amoskeag Corporation and visitors to the Legislature have noted that when he comes to Concord, as he is rather in the habit of doing, he does not let down any in his sartorial standards. Senator Clarence M. Woodbury was born at Paxton, Mass., August 29, 1855, and became a resident of Manchester the following year. Educated in the schools of Manchester, he entered the employ of the Amoskeag in 1870 and since 1880 he has been one of its overseers, holding its record of longest continuous service in that position. Senator Woodbury is a Universalist, an Odd Fellow and a Red Man. Always a Republican, he represented Ward Seven in the Manchester city council in 1887-1888, and in 1893 came to the House of Representatives from Ward Eight, serving on the Committees on Incorporations and Journal of the House. Twenty years later he came back to

the House, this time from Ward Four, and was a member of the Committee on Manufactures. His third term in the House was at the session of 1917, when he served on the Committee on State Hospital. This year he is

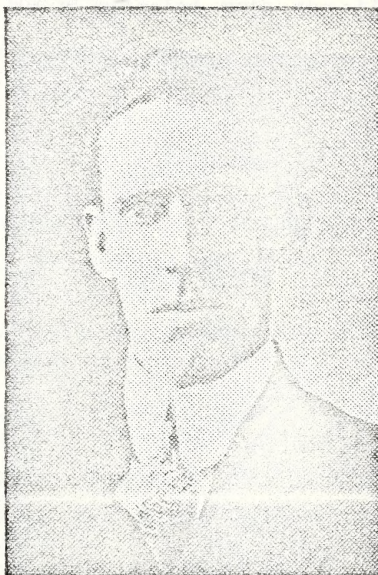


Senator Clarence M. Woodbury
District No. 17

chairman of the Senate Committee on Fisheries and Game and is a member of the Committees on Labor, Roads, Bridges and Canals, Railroads, and Manufactures.

The youngest man ever elected to the New Hampshire State Senate is Richard H. Horan, Democrat, of Manchester, who was born in that city June 29, 1888, and in less than six months after he became eligible was chosen to the office he now holds as representing the Eighteenth District. Senator Horan was educated at St. Joseph's High School, Manchester, and is a metal works manager. He is a Roman Catholic, unmarried, member of the Foresters of America and of the St. Paul's T. A. S. He was elected to the House of Representatives of 1915 by the Democrats of

Ward Four, Manchester, and served on the Committee on Manufactures and as clerk of both the Hillsborough county delegation and the Manchester city delegation. Re-elected to the House of 1917 he served on the important Committee on Ways and Means and was appointed by Governor Keyes on the special recess Committee to investigate state finances, which recently has made its report to the General Court of 1919. Senator Horan is chairman of the upper branch Committee on School for Feeble-Minded, is clerk of the Committee on Elections and Forestry and serves also on Labor and Finance.



Senator Richard H. Horan
District No. 18

For several consecutive sessions of the Legislature the French Canadian citizens of Manchester have had creditable representation in the upper branch of the General Court in the person of Senators Belanger, Marcotte Joyal and Chatel, and this precedent is continued at the session of 1919 by the presence in the Senate from District Number Nineteen of Honorable

Gedeon Lariviere, Democrat, born in Somerset, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 12, 1861. Senator Lariviere was educated in the schools of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Manchester. His business is that of a contractor and carpenter and he is a member of the Carpenters' Union as well as of the Independent Order of Foresters and the Association Canado-Americain. He is a Roman Catholic and is married and the father of six children. For six years he served in the New Hampshire National Guard. He has been a member of the board of aldermen and of the water commission of the city of Manchester and is one of the substantial and trusted men of that municipality. Senator Lariviere's Republican opponent at the polls last November was the well known former secretary of the Republican State Committee, Oscar F. Moreau, Esq. Senator Lariviere is chairman of the Senate Committee on Soldiers' Home and a member of the Committees on Military Affairs, Roads, Bridges and Canals, Claims, and State Prison and Industrial School.

Hon. J. Levi Meader, senator from the Twentieth District, was born in Gonic, September 12, 1878. He is the son of John E. and Clara E. Meader. He attended the Rochester High School from which he was graduated and received the remainder of his education at the Moses Brown School at Providence, R. I. From early childhood, he worked in the Gonic Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of woolen goods in Gonic, and of which he is now managing director and resident agent. This concern is one of the largest tax paying industries of Rochester. In a business way he has been director of the Peoples' Building and Loan Association of Rochester since its inception and organization. As a Republican, he has been affiliated with all matters pertaining to the public interests in the town or city, honorably filling all of the offices which he has held. In

1907 he was representative in the Legislature and during 1917 was Mayor of Rochester. When war was declared, he was appointed by Governor Keyes, as a member of the Committee of One Hundred for the Public Safety and Patriotic Service of our state, and also served on the Public Safety Committee of Rochester. He is chairman of the County Republican Committee, also a member of the Republican State Committee and an ex-officio member of its executive board. He is treasurer and chairman of a local organization which is organized through the coöperation of the Salvation Army in Rochester, for the welfare of the young men and boys. He is affiliated with the Masonic



Senator John Levi Meader
District No. 20

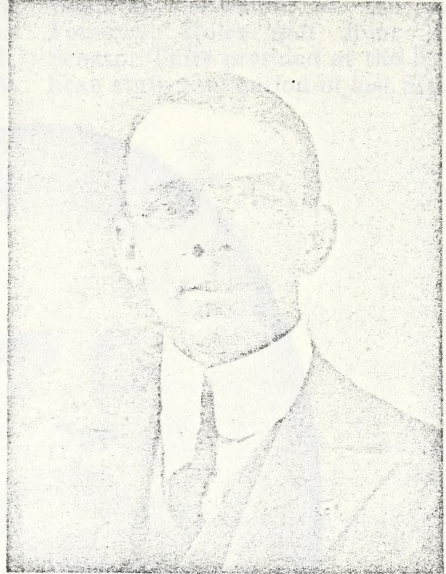
order, Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Knights Templars, and Mystic Shrine.

Senator Meader is chairman of the important Finance Committee of the Senate and a member of the Committees on State Prison and Industrial School, School for Feeble-Minded, Labor and Manufactures and of the Joint Committee on Engrossed Bills.

The oldest member of the state Senate of 1919—and he is but sixty-six—is Honorable Alvah T. Ramsdell of Dover, representing at Concord the Twenty-first District, who was born in York, Maine, April 15, 1852, and there received his education. He is an architect by profession. Senator Ramsdell was been prominent in public affairs in the city on the Cocheco for twenty-five years, having been a member of the Dover City Council in 1894 and 1895, its president in the latter year; an alderman in 1896 and 1897 and a member of the House of Representatives at the important session of 1903, serving on the Committee on Revision of Statutes. In the Senate Mr. Ramsdell is chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, especially appropriate in view of the fact that he is in charge of the Dover armory construction for the state, and is a member of the Committees on Incorporations, Manufactures, Soldiers' Home and Public Improvements. At the present time Senator Ramsdell is a member of the water commission of the city of Dover. He is a Congregationalist; Mason, Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and member of the Bellamy Club.

The chairman of the premier committee, that on the Judiciary, in the upper branch of the New Hampshire Legislature of 1919 is Senator Benjamin T. Bartlett of Derry, representing District Number Twenty-two. Senator Bartlett is rather unusually distinguished along this line, for at the session of 1915, although a new member of the House of Representatives, he was made the chairman of its Committee on Revision of Statutes, second in importance to Judiciary and Appropriations, only. He serves, also, in the Senate, on the Committees on Military Affairs, Elections, State Prison and Industrial School and Soldiers' Home. Born in Haverhill, Mass., November 9, 1872, Senator Bartlett was educated at Dean

Academy, Franklin, Mass., at William College and at the Boston University Law School. Since admission to the New Hampshire bar he has practised



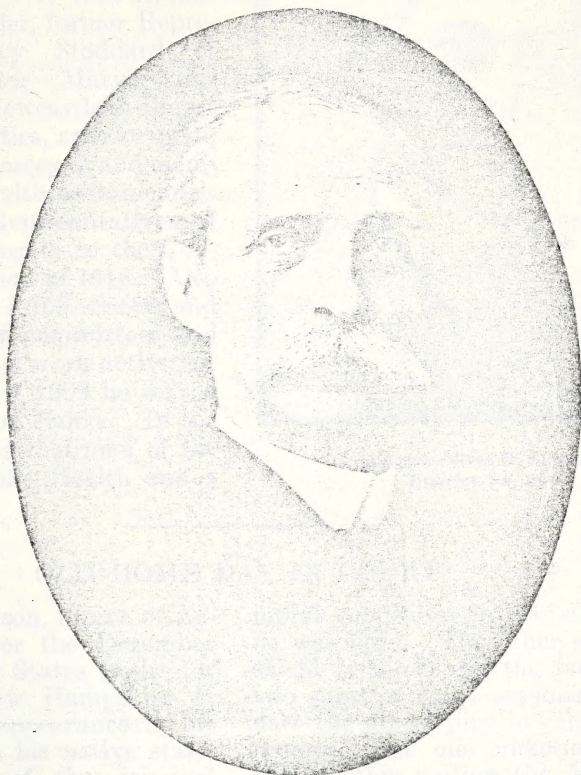
Senator Benjamin T. Bartlett
District No. 22

the legal profession at Derry and was justice of its police court from 1906 to 1913. He is a Universalist; married, the father of four children; a Mason, Odd Fellow and Eagle and member of the Derryfield Club, Manchester.

Professor James Arthur Tufts, Republican, of Exeter, senator from District Number Twenty-three, was born in Alstead, April 26, 1855, the son of Timothy and Sophia P. (Kingsbury) Tufts. He prepared for College at Phillips Exeter Academy and graduated from Harvard in 1878, the president of his class, as he had been, while in the Academy, president of the famous Golden Branch Society. Immediately upon concluding his college course he joined the faculty at Exeter and there has remained ever since, having been for some years secretary of the faculty and one of its most useful, esteemed and beloved

members. He is a member of the Modern Language Association, the American Philological Association and the American Unitarian Association; vice-president of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, a cause in which he has taken a long and useful interest; trustee of the New Hampshire

the Committee on Education. He is now chairman of the same Committee in the Senate, is clerk of the Committee on Military Affairs and a member of the Committees on State Hospital, Revision of the Laws, Forestry, Rules and Joint Rules. Senator Tufts presided at the Republican state convention of last Septem-



Senator James A. Tufts
District No. 23

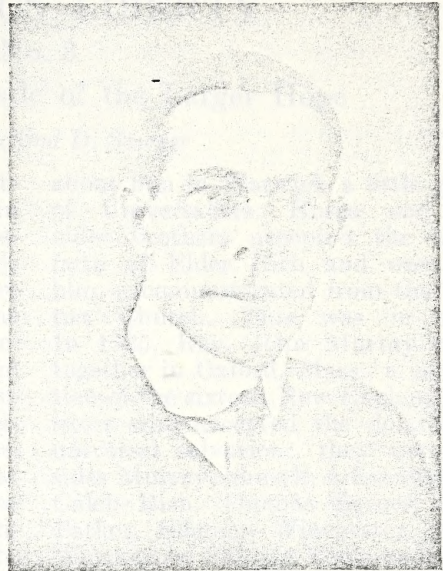
State College since 1913 and the secretary of that board; trustee of Robinson Female Seminary in Exeter, of the Exeter Public Library and the Kensington Social Library; and a past president of the New England Association of English Teachers. Senator Tufts is married and has five children living. He was a member of the House of Representatives at the sessions of 1905 and 1907, serving at each as chairman of

ber and is well and favorably known as an orator of patriotic and other occasions. He is county chairman of War Savings work.

Marvin, a familiar name in the political annals of southeastern New Hampshire, is well represented in the Legislature of 1919 by Senator Oliver B. Marvin, Democrat, of Newcastle, occupying the seat in the upper branch of the Twenty-fourth District.

Senator Marvin was born in Portsmouth, October 16, 1879, and was educated there in public and private schools. He is a salesman by vocation; married and has two sons; belongs to the Elks and Knights of Pythias; and is a very popular young man in his section, as is shown by his victory at the polls over that strenuous Republican leader, former Representative E. Percy Stoddard of Portsmouth. Senator Marvin has served his town of Newcastle in almost all its official capacities, as selectman, town clerk, auditor, assessor and member of the board of health, as its member in the House of Representatives of 1909 and as its delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1918. Also he is chairman of its Public Safety and War Savings Stamp committees and a leader in other war work activities. In the Legislature of 1909 he served on the Committee on Banks. In the present session he is chairman of the Committee on Public Health and a

member of the Committees on Railroads, Agriculture, Towns and Parishes and Fisheries and Game.



Senator Oliver B. Marvin
District No. 24

OLD HOME DAY IN COURT

George W. Anderson, native of Acworth, presided over the December term of the United States Court for the District of New Hampshire at Concord, his first appearance in his judicial capacity in his native state. From the length of the criminal docket demanding the attention of the grand jury, Judge Anderson may have gained an erroneous idea as to

moral conditions in the state where he was born. The other side of the shield is shown by the fact that at two superior court sessions of recent date the grand jury in each instance reported but one indictment; and that at this writing the Merrimack, County House of Correction at North Boscawen is without a prisoner inmate for the first time in many years.

DARTMOUTH, '94

Just to show that all the success of the famous class of 1894 in Dartmouth College is not confined to New Hampshire, Arthur Allan Adams, who leads the class alphabetically, was elected mayor of the city of Springfield, Mass., recently. The same class furnishes editors for two of

the best newspapers in Massachusetts, Philip S. Marden of the *Lowell Courier-Citizen* and Maurice S. Sherman of the *Springfield Union*, and Matt B. Jones, the Boston telephone official, and George E. Duffy, the Worcester manufacturer, are other big guns of the Ninety-Four roarers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PIONEERS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

No. 3

Hosea Ballou, Apostle of the Larger Hope

By Rev. Roland D. Sawyer

However sharply the doctrinal battle between denominations waged in the earlier days of New England history, now all pay tribute to that noble and far-seeing son of New Hampshire who fought so valiantly to soften the harsh dogmas of Calvinist religion. Hosea Ballou's father was born in Rhode Island and when about forty-four years of age he crossed Massachusetts and settled as the farmer-pastor over the Baptist Church at Richmond, N. H., which adjoins the Massachusetts line on the southwestern corner of our state. Richmond was then a wilderness and the conditions of life were hard. Stephen, the tenth child, was born in 1768, and April 30, 1771, Hosea opened his eyes on this life. Two years later the worn-out mother died.

New Hampshire has no more heroic picture to present its boys and girls than that of the boy Hosea Ballou, learning to read by the light of pitch-pine blazing knots before the family fireplace, on the long winter evenings. Though a strong robust boy and fond of outdoor life and amusement, Hosea was a serious minded lad, and at eighteen years of age we find him a lover of Nature and vitally interested in religion.

Caleb Rich was born at Sutton, Mass., in 1750. He was a farmer-elder in the Baptist Church, and a scholarly man; he moved to Warwick, Mass., in 1771 and while there was excommunicated from the Baptist Church because he came to believe in Universalism. The doctrine of universal salvation Elder Rich preached in Warwick, Richmond and neighboring towns and gathered

about him in Warwick a little group of Universalists. Hosea and two older brothers accepted the larger faith of Elder Rich and were like him, excommunicated from the Baptist Church. This was in 1790. In 1785, Rev. John Murray called together in Oxford, Mass., a convention of the sixteen New England ministers who accepted the doctrine of universal salvation; they were, besides Murray, himself, Adam Streeter, Caleb Rich, Thomas Barnes, Noah Parker, Elhanan Winchester, Moses Winchester, Shippie Townsend, John Tyler, Matthew Wright, Noah Murray, Zebulon Streeter, George Richards, Joab Young, William Farwell, Michael Coffin. The convention alternated its yearly meetings between Oxford, Boston and Milford, and thus came back for its annual meeting at Oxford in September, 1791. Hosea Ballou and his brother David attended; David having already become a Universalist preacher. Shortly afterward Hosea Ballou preached his first sermon upon the advice of his brother and Elder Rich, the service being held at the home of Deacon Thayer of Richmond. The next five years Hosea Ballou spent in farming, school-teaching and itinerant preaching, attending the yearly conventions and consulting with Universalist believers. During these travels the young man had found great satisfaction in gathering with a group of Universalist brethren who lived in a community about twenty miles south of his home, in a locality where the three towns of Hardwick, Petersham and Greenwich came together. Here lived the three John-

son brothers, Silas, Stephen and Aaron, all Universalists; also a Seth Johnson, Earl Flagg, Joel Amsden, John Town and others. This group of men in 1796 arranged with Hosea Ballou to come there and live among them and preach one Sunday a month, devoting the other Sundays to neighboring towns. The young man, then twenty-six years of age, accepted, and married Ruth Washburn of Williamsburg and settled with them, preaching in that part of Hardwick which was in 1803 incorporated as the town of Dana.

Mr. Ballou had by this time passed through a mental evolution to where he took a ground far advanced of the rest of the Universalist brethren. In the next town, New Salem, the pastor was Rev. Joel Forster, known as a learned and pious Calvinist minister; and to him, in a spirit of earnest inquiry and recognizing his own limits in scholastic learning, the young Universalist pastor addressed a letter asking criticism of new views. The Rev. Joel Forster was a very liberal minded man, and well-read in orthodox learning; the letters that passed between himself and Hosea Ballou, and which Forster later published, form interesting reading.

In February of 1803, Elder Ballou took charge of a group of Universalists in the five towns in Vermont, Barnard, Bethel, Bridgewater, Woodstock and Hartland. The same year the Convention of Universalists met at Winchester, N. H., the adjoining town to Richmond, and adopted the historic Universalist Creed. The next year, 1804, Ballou wrote his "Notes on the Parables." Then came his greatest intellectual contribution, "The Treatise on the Atonement." These books are not great works of genius like the work of Jonathan Edwards, but when we consider that the author was a self-educated man, a hill-town pastor with no books or a library, one must admit that the "Treatise" shows in-

tellectual powers of a very high order. Ten years before Channing started his work, fifty years before Bushnell made his attempt to soften orthodox theology, this unschooled preacher of the hill-towns of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont, made his great contribution to theological thinking which broke his denomination from the teachings of Rely and Murray and made Universalism a distinct religious sect. Next Ballou, who wrote some decent verse, tried his hand at reforming the crude and brutal hymnology of Calvinism. After six years at Barnard, during which time he like the Apostle Paul made many visits around New England to strengthen the brethren, and engaged in many controversies, Ballou moved to Portsmouth, in 1809.

Father Ballou was rejoiced to again enter his native state, though now as a famous preacher to enter the commercial city of Portsmouth rather than his quiet native town. John Murray had established a Universalist Church in Portsmouth as early as 1782 and Rev. Noah Parker had been its first pastor. Ballou successfully defended his views in controversies with the Rev. Messrs. Buckminster and Walton, orthodox Portsmouth pastors. Then came the War of 1812. Public feeling ran high and Portsmouth sentiment was against the war. Elder Ballou, however, was a strong supporter of the war and preached a pro-war sermon. The fires thus kindled never died out and three years later, in 1815, Ballou was dismissed to go to his pastoral labors at Salem, Mass. Then three years later, at the age of forty-seven, and a figure of New England fame, he entered upon his Boston pastorate, from which place he exercised the leading influence over the Universalists till his death, thirty-three years later.

The last ten years of his life Father Ballou had an assistant at the School-Street Church, and he spent much

time visiting Universalist churches as a venerable bishop; and he appears to have been especially happy when visiting the churches of southern New Hampshire. The last year of his life, his eighty-first year of life, the venerable man, well preserved and able to preach two or three sermons of from 45 to 60 minutes each on a Sabbath, made what he called "A Valedictory Journey of the Churches." That summer of 1851 he visited and preached at Kensington, Sandown, Brentwood, Newton, Atkinson, Portsmouth, Concord, Weare, Kingston; and in October made a last visit to his beloved Richmond. The next spring he felt able to continue another summer but pneumonia claimed him in May, and

though his robust physique fought it for weeks he finally succumbed.

Father Ballou was a valiant pioneer and one of America's useful men. He was a brave spirit and had a mind of vigor and power. He was a John the Baptist crying for a saner and sweeter religion than Calvinism. Of the great men born amid New Hampshire hills he ranks in the foremost ranks. Like Webster, Greeley, and Hale, Ballou was a pioneer. Of the three men, who in the days of religious thinking between 1775 and 1860, sought to establish a more liberal religious conception, Randall, Smith and Ballou, Ballou was of course the largest figure, and his influence reached the whole Anglo-Saxon world.

DEATH AND ROOSEVELT

By Ernest Harold Baynes

(In The Independent)

He turned your lance, O Death
Full often from its mark.
But he fought only in the day,
Nor dreamed you'd take the coward's way,
And stab him in the dark.

Were you afraid, O Death—
So brave the front he kept?
Dared you not face him in the light,
But crept upon him in the night
And slew him as he slept?

Meriden, N. H.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS

And Persons Elected to Public Office Under the Colonial Government*

By Albert S. Batcheller

Colonial government in Portsmouth, Dover and Exeter, as these three distinct groupings of the early settlements are commonly designated, developed as three independent municipalities. Hampton, granted by Massachusetts, in which the principal settlement took place in 1628 or 1629, was regarded as a Massachusetts town until 1679, and as a municipal unit in the same sense that other towns in the colony were such units. The treaty of union, having exempted New Hampshire from the provision of Massachusetts law that freemen must be church members, a wide difference in one of the most essential features of the suffrage was established for the two parts of the colony.

The regulations as to the suffrage and qualifications for office in Massachusetts had been a growth beginning in the first years following the emigration, and assuming a definite and permanent form in the statute which appears in the colonial laws, edition 1660, p. 196. The previous statutes from which this enactment resulted were those of 1630, 1642, 1647, 1653, and 1658.

A transcript of the original text is its best description:

"And it is hereby Ordered and Enacted. That all Englishmen, that are settled Inhabitants and house-holders in any town, of the age of twenty four years, and of honest & good Conversation, being Rated at twenty pounds estate in a single Country Rate, and that have taken the Oath of Fidelity to this Government, and no other (except freemen) may be Chosen Select men, Jurors or Constables, and have their vote, in the Choice of the

Select men, for the Town Affairs, Assessments of Rates and other Prudentials Proper to the Town, Provided alwayes the Major Part of the Companies of Select men, be freemen from time to time, that shall make a valid Act, as also where no Select men are, to have their vote in ordering schooles, hearding of cattle, laying out highwayes, and distributing lands, any law, use or custome to the contrary notwithstanding." Colonial Laws of Mass., ed. 1660, p. 76; id. reprint, 1889, p. 196.

Taxes were assessed against males from the age of sixteen upwards: I Laws of N. H., 1679-1702, p. 39. Severe penalties were imposed at the time of the first union upon those guilty of fraudulent practices in the election of assistants. The simplicity of the method of balloting is noteworthy. The act of 1643 was as follows:—

"It is Ordered by this Court and the Authority thereof, that for the yearly chusing of Assistants, the Freemen shall use Indian Corn and Beans, the Indian Corn to manifest Election, the Beans contrary; and if any free man shall put in more than one Indian Corn or Bean, for the choice or refusal of any publick Officer, he shall forfeit for every such offence, ten pounds, and that any man, that is not free, or hath not liberty of voting, putting in any vote, shall forfeit the like sum of ten pounds." Colonial Laws of Mass., ed. 1672, p. 47.

In the Puritan commonwealth the status of a freeman, his rights, privileges and duties, was clearly prescribed and well understood. The statute of 1647 relates to this subject in terms

* This article by Mr. Batcheller, former State Historian, was left among other unpublished papers at the time of his decease.

which afford an adequate description of the office of freemen:

"To the end the body of freemen may be preserved of honest and good men, It is Ordered, That henceforth no man shall be admitted to the freedom of this Common-wealth, but such as are members of the some of the Churches, within the limits of this jurisdiction; and whereas many members of Churches to exempt themselves from Public service, will not come in to be made freemen, It is Orderd, That no members of Churches within this jurisdiction, shall be exempt from any publick service, they shall be chosen to by, the Inhabitants of the severall Townes, as Constables, Jurors Select men, surveiors of the High-ways. And if any such person shall refuse to serve in, or take upon him any such Office, being Legally chosen thereunto, he shall pay for every such refusall, such fine, as the Town shall impose, not exceeding Twenty shillings, for one Offence." Colonial Laws of Mass., ed. 1660, p. 33; id. reprint, 1889, p. 153. It is presumed that this statute was deemed valid in Hampton for reasons above stated, but elsewhere in New Hampshire, including Exeter, church-membership was not a qualification for citizenship. Bell, History of Exeter, p. 44.

Subsequent to the restoration, energetic influences were brought to bear upon the colony in favor of more liberal statutes relating to membership in a Puritan church as an indispensable qualification for the office of freeman. The desires of the ministry met with a degree of compliance in the colony. The act of 1664 presents an apparently extensive revision of the former laws. The essential value of these changes might, perhaps, be better ascertained in the application of the law as amended than from its text. The act is as follows:—

"This Court doth Declare, That the Law prohibiting all persons, except Members of Churches, and that also for allowance of them in any

county Court, are hereby Repealed. And do also order and Enact, That from henceforth all English men, presenting a Certificate under the hands of the Minister or Ministers of the place where they dwell, that they are Orthodox in Religion, and not vicious in their lives, and also a Certificate under the hands of the Select Men of the place, or the major part of them, that they are Free holders, and are for their own proper estate (without heads of persons) rateable to the Country in a single Country Rate, after the usual manner of valuation in the place where they live, to the full value of ten shillings, or that they are in full Communion with some Church among us; It shall be in the liberty of all and every such person or persons, being twenty-four years of age, House-holders and settled Inhabitants in this Jurisdiction, from time to time to present themselves and their desires to this Court for their admittance to the Freedom of this Commonwealthe, and shall be allowed the priviledges to have such their desire propounded, and put to vote in the General Court, by the suffrage of the major part, according to the Rules of Our Patent." Colonial Laws of Mass., ed. 1672, p. 56.

An act passed in 1673 prescribes the formalities and conditions under which persons not church-members may be admitted to the privileges of freemen. Colonial Laws of Mass., ed. 1672, Whitmore ed., p. 210.

The king's commission by which New Hampshire was separated from Massachusetts and a distinct province created by the commission of 1679, provided for a president and council which was to be the executive branch, the supreme court, and the first branch in the General Assembly. The president and council were empowered to designate the persons in each town who were to have the privilege of voting for members of the first house of representatives. This discretion was exercised and some traces of dissatisfaction are discovered in the history of

the period. I Laws of N. H., 1679-1702, p. 2; *id.* note, p. 12, *et seq.*: *id.* Appendix E. I., p. 779. In the Cutt laws it is provided in regard to the qualification for holding office as follows:—

“It is Ordered by this Assembly and the Authority thereof; THAT all English men, being Protestants, that are settled Inhabitants & freemen holders in any Town of this Province, of the age of Twenty four years, not vitious in life, but of honest & good conversation, and such as have Twenty pounds rateable estate, without heads of persons; Having also taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Ma'ty and no others, shall be admitted to the liberty of being freemen of this Province, and to give their votes for the choice of Deputies for the General Assembly, Constables, Select-men, Jurors, & other Officers, and concerning the Town where they dwell. PROVIDED this Order give no liberty to any person or persons to vote in the disposition or distribution of any lands, timbers, or other properties in the Town, but such as have real right thereto: And if any difference arise about the said right of voting, it shall be judged & determined by the President and Council, together with the General Assembly of this Province.” I Laws of N. H., 1679-1702, p. 26.

This article was in operation at least until the Cutt laws were disallowed by the king, April 19, 1682. Cranfield's instructions, art. 26, Appendix A, *post*.

By the laws enacted in the time of Cranfield, the provisions as to qualifications for electors and of those elected to office were as follows:—

“FOR the regulation of the choice of Jurors, Assemblymen, Trustees or Overseers for the respective Towns &c. That all persons, settled inhabitant & freeholders in any Town of this Province of Twenty one years, and no other, Shall have liberty of giving their votes for the choice of Assemblymen, Jurors, Trustees, or Overseers for the Respective Towns, Constables, or other necessary Town Officers, or in

any other Town concerns. Nor shall any be chosen Assembly-men, Jurors, or Trustees &c. for the Towns, but such as hath a rateable estate of 15 L according to valuation of stated by Law.” I Laws of N. H., 1679-1702, p. 63.

In the time of the Dominion of New England, 1686-1689, there were no popular assemblies and the law-making power was vested, first in the president and council, and subsequently in the governor and council. I Laws of N. H., 1679-1702, p. 92-259. That part of the laws of the Dominion of New England which regulates towns, relates more directly to the powers of towns than to qualifications of inhabitants, as voters and office holders in the municipalities. Among the early orders issued by the king in his commissions and instructions, or by the executives and their several councils, was a provision that the laws of the province previously existing should remain in force until repealed by the order or act of the legislative councils of the dominion. In New Hampshire this rule continuing the former laws might apply to the acts of the time of Cranfield, and perhaps to the acts of the time of the union.

In the brief period of about eight months which intervened between the end of the second union with Massachusetts, the New Hampshire towns failed to agree upon a constitution under which they should be united for a government of the whole as a temporary state.

Under the second union of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the former laws were declared to be in force. I Laws of N. H., 1679-1702, p. 294; *id.* p. 371. There is no reason to suppose there would be any exception in regard to the qualifications of electors and as to eligibility for public office as the resolve makes no exception. I Laws of N. H., 1679-1702, p.

King James, the Second, abdicated in 1688. The downfall of the Andros government, Dominion of New England, ensued in April, 1689. In the

period of the second union of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, 1690-1692, every effort was made to obtain a renewal of the charter of 1629 from William and Mary. These efforts were futile. The charter of 1689 was substituted. The new constitution was not satisfactory in many important particulars. It impinged materially upon the independence which the colony enjoyed under the charter of 1629. About the same time, New Hampshire was established as a province under the king's commission. From this time on, the colony and province had a separate government although in about half of this period the king designated the same person to be governor of the colony and province.

Among the most objectionable features of the Massachusetts laws in the first colonial period from the point of view of the home government was the restriction of the privileges of citizenship which appear in the laws defining the status of freemen and prescribing the qualifications for its enjoyment and exercise. The colony was compelled from time to time by pressure from the Crown to liberalize these laws. The last of these attempts to compose these differences as far as they related to the privileges of the freemen appears in the time of the second union in 1689-90. The act is as follows:—

"It is Ordered by this Court, That the Clause in the Law title Freemen, referring to Ministers giving Certificate to Persons Desiring their Freedom, be and hereby is repealed, And the Sum of Ten shillings is reduced to four shillings in a Single Country Rate (without heads of Persons) Or that the Person to be made free have houses or Lands of the Cleer Yearly Value of Six Pounds Freehold w^{ch} Value is to be returned to the Court by the Select Men of the Place, or the Major part of them, who also are to Certify that such Person is not Vicious in Life And the Additional Law title freemen, made October 15th 1673 is

hereby likewise repealed." *I Laws of N. H., 1679-1702, p. 355.*

The colony charter of 1691 and the province commission of 1692 prohibited discrimination in the privileges of citizenship between the adherence of the various sectarian denominations except Catholics, often referred to in the parlance of that day as Papists. Religious freedom and equality were enjoined with the exception mentioned. Two notable results ensued. Religious freedom and equality were conceded in the colonial laws and the standing order enjoyed a growth and prosperity which it had never experienced under the rigors of the earlier system of laws relating to this subject. Doyle, *English Colonies in America, New England, in the Intercharter Period.*

In 1699 an act entitled "An Act to return able and sufficient jurors to serve in the several courts of justice and to regulate the election of representatives to serve in the General Assembly within this province" contains the following provision:—

"No person Inhabiting within this Province, other than Freeholders of the value or income of Forty Shillings Per Annum or upwards in Land, or worth Fifty Pounds Sterling at the least in personal Estate, shall have any vote in the Election of Representatives; or be capable of being elected to Serve in the General Assembly."

An act upon this subject was passed in 1723, but it was disallowed in the Privy Council.

A very important act was passed in 1728 entitled "An Act for calling and electing assembly men and their qualifications." According to Mr. Belknap the purposes of the act were of a constitutional nature and effect. As to the qualifications of electors and as to eligibility to office, it provides as follows:—

"And that no person shall be allow'd to serve in the house of representatives as a member thereof, unless he hath a real estate within this province of the value of three hundred

pounds; and the qualifications of the person so elected shall be determined by the house of representatives, other than such, who has a real estate of the value of fifty pounds within the town,

parish, or precinct where such election shall be." Laws, ed. 1771, p. 166.

The law on this subject remained unchanged until the termination of the province period.

WHAT'S THE USE?

By Edward Hersey Richards

Sometimes we mortals weep and moan
Because we think we're all alone,
Within a world whose heart is stone.
But what's the use?

Suppose the thought were really true,
One might as well be bright as blue,
It's just the same when one is through.
So what's the use?

Sometimes we think that honest men,
From business haunts have gone to den,
And only come out now and then.
But what's the use?

The business world is built, you see,
On confidence and honesty,
Therefore, most men must honest be.
So what's the use?

Sometimes we find in politics,
Deceit and graft and fraud and tricks,
That burn and sting to finger quicks.
But what's the use?

All things in love and war are fair
And love and war each have a share
In politics, 'most everywhere.
So what's the use?

Sometimes we think the weather's bad,
The worst that mortals ever had,
If we could change it we'd be glad.
But what's the use?

Life's brightest sunshine lives within
The human heart, and cannot win
As long as we refuse to grin,
So what's the use?

EDITORIAL

Both Governor John H. Bartlett and the people of New Hampshire are to be congratulated upon the fact that throughout the state, during the first month of the year 1919, the chief topic of debate has been the inaugural message of the new chief executive. It is an obvious fact, often commented

speedily disappears, unless something sensational happens to keep him awake.

That something sensational has been furnished by Governor Bartlett's salutatory, and for thus stirring to life dormant interest in state affairs His Excellency should be thanked, even



Campaigning in New Hampshire—1918

Left to right, front row, ex-President William H. Taft, U. S. Senator George H. Moses; second row, Governor John H. Bartlett, Congressman Sherman E. Burroughs, H. L. Grinnell, Esq.; third row, Howard O. Nelson, Charles D. Barnard, Esq.

upon, that the average citizen is not so much interested as he ought to be in the workings of the official organisms, local, state and national, in which he is a unit. The indifferent citizen is an American type as truly as the tired business man and represents an even less desirable class of the population. It is a hard task, sometimes, even to get him to the polls on election day, and once the results of that voting have been announced his interest in government, visible and invisible,

by those of us who do not agree with his fundamental principle that our present form of government, largely through continuing commissions, should be replaced by a more direct responsibility of the governor and council for the administration of the state's business.

Governor Bartlett complains that the executive department has been "stripped of its powers," but Article 55 of the Constitution of New Hampshire still says: "No moneys shall be

issued out of the treasury of this state and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary support and defense of this state and for the necessary protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court."

The hand that holds the purse strings rules the roost, and as a matter of fact no considerable expenditures have been made by any of the commissions of which Governor Bartlett complains without consultation with and approval from the governor, at least, and usually the council, as well.

For many years it has been the New Hampshire custom, a bad one, on the whole, not to re-elect a governor for a second time no matter how successful and worthy his administration may have been. The same rule has applied to members of the executive council. And there is no indication of any intention on the part of Granite State voters to change their attitude in this respect.

The result is that once in two years half a dozen new men begin at the beginning to study the same problems of state government business and executive direction which their predecessors took up afresh at the start of the previous administration. The damage to the state in delay and difficulty is quite enough as it is; it would be infinitely greater if the recommendations of Governor Bartlett should be adopted and the state's policy in regard to all its institutions, its highways and other important branches of its business should be subject to instant change at the hands of inexperienced, uninformed and oftentimes impulsive members of a new governor and council body every two years.

For more years than some seem to remember we have been progressing

in New Hampshire towards that ideal form of government in which partisan politics is kept out of the state's business. We have not reached it yet, but we are nearer to it than we were and it would be a matter for regret if we were to slide to the very bottom of the hill again.

With many of Governor Bartlett's ideas and recommendations we are in hearty accord. Especially are we glad to have him urge so strongly the executive budget system in support and explanation of which former Governor Spaulding wrote in the January issue of this magazine. With that adopted, some of the present chief executive's recommendations would lose much of the ground upon which he bases them.

His idea that some of our state commissions can be reduced from three members to one with financial gain and without loss of efficiency depends for its successful working out upon the quality of the one surviving member. We fear that the one man qualified to discharge all the duties, judicial and otherwise, of the public service commission or the tax commission, would deserve and demand a higher salary than the state of New Hampshire ever has paid a public servant.

There will be no dissent from the governor's statement that the state must have more revenue. The direct way to get it is by increasing the state tax. Income, inheritance and corporation taxes are popular, however, and have scriptural sanction in the avowal, "From him that hath shall be taken."

Much of the increase in the state's revenue, however secured, the governor would spend in freeing toll bridges, beginning with that at Portsmouth, and in increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the schooling which is provided for the children of New Hampshire.

A toll bridge today is an anachronism, of course, as well as a nuisance. They are disappearing quite rapidly

and we should hasten the process as much as we can with financial justice to the other demands upon the state treasury. And though New Hampshire is small and poor, as compared with Maine, probably our state pride will lead us to match her and the federal government dollar for dollar in the work at Portsmouth.

The educational problem is quite as great, but not quite so simple, as it is made out to be in the governor's inaugural and in the special committee report made to him in the matter. We all should be glad, of course, to have the children in Hart's Location, if there are any, enjoy as good schools as the children of Manchester; but it is almost as impossible, from a practical standpoint, that they should, as that the children of Manchester should see every day as grand scenery as is a part of the life of the Hart's Location children. Moreover, any one who has been in touch with the New Hampshire legislatures of the recent past knows that the people still cling tenaciously to some measure of home rule in the matter of their schools. It must not be forgotten that among the earliest acts of the first settlers of our towns was the building of churches of their own and schoolhouses of their own, without needing or desiring or-

ders to that effect from higher up. The closer together the school and the home, the greater the interest which father and mother take in the education of son and daughter, the better for all concerned; and a state commission, ruling, from Concord, all the school affairs of every city and town would have elements of danger in it as well as the opportunities for service which the committee and the governor emphasize.

Whether or no this Legislature gives the governor more power on various lines, he will find, as he becomes better accustomed to his new office and its work, that he already has much more power than, from his inaugural, he seems to think he has; as much, perhaps, as any inexperienced governor—and all New Hampshire governors are inexperienced when they assume office—ought to have.

If this general court takes Governor Bartlett at his word and turns over to him and his council sole control of the highways and the institutions of the state, will he, on January 8, 1920, as he turns over that sole and supreme control to a new governor and a new council, believe that thereby the best interests of the state are being served?

We do not think so.

GIFTS OF HOUSES

During the past month two notable gifts for public purposes of two well-known New Hampshire homes were made. Mrs. Nellie Putnam Chamberlin, widow of Horace E. Chamberlin, famous well-known railroad manager, gave by will her beautiful home on Pleasant street in Con-

cord to the Concord Woman's Club for a clubhouse; and Miss Eva L. Van Dyke offered the Van Dyke homestead in Lancaster, one of the finest estates in that handsome town, for use as home for a boys' club and as a memorial to sons of Lancaster in the war.



A BOOK OF NEW HAMPSHIRE INTEREST

Mrs. Larz Anderson (Isabel Perkins) is one of the present day authors in whose works New Hampshire people take particular interest. The daughter of our Granite State naval hero of the Civil War, Commodore George H. Perkins, U. S. N., his memorial, through her filial love,

are more dear to her in all the wide world of which she has seen so much, not even her magnificent homes at "Weld" in Brookline, Mass., and at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Anderson is the author of a baker's dozen of books, about equally divided between charming juveniles



Mrs. Larz Anderson as a Hospital Nurse

forms one of the attractive and important features of the civic center of the state capital. From her father she inherited, and with him in girlhood she shared, a love for the hills of New Hampshire and its rural life. The Perkins family homestead in Hopkinton and the extensive estate which her father founded in the neighboring town of Webster are still her property, and no places, it is said,

and highly interesting books of travel. Most recently published, but now in its second printing, is "Zigzagging" (Houghton Mifflin Company), an account of her eight months of war work in France, managing a canteen on the Marne, serving as hospital nurse, meeting the King and Queen of Belgium, General Pershing and General Edwards, and, in general, making the most of unusually good oppor-

tunities for seeing all sides of war activities as well as of having a helpful part in many of them.

Mrs. Anderson's literary style is fluent, yet direct, and full of pleasing contrasts which hold the attention of the reader and relieve the strain which some war books put upon our minds and hearts. Typical of these merits is her description of her visit to the rulers of Belgium. At Calais she was met by an officer of the court and taken in the King's motor to La Panne to dine with the King and Queen. At Dunkirk a very bad air raid was going on, and, she writes, "I was sitting on the bottom of the motor, so that in case the glass was broken I might not be cut and also in order that I might gaze up into the sky and see what was going on."

Arrived at the royal villa, she found that her travelling bag had not been put into the motor, so that, perforce, she dined with the King and Queen in her uniform of nurses' blue.

"Across the hall a door opened, and there stood the King and Queen in the center of a small sitting-room. I curtsied at the entrance. The Queen put out her hand, and I curtsied again, and also to the King, as is the custom. He was in khaki, with the black-and-red collar and the stars of the commander-in-chief of the army. She wore a simple white gown, cut V-shaped in the neck, and no jewels. They both looked extremely well, in spite of what they had been through, and both as young as I remembered them five years ago.

"Her Majesty asked me in a very informal way to follow her into the dining-room. The room was small, with a round table that left rather a blue and white impression on me. My seat was on the King's left, and the Countess was on my other side. I was extremely tired and very hungry, and did full credit to the simple meal of soup, fish, meat, pudding and fruit. I had had nothing since a cup of chocolate at 11, except the bread in my pocket.

"The thing that stands out now in my mind is that the King, who looked rather solemn, surprised me by joking. . . .

"After dinner . . . the Queen and I had quite a long talk in the little parlor, all by ourselves. She was very simple and sweet and bright, and told me a good many interesting things, speaking in English and in the very low voice which royalty always seems to use. . . .

"As I was leaving the palace, to my surprise, a little package was handed me, in which I found a nightgown of the Queen's, a comb and brush, soap and several handkerchiefs! . . . The little inn was filled with men playing the piano and singing. I went to sleep with rollicking soldier songs in my ears."

Another side of her experiences is given in extracts from her journal while at the Ocean Hospital.

"But after the concert was over I walked home alone as usual in the blackness and crept up the three flights of dark stairs to my little corner, where I boiled some water and had a drink of malted milk, grabbed my hot water bottle and tumbled into bed all dressed—not because I was afraid of the boches, but to keep warm. . . . There are moments when I am a little tired of getting up at dawn and preparing my own breakfast in a stone-cold room, where my fingers are so numb I can hardly hold the dishes. What is wanted over here is simply women who have strong arms and legs—you should be young and well and willing to do what you are told. . . .

"The Queen arrived at 10 o'clock this morning and stayed for two hours. We had given the salle an extra cleaning and got a special outfit all ready for her majesty—the usual white rubber apron and white cotton overshoes and rubber gloves. Instead of the white veil which French and Belgian nurses wear, she put on a sort of turban cap of white silk.

"She came in very quietly, and we

all curtsied. Then, as she dressed the wounds, doing the work of the doctors, we waited upon her. I stood behind the movable table with dressings. Her first case was a man with a very bad arm, her second a man who had both legs cut off. She used to do this sort of thing in hospitals even before the war.

"I think it is quite wonderful of her to work so hard, and to do it so well. For it is not pleasant to see such dreadful wounds, all open and bleeding, and to hear men groaning and grinding their teeth with pain, some crying and yelling and biting their blankets, and, when under the influence of ether, talking so strangely."

THE OLD TOWN PUMP

By Charles Nevers Holmes

By the old town hall in the village square
Stood an old town pump, like a landmark there,
With its short-nosed spout and its handle strong,
And a chain attached to a dipper long.

There the horses stopped, on an August day,
And the oxen passed with huge loads of hay,
And the children played, while their parents spoke
Of good crops or news, or the latest joke.

How that handle rose and that handle fell,
As the water gushed from the deep, dark well,
Through the short-nosed spout in a silver stream,
Sparkling bright and clear 'mid the sunlight's gleam.

Here the schoolboy came, homeward bound at noon,
And fond lovers met 'neath September's moon,
And the squire so grave, or the parson gray,
Often paused a while when he passed this way.

And the farmer, hot from midsummer's heat,
Drank its cooling draught like some nectar sweet,
Which his sires had quaffed in the years of yore
And which he would quaff till life's toil was o'er.

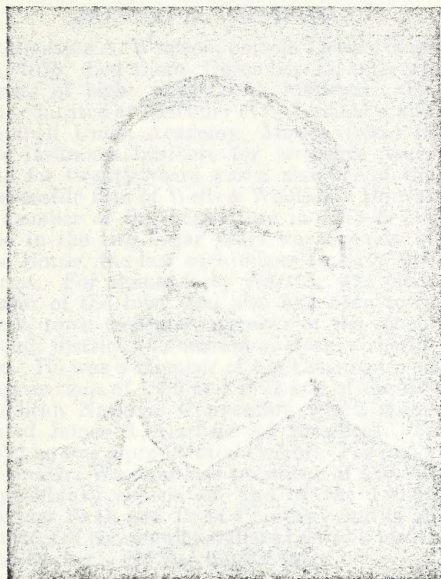
By the new town hall in that village square
There's no old town pump like a landmark there,
And no horses stop on an August day,
And no oxen come with their loads of hay;

And that pump is gone like the times long past
For of earthly things all must die at last,
Yet some folks still live—just a few—who know
Where the town pump stood years and years ago.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NECROLOGY

PHILIP F. AMIDON

Philip Francis Amidon was born at Hinsdale, January 27, 1852, and died there on November 9, 1918. He was the eldest son of Charles Jacob and Mary (Harvey) Amidon,



The late Philip F. Amidon
(From a photograph taken in 1898)

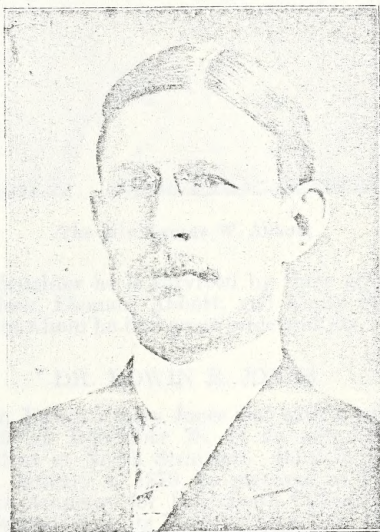
and after attending the town schools and a military school at Brattleboro, Vt., entered his father's textile mills at Hinsdale at the age of eighteen. He mastered every department of their operation by practical experience and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to partnership. Since the death of his father in 1900 he had been sole owner of the mills at Hinsdale and Wilton, disposing of the former in 1917, but continuing the operation of the latter until his death and doing a large and lucrative business. He was a strong Republican in politics and represented Wilton, where he resided from 1894 to 1907, in the Legislature of 1899. He was a director of the Vermont National Bank of Brattleboro and a member of the Home Market Club of Boston; a 32nd degree Mason and an Odd Fellow. His wife, who was Mrs. Annie Estey Fulton of Brattleboro, survives him, with one son, James Jacob Amidon.

A man of strong character, but of modest and retiring nature, Mr. Amidon was one whose affiliations were limited—home and

the few close friends who understood his rare qualities satisfied him; that "best portion of a good man's life." The little nameless remembered acts of kindness and love were the daily record of his sojourn here. He "put his creed into his deed" and exemplified in all his dealings "that to be honest, as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten thousand."

EBEN M. WILLIS

Eben Marston Willis, treasurer and general manager since 1912 of the Page Belting Company, one of Concord's chief industries, died January 1, after a week's illness, of influenza, ending in pneumonia. He was born in Claremont, May 11, 1871, graduated from the Concord High School in 1889 and immediately began his continuing connection with the Page Belting Company. He was a director of that company and of the



The late Eben M. Willis

Mechanics National Bank and the Capital Fire Insurance Company, a trustee of the Merrimac County Savings Bank and vice-president and director of the Northern Securities Company. A Republican in politics, he was a member of the Concord City Government from 1897 to 1903 and of the state House of Representatives in 1903 and 1905, being chairman of the State House Committee at the latter session. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Woonanget and Snowshoe Clubs of Concord and of

the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association. He was a leading member of the White Memorial Universalist Church in Concord, his grandfather, the late Rev. Lemuel Willis, having been one of the pioneer preachers of that denomination. Mr. Willis is survived by his wife, one daughter, Miss Mary E. Willis, a member of the class of 1920 at Wellesley College, and his aged father, Algenon Willis, formerly deputy state treasurer of New Hampshire.

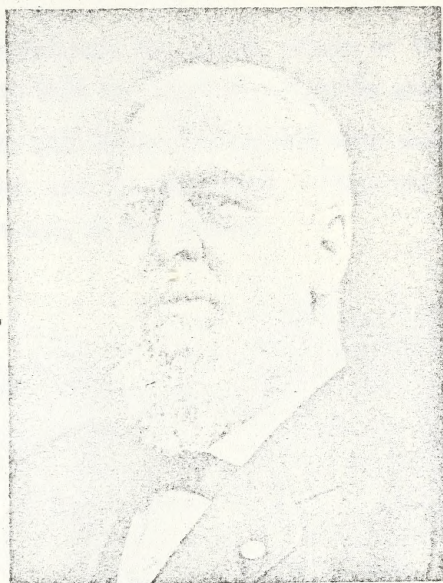
HON. A. A. WOOLSON

Augustus A. Woolson, born in Lisbon, June 15, 1835, died there, December 15, after an illness of eight weeks with influenza. He was educated at Newbury (Vt.) Seminary, and Kimball Union Academy, Meriden; was in the insurance business for forty-five years and for twenty years was a member of the mercantile firm of Wells & Woolson. He was a member of the Legislature in 1875-6-7-8 and in the two latter years was Speaker of the House, the last such officer to serve two terms. For almost forty years he was moderator of the town and also had been town clerk, town treasurer, member of the school board, district commissioner, deputy sheriff, etc. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1889 and 1902 and of the Republican National Convention which nominated James A. Garfield for president. In 1892 he was a presidential elector. For many years Mr. Woolson was president of the village library association and of the Lisbon Savings Bank and Trust Company and in all matters of community welfare he was a leader and worker. He was unmarried.

GEORGE W. ABBOTT

George Whitefield Abbott was born in West Boscawen (now Webster) March 13, 1837, the son of Nathaniel and Mary (Fitts) Abbott, and died at Springfield, Mass., December 27. As a young man he was a clerk in Boston and afterwards engaged in the grocery business at Norwich, Conn., and at Fisherville, now Penacook, where he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, in August, 1862. He was wounded severely in the battle of Olustee, Florida, February 20, 1864, but rejoined his regiment and was mustered out in June, 1865. After the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Penacook and in 1876 formed a partnership with J. E. Symonds for the manufacture of tables, which was highly successful as a partnership and later as a corporation. Mr. Abbott retired from business some years ago and of late has resided with his daughter, Myra (Mrs. Grenville M. Stevens), in Springfield. He formerly was president of the Penacook Electric Light Company and a director of the Concord Street Railway, the Sullivan County Railroad and the First National Bank of Concord. A Republican in politics,

he was presidential elector in 1892 and a member of the House of Representatives in 1895. He was a member of the G. A. R. Post at Penacook, of the Masonic Lodge there and of the Chapter and Commandery at Concord and of the Winthrop Club at Springfield. For many years he had been a summer resident of the Lake Sunapee region. Besides



The late George W. Abbott

his daughter he is survived by three grandchildren, Eleanor, Abbott, and Emily Stevens, in whom he had great pride and joy.

DR. EDWIN E. JONES

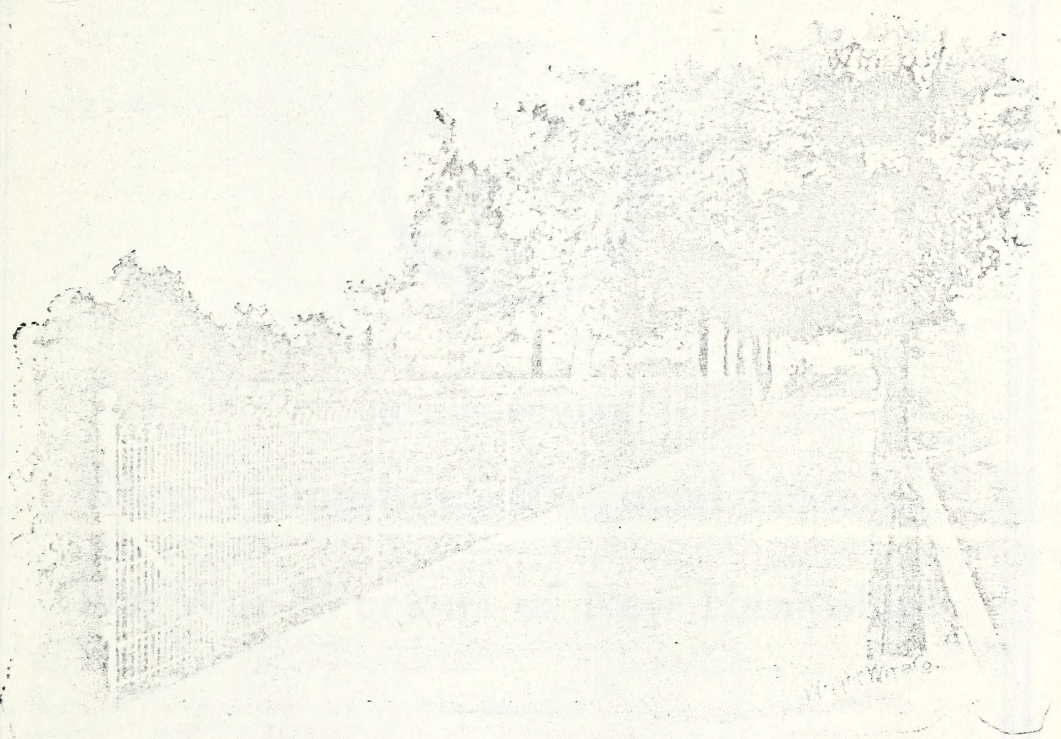
Dr. Edwin Emery Jones met with a tragic death on December 28, in an automobile accident at North Stratford. Born in Loudon, January 4, 1870, he prepared at Pembroke Academy for Dartmouth College and graduated from its Medical School in 1894. He played on the Varsity football team for three seasons and in his last year was its captain. He practised his profession at Norwich, Vt., at Concord, and since 1898 at Colebrook, where he had achieved great success and had contributed to the public good the organization of the Colebrook Hospital. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Eastern Star and Odd Fellows. In religious belief he was a Methodist. He married, July 3, 1894, at Suncook, Maud E. Northrup, by whom he is survived, with one son, Ralph Northrup Jones, born January 16, 1898, and now in his last year at Phillips Exeter Academy.

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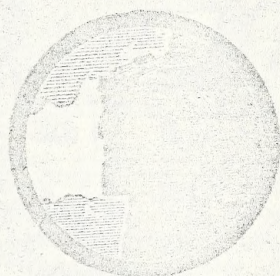
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New Hampshire State Magazine



IN THIS NUMBER:

New Hampshire's Financial History

The War Workers of New Hampshire

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NEW HAMPSHIRE'S FINANCIAL HISTORY

By James O. Lyford

(From an address given before the New Hampshire Legislature, February 4, 1919)

I have thought that a brief sketch of our financial history, from the close of the Civil War, might be interesting to you as well as a guide to your present deliberations. We are frequently informed that New Hampshire is a backward state in its development in contrast with sister states. We get this information largely from outsiders, but sometimes from our own people. In the limited time I shall take, it is my hope to show you that, considering our resources and the problems that have faced us, we have made a record of which any citizen may be proud.

It is fifty-three years since the close of the Civil War. I shall divide these years into two arbitrary periods of twenty-seven and twenty-six years each. The first is the debt-paying period, in which the whole thought of the people was centered on discharging the obligations incurred by the Civil War. The second period, from 1892-1918, is the period of state development. The periods are arbitrary because the work of state development began in a small way before 1892, and the war debts were not all paid until thirteen years later.

At the close of the Civil War the state debt was, in round numbers, \$1,000,000, and the town debts of New Hampshire aggregated nearly \$7,000,000 more. One million of the state debt was for bounties advanced by the state for the United States, which the federal government paid

soon after. The state debt with this deduction was \$3,000,000, and the annual interest charge was \$250,000, some of the state's obligations bearing for a year or two 8 per cent interest.

The people of New Hampshire were confronted with a state debt nearly three times our present state debt, with a property valuation of only one fourth of what our valuation is today. It is not surprising, therefore, that the whole thought of the people for a quarter of a century following the Civil War was centered upon the discharge of their public debts, state and town, and that they could give but little attention to anything else.

The state prison and the state hospital,—the latter founded largely by private philanthropy, were our principal state institutions. An industrial school at Manchester and a normal school at Plymouth were started in this period; and the agricultural college was a struggling annex of Dartmouth. The salary of the governor was \$1,000, of the state treasurer \$600, that of the chief justice was \$2,000, and of his associates \$1,800 each.

During a quarter of a century following the Civil War, the only building of importance erected by the state was a new state prison. The new state prison was the only public building of its era in the United States that was completed within the appropriation,—a fact that was favorably commented upon by the newspapers of the

country. This is further evidence of the economy and watchfulness of our people at that time.

The Legislature met in those days annually on the first Wednesday of June; and if it did not finally adjourn by the Fourth of July it was charged with extravagance and with wasting the people's money.

It was almost impossible during this period of debt payment to create a new state agency or to increase a state salary.

In 1871, the Legislature voted to assume the war debts of the towns, and \$2,200,000 was added to the state burden, bonds being issued for that amount, payable after 1892 in annual instalments. This added an annual interest charge of \$132,000. The payment of the principal of these bonds did not fall until the second period, which we are to consider; but twenty years of interest payments were made within the first period.

In the twenty-seven years following the close of the Civil War, New Hampshire paid the entire principal of its original war debt of \$3,000,000 and at least an equal amount in interest charges on the same until it was finally discharged; and in addition twenty years' interest on \$2,200,000, the war debts of the towns which she assumed, amounting to \$2,640,000, an aggregate payment of debt and interest during these twenty-seven years of \$8,640,000.

In view of this task imposed upon them, the Legislatures from 1865 to 1892 were probably justified in deferring to their successors the problems of state development, education and philanthropy.

In the next period from 1892-1918, the thought of the people was turned to questions similar to those confronting you, that have to do with the care of youth, the public health, the wards of the state, and the promotion of the general welfare of our people. Here, again, I make a division of the twenty-six years to be considered into two equal periods of thirteen years each, because there was still left for the state

to pay in bonded debt \$2,200,000, that it had assumed of the war debts of the towns. This debt was paid in annual instalments from 1892-1905. In 1905, the state debt reached its lowest mark in our history since before the Civil War. It was then \$393,700. This represented obligations created by the state other than war debts. The state-tax in 1905 reached its lowest figures in our history since before the Civil War. It was only \$300,000.

I have grouped the state's activities since 1892 under ten heads; and the classification thereunder I think you will consider as appropriate. What I hope to show by the comparisons I make is the growing liberality of the Legislature after the last of the Civil War debts were paid, and present to you evidence that New Hampshire has been generous in the last thirteen years in her contributions to the public welfare of her citizens.

I perhaps need to repeat, that from 1892-1905 the state was paying in annual instalments the war debts of the towns which she had assumed, namely, \$2,200,000, and a constantly decreasing interest thereon, totalling in principal and interest about \$3,000,000. This interest does not include the twenty years' interest paid prior to 1892 before any of these bonds matured.

The ten heads under which I have totalled the state's expenditures from 1892-1905 and from 1905-1918 are,—Past Wars, Military, Agriculture, Labor, Public Health, Penal Institutions, The Unfortunate, Forestry, Education, and Public Improvements. The comparison in the two periods of thirteen years each since 1892 follows:

PAST WARS		
	1892-1905	1905-1918
Soldiers' Home.....	\$194,346.71	\$316,816.75
Regimental Histories.....	12,740.00	1,650.00
Aid to G. A. R.....	6,250.75	28,721.70
Alabama-Kearsarge Claim.....	4,520.75	
Soldiers' Monuments.....	4,834.98	
Muster Rolls.....	500.00	
Spanish War.....	111,023.94	
Mexican Border Gratuity.....		73,001.69
War with Germany.....		270,656.93
	\$334,217.13	\$690,847.07

MILITARY

	1892-1905	1905-1918
National Guard.....	\$391,087.29	\$630,858.72
Adjutant-General.....	56,443.39	52,470.58
Armories.....	48,000.00	142,330.41
Independent Militia.....	5,075.83	3,900.00
	\$480,609.51	\$829,559.71

AGRICULTURE

	1892-1905	1905-1918
Agricultural College.....	\$279,363.55	\$581,970.73
Board of Agriculture.....	74,503.90	146,368.88
Contagious Diseases.....	92,309.66	173,537.25
Bounties on Wild Animals.....	32,954.63	32,036.45
Dairyman's Associations.....	6,400.00	10,597.21
Horticultural Society.....	2,100.00	8,699.39
*Immigration Commission.....	11,546.77	
Moth Extermination.....		127,275.19

\$499,178.51 \$1,030,525.10

* Included in expenses of Board of Agriculture after 1905.

LABOR BUREAU

	1892-1905	1905-1918
	\$43,551.84	*\$55,606.12

* Last two years include factory inspection and free employment bureau.

PUBLIC HEALTH

	1892-1905	1905-1918
Board of Health.....	\$63,419.31	\$93,126.59
Vital Statistics.....	17,093.51	26,296.73
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	22,161.60	74,909.29
Epidemic Fund.....	4,268.53	2,452.62
Sanatorium.....	10,390.16	429,040.85
	\$117,333.11	\$625,826.08

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

	1892-1905	1905-1918
State Prison.....	\$84,003.55	\$439,495.29
Industrial School.....	108,341.78	588,803.35
	\$192,345.33	\$1,028,298.64

THE UNFORTUNATES

	1892-1905	1905-1918
State Hospital.....	\$407,648.08	\$3,422,204.54
Dependent Insane.....	166,924.92	
Deaf, Dumb and Blind.....	100,305.56	233,166.06
Board of Charities.....	11,703.15	*172,137.09
School for Feeble-Minded.....	97,692.57	786,564.60
Idiotic and Feeble-Minded.....	9,910.21	
Commission of Lunacy.....		9,317.84

\$794,184.49 \$4,623,390.13

* This includes care of tubercular patients other than at Sanatorium from 1912. Annual appropriation \$20,000.

FORESTRY

	1892-1905	1905-1918
	\$25,623.26	\$299,618.27

EDUCATION

	1892-1905	1905-1918
Department of Public In- struction.....	\$69,464.09	\$185,953.46
Teachers Institutes.....	26,800.77	31,361.08
School Fund.....	128,075.00	1,034,452.55
High School Tuition.....	14,454.26	32,000.00
Normal Schools.....	172,477.82	987,859.55
Dartmouth College.....	100,000.00	235,000.00
Aid Dependent Mothers.....		39,925.00
Pensions to Teachers.....		12,500.00

\$511,331.94 \$2,579,051.64

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

	1892-1905	1905-1918
Highways.....	\$209,593.32*	\$4,680,185.74
Highways to Public Waters.....	3,583.08	
Protection of Public Rights.....	6,069.20	7,909.64
Lights and Buoys.....	7,093.56	24,491.87
Bridges.....	5,537.26	18,750.00

\$231,786.42 \$4,731,337.25

* Automobile fees applied to highway of \$1,500,000 included in \$4,680,185.74.

The total spent on these ten state activities from 1892-1905 is \$3,230,-161.54, and from 1905-18 is \$16,544,-360.10, or five times as much for the last thirteen years as for the thirteen years that preceded.

The property valuation of the state in 1892 was \$182,000,000 in round numbers; in 1905 it was \$220,000,000, and in 1918 it was \$453,000,000. From 1905-18 this valuation a little more than doubled, while the expenditures for the public welfare in the same period, in all except one of the groups doubled, in four of them they increased from five to six times, in Forestry the increase was practically twelve times, and in Public Improvement the increase was twenty fold. I think you will agree with me that New Hampshire cannot be reproached for her care of her citizens.

Not one of these undertakings do we regret and there is none that we would relinquish. Best of all, there has not in my recollection ever been a partisan vote in the Legislature in granting or refusing an appropriation for the public welfare. What we have done or what we have refused to do has been because the Legislature believed its action to be right.

As to the work of the present Legislature, what is the financial situation that we face? The last Legislature did not appropriate enough for the maintenance of the departments and institutions. It could not intelligently do so, as the cost of labor and materials was then climbing by leaps and bounds, and we were at the beginning of our participation in the war with Germany. It provided, however, an emergency fund for each of the two succeeding years, to be spent under the direction of the governor and council. This was not sufficient, however; and we face a deficit of revenue for the present fiscal year ending August 31 of nearly \$300,000.

For the fiscal year ending August 31, 1920, with a state tax of \$800,000

there will be an excess of estimated expenditures over estimated revenue of \$275,000; and for the following year, for which this Legislature must also provide, the deficit will be over \$400,000, a total deficit for this year and the two succeeding years of nearly \$1,000,000.

In looking over the estimates of the institutions, I find that these institutions are counting upon an emergency appropriation to carry them through, so that these estimates do not represent what may be the cost for the next two years.

A state tax of \$1,200,000 for the next two years is therefore necessary. This does not take into consideration any increase of appropriations over estimates for the next two years, or any special appropriation by this Legislature. The state tax must be increased \$400,000 even if this Legislature does not add a single new undertaking. We must first take care of what we have already authorized. This is a burden we cannot avoid.

The only proposition before this Legislature to raise additional revenue is the direct inheritance tax. This, if the exemptions are not made too large, may produce an average annual income of \$200,000; but for the first two years the income will fall far short of that amount.

Whatever this Legislature proposes to do in addition to what is already authorized, it must do through an increase of the state tax above \$1,200,000. This is the naked situation, and we must face it, and face it courageously. The war is responsible for the increase that you will have to make in the state tax up to \$1,200,000. You will be responsible for any increase above that sum. Governor Bartlett has admirably expressed it in this way:

"Good government in a democracy is to provide what the people honestly want, and then levy taxes of

some kind for payment. These two phases of the question must always be kept together. We should be reasonably sure the people do want each given thing, and then we should discover the best method of securing the necessary money. When that has been done, the executive function of the state should see that the people obtain those results without waste."

You are to be reasonably sure that the people desire the things for which you are to make the appropriations, and then you are to provide the revenue. The only available source of revenue is to increase the state tax above \$1,200,000 for the additional appropriations that this Legislature votes beyond the sum required to meet the present requirements of the state. If you feel that your constituents are willing to stand the additional burden for the benefits you give them, then you will have no hesitancy in making the required additional increase in the state tax beyond \$1,200,000.

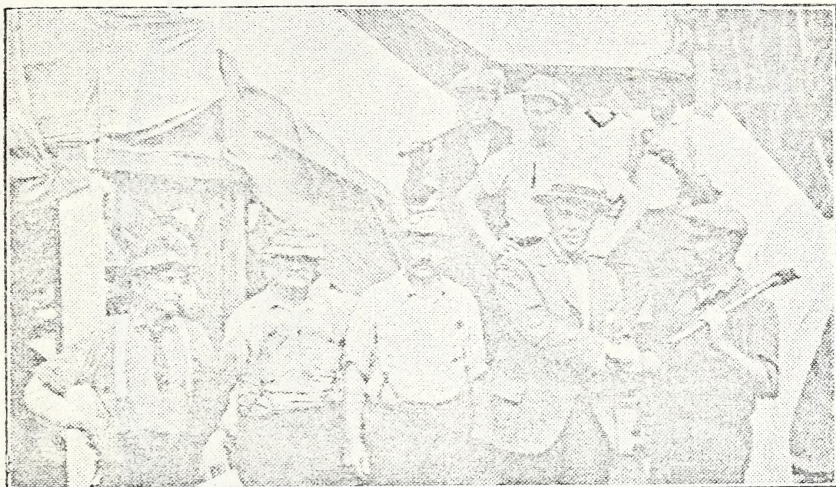
This morning the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in his report shows that the requests for special appropriations made of this Legislature total over \$5,000,000 for the next two years. To grant them all would mean an increase of the state tax beyond the \$1,200,000 required to meet present estimates, of \$2,500,000 a year. You are, therefore, face to face with the same problem that has confronted your predecessors, namely,—to select the more pressing demands for which your constituents will justify the expenditure, and defer action on the remainder. The millennium will not be brought about by the acts of one session of the Legislature. Years hence, even if the New Hampshire Legislature continues to show the same liberal spirit that it has for the past thirteen years, there will still be opportunity for improving the condition of the people.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S WAR WORKERS

New Hampshire's part in the world war was almost 20,000 men in service (the latest report of the state war historian gives the number of names then on his records as 18,861); \$75,465,890 invested in the first four Liberty Loans; 150,000 members of the Red Cross, contributing \$935,000 in money to the work of that organization and a great amount of supplies—how great it is impossible to ascertain;

Within the limits of magazine articles it is impossible to give any adequate account of all the ramifications of this war work or to render due credit to all the men and women engaged in it, but some record seems appropriate and desirable at this time, when most of the activities are being brought to a close as the need for them disappears.

The highest meed of praise be-



Governor Henry W. Keyes and Some New Hampshire War Workers in the Newington Ship Yards

\$1,000,000 given in one "United" drive, for the work in connection with the war, of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army, the Jewish Welfare Work and the War Camp Community Service; and a great amount of work done and money contributed for Belgian, Armenian and other refugee relief, for books and magazines and "smileage" tickets for the soldiers and sailors, and in many other ways. Altogether, it is estimated, New Hampshire raised more than two and a half million dollars for war charities and has invested more than eighty million dollars in government war securities, or one-fifth of the entire wealth of the state.

longs, of course, to the men who had the closest connection with the actual winning of the war, the men who endured the life of the trenches, the men who went over the top, the men who stopped the onslaught of the Hun, beat him back, broke his spirit, forced him to sue for peace.

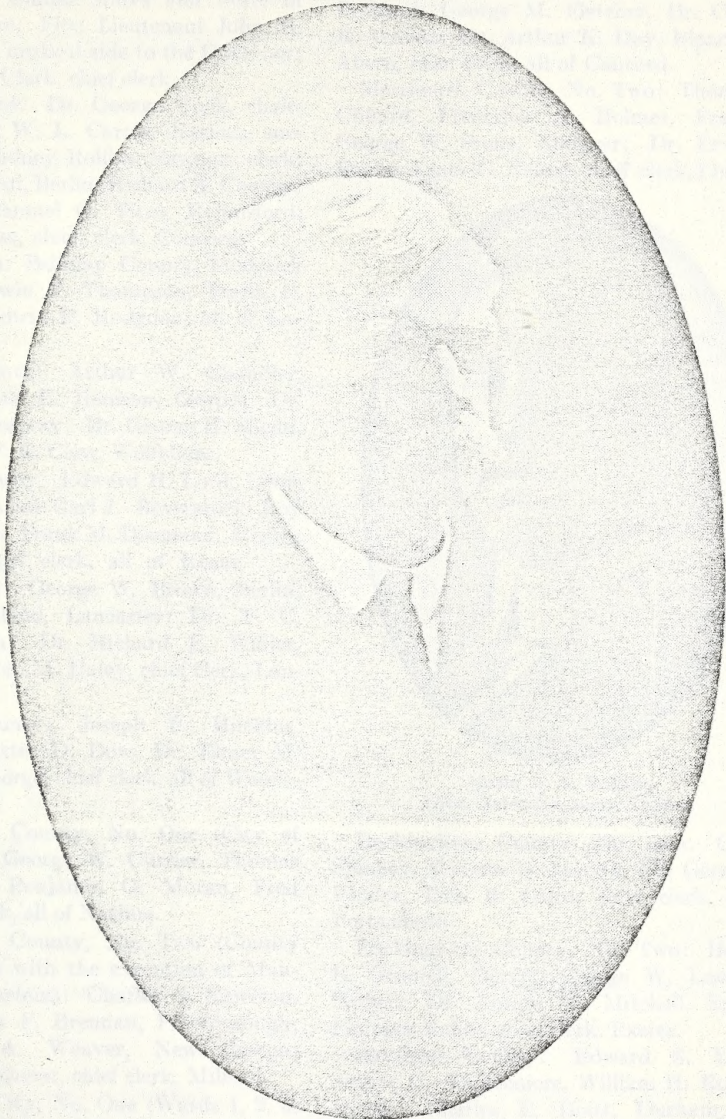
The time has not yet come for telling the story of the New Hampshire men overseas. It will be a splendid one when it is told and this magazine hopes to have a share in the telling. But that must be a thought and a plan for the future.

New Hampshire's first contribution to the man power of the war came in the federalizing of the 2,750

men of the First Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard, and the subsequent incorporation of most of its strength in the 103rd Regiment of Infantry of the 26th Division, A. E. F.

the Navy and the Marine Corps, amounting in all to 7,500 men.

Then came the enactment of the Selective Service Act, under which 94,801 men were registered in the



Dr. George Cook
Chairman Selective Service Board

There was a highly creditable amount of volunteering in connection with filling the ranks of this regiment and for other service of the nation, in the various branches of the Army,

state of New Hampshire and 8,925 furnished for service.

Under the law the responsibility for its enforcement in New Hampshire was placed in Governor Henry

W. Keyes and upon his recommendation the following officials were named as his assistants:

Brigadier General Charles W. Howard, the Adjutant General and Disbursing Officer and Agent of the United States and State of New Hampshire; First Lieutenant John M. Gile, M. R. C., medical aide to the Governor; Miss Bessie A. Clark, chief clerk.

District Board: Dr. George Cook, chairman, Concord; W. L. Carter, Nashua, succeeded by D. Sidney Rollins, Newport, clerk; Edmund Sullivan, Berlin; Richard A. Cooney, Portsmouth; Samuel O. Titus, Rollinsford; Arthur H. Chase, chief clerk, Concord.

Local Boards: Belknap County, Frederick D. Elliott, Edwin P. Thompson, Frank P. Tilton, Dr. Edwin P. Hodgdon, all of Laconia.

Carroll County: Arthur W. Chandler, Conway; Arthur E. Kenison, Ossipee; Dr. R. F. Horne, Conway; Dr. George H. Shedd, Conway; Dr. F. E. Clow, Wolfeboro.

Cheshire County: Edward H. Lord, Lewis W. Holmes, the late Carl J. Beverstock, Roy M. Pickard, Dr. Frank M. Dinsmoor, Miriam G. Starkey, chief clerk, all of Keene.

Cooks County: George W. Brown, Berlin; Fred C. Cleveland, Lancaster; Dr. T. C. Pulsifer, Berlin; Dr. Richard E. Wilder, Whitefield; Sarah M. Daley, chief clerk, Lancaster.

Grafton County: Joseph P. Huckins, Plymouth; Dexter D. Dow, Dr. Elmer M. Miller, L. C. George, chief clerk, all of Woodsville.

Hillsborough County, No. One (City of Nashua): Dr. George W. Currier, Thomas D. Luce, Dr. Benjamin G. Moran, Fred Cross, chief clerk, all of Nashua.

Hillsborough County, No. Two (County of Hillsborough with the exception of Manchester and Nashua): Charles S. Emerson, Milford; James F. Brennan, Peterborough; Dr. Charles A. Weaver, New Boston; Wynona L. Parkhurst, chief clerk, Milford.

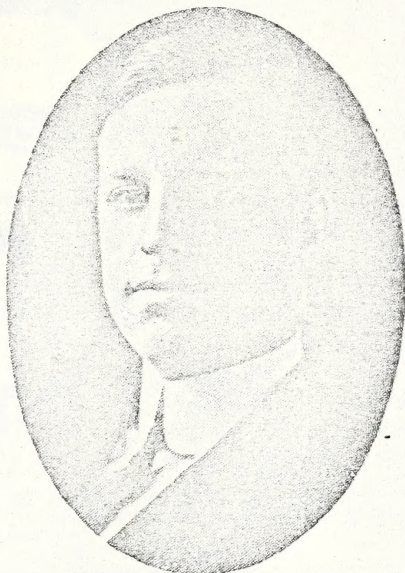
Manchester City, No. One (Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5a and 9): Allan M. Wilson, Harry T. Lord, Dr. I. L. Carpenter, all of Manchester.

Manchester City, No. Two (Wards 5b, 6, 7, 8): Thomas H. Madigan, Joseph M. McDonough, Albert A. Richards, Dr. B. E. Sanborn, all of Manchester.

Manchester City, No. Three (Wards 10, 11, 12, 13): Harry C. Jones, Dr. Wilfred L. Biron, Lucien J. Martin, Charles C. Tinkham, all of Manchester.

Merrimaack County, No. One (City of Concord): George A. S. Kimball, the late Charles P. Smith, George M. Fletcher, Dr. Charles R. Walker, Dr. Arthur K. Day, Blanche H. Ahern, chief clerk, all of Concord.

Merrimaack County, No. Two: Thomas F. Clifford, Frederick A. Holmes, Franklin; George W. Stone, Andover; Dr. Ervin T. Drake, Agnes G. Nelson, chief clerk, Franklin.



Major D. S. Rollins
Clerk Selective Service Board

Rockingham County, No. One: Ceylon Spinney, William E. Marvin, Dr. George E. Pender, Effie B. Laird, chief clerk, all of Portsmouth.

Rockingham County, No. Two: Herbert L. Grinnell, Derry; George W. Lamprey, Exeter; Dr. Abram W. Mitchell, Epping; Florence Baker, chief clerk, Exeter.

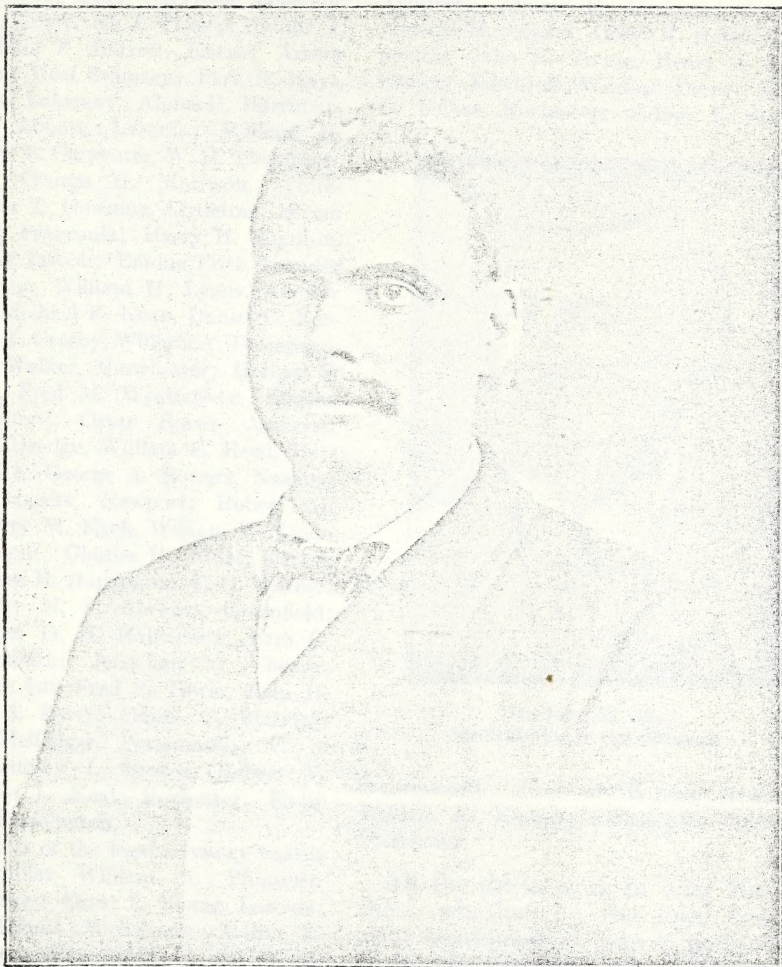
Stafford County: Edward S. Young, Arthur G. Whittemore, William H. Roberts, Dover; Charles E. Hoitt, Durham; Dr. Walter J. Roberts, Rochester; Dr. Harry O. Chesley, Mollie E. Devereux, chief clerk, Dover.

Sullivan County: Albert I. Barton, Croydon; John McCrillis, Frank O. Chellis, Newport; Dr. Samuel R. Upham, Clare-

mont; Bertha M. Goodwin, chief clerk, Newport.

The attorneys designated to act as government appeal agents were Fletcher Hale, Laconia; Walter D. H. Hill, North Conway; Philip H. Faulkner, Roy M. Pickard, Keene;

In the membership of the various medical advisory boards for the different districts were included the following doctors: Joseph J. Cobb, Julius Stahl, Louis Benjamin Marcou, Edward R. McGee, Berlin; J. Z. Shedd, North Conway; Fred Meader, H. W. Brad-



Hon. Richard A. Cooney
Labor's Representative on Selective Service Board

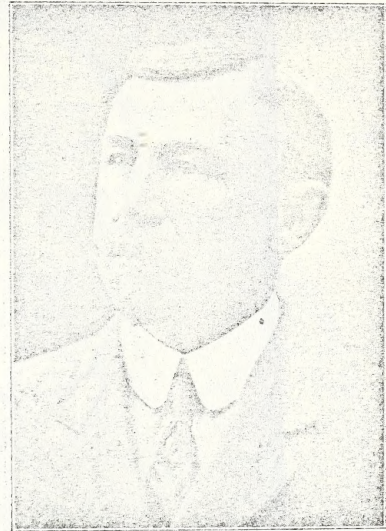
Harry G. Noyes, Gorham; Raymond U. Smith, Woodsville; Ivory C. Eaton, Nashua; Benjamin F. Prescott, Milford; Charles D. Barnard, Manchester; William W. Thayer, James W. Remick, Concord; Edward G. Leach, Franklin; John L. Mitchell, Portsmouth; William H. Sleeper, Exeter; Albert P. Sherry, Dover; Henry S. Richardson, Claremont.

ford, Wolfeboro; Kenneth Bryson, Silver Lake; Edward E. Twombly, the late Edwin E. Jones, Colebrook; John M. Blodgett, West Stewartstown; W. H. Lang, Lancaster; Dennis E. Sullivan, Charles R. Walker, Andrew L. MacMillan, Chancey Adams, Louis I. Moulton, Concord; Arthur N. Smith, Louis W. Flanders, Roscoe G. Blanchard, Elbridge A. Shorey, Dover; William H.

Nute, William B. Kenniston, Herbert C. Day, A. G. Hooper, Charles H. Gerrish, Exeter; A. J. Lance, Portsmouth; James B. Erskine, Edwin D. Forrest, Tilton; William E. Smith, A. A. Beaton, James S. Shaw, Franklin; Frederick Robertson, Bristol; Howard N. Kingsford, Elmer H. Carleton, W. H. Poole, Hanover; Fred VonTobel, Lebanon; Edward A. Tracy, Ira J. Prouty, Arthur A. Pratte, Alston F. Barrett, Keene; Arthur W. Hopkins, West Swanzey; Park R. Hoyt, C. E. Rowe, Lakeport; Alpha H. Harriman, Clifton S. Abbott, Laconia; William H. Leith, Harry B. Carpenter, W. H. Thompson, Lancaster; George H. Morrison, Whitefield; Arthur T. Downing, Littleton; Hiram L. Johnson, Franconia; Harry H. Boynton, J. E. Collins, Lisbon; Emdon Fritz, Leander M. Farrington, William H. Lyons, Andrew J. Sawyer, Michael E. Kean, Daniel C. Norton, Walter T. Crosby, William A. Thompson, William D. Walker, Manchester; Herbert S. Hutchinson, Fred M. Weatherbee, Eugene Wason, Milford; Oscar Burns, Amherst; Frank E. Kittredge, William E. Reed, Herbert L. Smith, George A. Bowers, Nashua; Fred P. Claggett, Newport; Robert M. Brooks, Emery M. Fitch, William W. Cushman, Claremont; Charles H. Cutler, Karl S. Keyes, Charles H. Harrington, F. G. Warner, Peterborough; N. F. Cheever, Greenfield; John Wheeler, D. H. Hallenbeck, Ezra C. Chase, Plymouth; Jonathan M. Cheney, Ashland; the late Fred S. Towle, John H. Neal, John J. Berry, Edwin C. Blaisdell, Arthur C. Heflinger, Portsmouth; C. S. Copeland, Dudley L. Stokes, Robert V. Sweet, Forrest L. Keay, Rochester; Philip H. Greeley, Farmington.

The members of the legal advisory boards were Honorables William A. Plummer, Stephen S. Jewett, Oscar L. Young, Laconia; Sewall W. Abbott, Wolfeboro; Arthur L. Foote, Sanbornville; John C. L. Wood, Conway; Charles H. Hersey, Joseph Madden, Philip H. Faulkner, Keene; J. Howard Wight, George F. Rich, Berlin; Thomas F. Johnson, Colebrook; Eri C. Oakes, Lancaster; Harry Bingham, Littleton; Ira A. Chase, Bristol; Clarence E. Hibbard, Lebanon; George B. French, Charles J. Hamblett, Alvin J. Lucier, Nashua; Ezra M. Smith, Peterborough; Harold D. Cheever, Wilton; Ralph G. Smith, Hillsborough;

Robert J. Peaslee, David A. Taggart, Oliver W. Branch, George I. Haselton, James A. Broderick, Aime E. Boisvert, Oscar F. Moreau, Cyprien J. Belanger, Ferdinand Farley, Manchester; William H. Sawyer, Reuben E. Walker, Harry F. Lake, Concord; Frank N. Parsons, Franklin; Clarence E. Carr, Andover; Almon F. Burbank, Suncook; Edward H. Adams, Albert R. Hatch, Portsmouth; John E. Young, Henry A. Shute, Exeter; Edwin B. Weston, Derry; Samuel D. Felker, Rochester; Sidney F. Stevens,



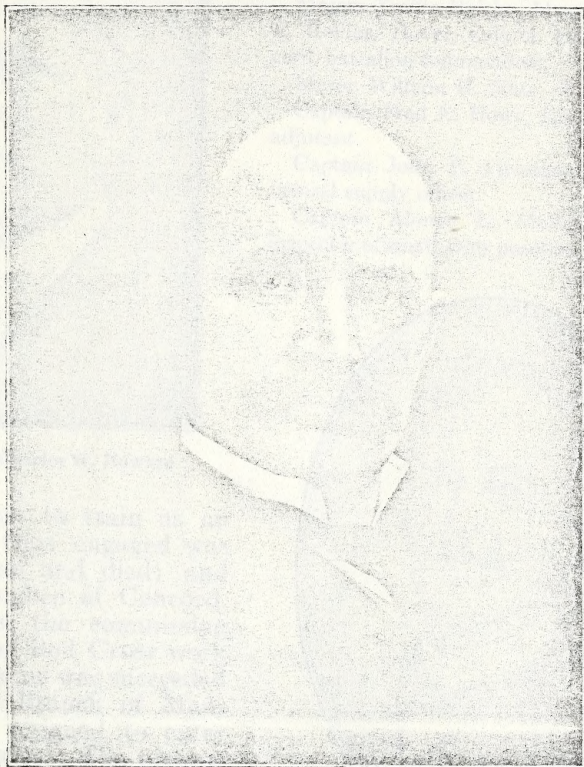
Dr. John M. Gile
Medical Aide to the Governor

Somersworth; Jesse M. Barton, Newport; William E. Kinney, Francis W. Johnson, Claremont.

All the draft work in New Hampshire, whether by the local boards or at headquarters, was so performed as to win the approval of inspectors sent from Washington and to receive appreciative mention from the Provost Marshal General. The absolute fairness with which every decision was made and the patience, perseverance and attention to detail of all concerned with the great task went far towards making the workings of the law so eminently successful as they were.

In preparing New Hampshire for war Governor Keyes was aided greatly by the enthusiastic and absolutely unanimous coöperation of the Legislature of 1917, led in this respect by the standing committee of the House on military affairs, made up of Representatives McKay of Manchester, Raiche of Manchester,

and his advisers thought might be needed. How well they looked into the future is seen from the fact that, as Governor Keyes mentioned in his valedictory message to the Legislature of 1919, no special session for war purposes of the Legislature of 1917 was needed or even thought of.



Hon. Edmund Sullivan
Member of the Selective Service Board

Wright of Concord, Riley of Dover, Challis of Manchester, Sanderson of Portsmouth, Bergquist of Berlin, Shattuck of Nashua, Munsey of Laconia, Powell of Nashua, Letourneau of Berlin, Horne of Derry, Donnelly of Manchester, Kidder of Rumney and Keenan of Concord.

One million dollars was made available for military expenditures, of which, however, but a third has been used; a Military Emergency Board was created; and such other legis-

lation was enacted as the Governor and his advisers thought might be needed. How well they looked into the future is seen from the fact that, as Governor Keyes mentioned in his valedictory message to the Legislature of 1919, no special session for war purposes of the Legislature of 1917 was needed or even thought of.

As the Governor further pointed out in that message, most of the expenditures from the special war fund have been for taking the votes at the recent election of soldiers absent from the state; in giving aid to the dependents of soldiers and sailors from New Hampshire in the service of their country; in enlarging and improving the military campground at the state capital; and in creating and maintaining a State Guard in place of the federalized National Guard.

The original soldiers' aid commission consisted of the late Montgomery Rollins of Dover, who died while engaged in the work; the late Arthur W. LaFlamme of Manchester, who



Adjutant General Charles W. Howard

left the commission to train as an aviator and while thus engaged was stricken with illness and died; and Dr. Marion L. Bugbee of Concord, who resigned from the commission to go to France for Red Cross work there. Mr. LaFlamme was succeeded by Mr. Randolph Branch of Manchester, who also resigned to enter the army a little later. The present commission is made up of Arthur H. White, Esq., of Manchester. Hon. John H. Field of Nashua and Mrs. Gertrude Hall Sawyer of Dover.

Governor Keyes and the state were very fortunate in securing for the Military Emergency Board three retired officers of the United States Army, General Winfield Scott Edgerly, General Elbert Wheeler and Major Frank W. Russell, whose ability and devotion were of the highest type.

Under their direction a New Hampshire State Guard was formed which

has been and is today an efficient organization ready for any emergency and filling what might become at any moment a very pressing need.

The present roster of the State Guard is as follows:

Colonel Paul F. Babbidge, Keene.

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur G. Shattuck, Nashua.

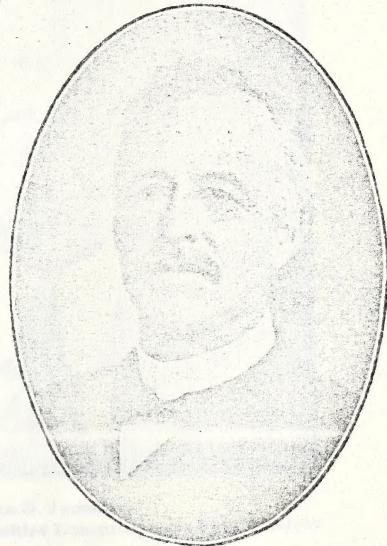
Majors Treffle Raiche, Manchester, Frank E. Rollins, Dover, Otis G. Hammond, Concord, battalion commanders.

Major William H. Nute, Exeter, surgeon.

Captain Fred E. Howe, Keene, regimental adjutant.

Captain John P. Flanagan, Keene, regimental supply officer.

Captain Alonzo L. McKinley, Nashua, inspector of small arms practice.



Col. Paul F. Babbidge

Captains Alpha H. Harriman, Harry M. Morse, Nashua, Walter A. Bartlett, Manchester, assistant surgeons.

Captain Edward M. Parker, Concord, chaplain.

First Lieutenants Mederique R. Maynard, Manchester, Sherwood Rollins, Dover, Alfred J. McClure, Concord, battalion adjutants.

Headquarters Company, Manchester, First Lieutenant William B. McKay.

Supply Company, Keene, First Lieutenant Clarence E. Stickney.

Machine Gun Company, Franklin, Captain Frank T. Ripley, First Lieutenant Dana F. Fellows, Second Lieutenant Alfred G. Thompson.

FIRST BATTALION

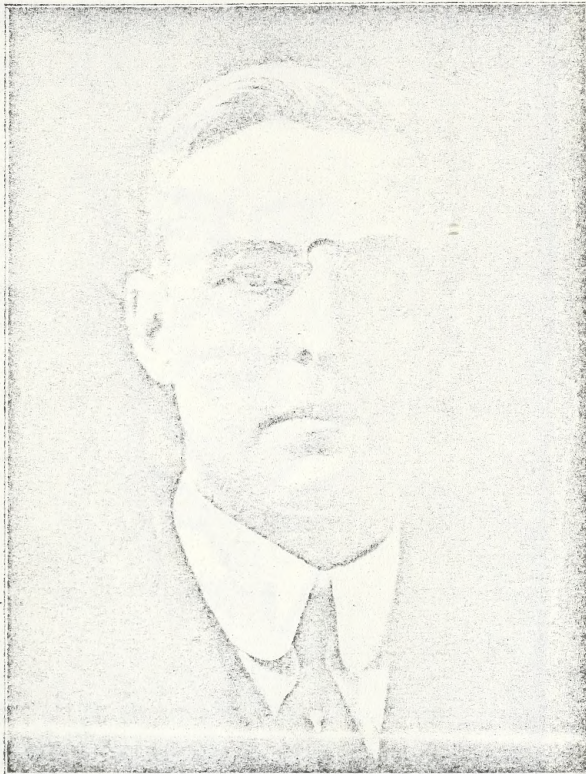
Company A, Manchester, Captain Patrick

SECOND BATTALION

Company E, Laconia, Captain Ross L. Piper, First Lieutenant Clarence E. Rowe, Second Lieutenant Robert F. Elliott.

Company F, Bristol, First Lieutenant William H. Hill, Second Lieutenant Samuel Ferguson.

Company G, Littleton, Captain John B.



Hon. John B. Jameson

Chairman of the New Hampshire Committee on Public Safety

H. O'Malley, First Lieutenant Arthur E. Tinkham, Second Lieutenant Robert L. Manning.

Company B, Manchester, Captain Edward A. G. Smith, First Lieutenant John H. Irving, Second Lieutenant William B. Lang.

Company C, Manchester, Captain Ubald Hebert, First Lieutenant Domicile M. Nolet, Second Lieutenant Ernest Lesmerises.

Company D, Portsmouth, Captain Claude P. Wyatt, First Lieutenant Harry M. S. Harlow, Second Lieutenant Ira V. Shuttleworth.

Nute, First Lieutenant George H. VanNess, Second Lieutenant Edgar O. Baker.

Company H, Berlin, Captain Herbert S. Gregory, First Lieutenant George L. Atwood, Second Lieutenant Harlan J. Cordwell.

THIRD BATTALION

Company I, Claremont, Captain George I. Putnam, First Lieutenant Fred W. Boardway, Second Lieutenant Harry L. Hastings.

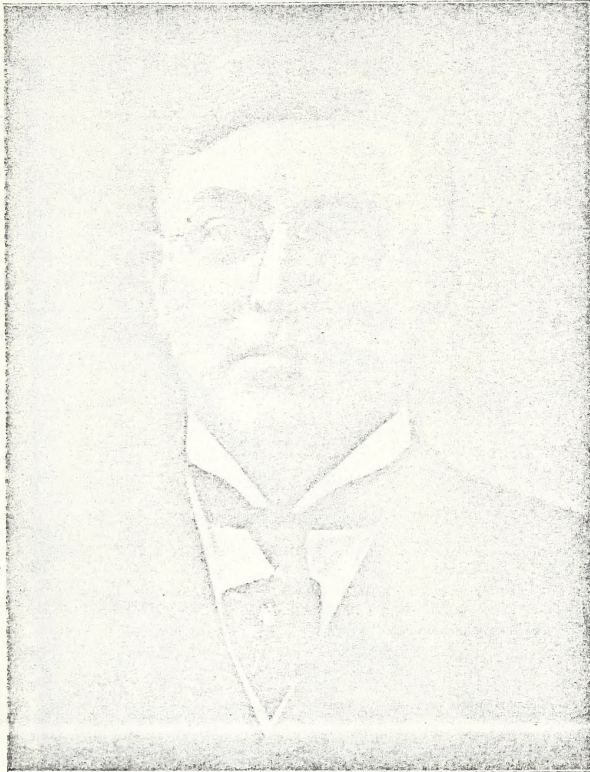
Company K, Keene, Captain Eugene M. Keyes, First Lieutenant James P. Morse, Second Lieutenant Winfield M. Chaplin.

Company L, Nashua, Captain Eugene J. Stanton, First Lieutenant Joseph D. Cone, Second Lieutenant George E. Fifield.

Company M, Concord, Captain James J. Quinn, First Lieutenant Roscoe C. Gay, Second Lieutenant Michael H. Mulligan.

The semi-official or unofficial war work of the state, as distinguished

committee and state war historian, gave an interesting and valuable account of the genesis of the committee and its work up to that time under the title, "New Hampshire Preparing for War." No attempt was made in that article to give any credit to individuals and it seems fitting that at



EX-Governor Rolland H. Spaulding
Vice-Chairman New Hampshire Committee on Public Safety

from such strictly official work as the furnishing of men, the formation of the State Guard and the administration of food, fuel and labor regulations, was supervised, in the main, and inspired and supported, largely through the New Hampshire Committee on Public Safety, formed on March 27, 1917.

In the issue of the *GRANITE MONTHLY* for June, 1918, Professor Richard W. Husband, secretary of the

this time there should be printed a list of the members of the committee, with their various assignments to specific duties.

And in the first place it should be said that the work of the full committee to a very great extent centered in, and was controlled, and in many instances wholly done, by the Executive Committee of which John B. Jameson of Antrim was chairman; former Governor Rolland H. Spauld-

ing of North Rochester, vice-chairman, with these other members: Clarence E. Carr, Andover; Arthur M. Heard, Manchester; Roy D. Hunter, West Claremont; Arthur B. Jenks, Manchester; Bion L. Nutting, Concord; James P. Richardson, Hanover (the successor of Professor

Bass, Peterborough; Henry B. Quinby, Lakeport; Charles M. Floyd, Manchester; Nahum J. Bachelder, Andover; Harry W. Spaulding, Manchester; James B. Crowley, Nashua; Nathaniel W. Hobbs, Concord; Fred N. Beckwith, Dover; Samuel T. Ladd, Portsmouth; George F. Rich, Berlin; George H. Eames, Jr., Keene; Clarence E. Rowe,



Gen. Frank S. Streeter
President of the New Hampshire Defense League

Harlow E. Person and Professor Frank H. Dixon, who were called to Washington for war work there); Frank S. Streeter, Concord; Lester F. Thurber, Nashua. Secretary Husband was assisted by Joseph W. Worthen, Esq., of Concord as assistant secretary, and General Harry H. Dudley of Concord as treasurer.

The full membership of the committee was as follows:

Rolland H. Spaulding, North Rochester; Samuel D. Felker, Rochester; Robert P.

Laconia; J. Levi Meader, Rochester; Fred H. Brown, Somersworth; A. A. Beaton, Franklin; J. Wesley Adams, Derry; Jesse M. Barton, Newport; George W. Barnes, Lyme; Frank U. Bell, Lebanon; Ernest L. Bell, Plymouth; Samuel K. Bell, Exeter; J. A. Bernier, Manchester; James F. Brennan, Peterborough; Orton B. Brown, Berlin; Sherman E. Burroughs, Manchester; Clarence E. Carr, Andover; Winthrop L. Carter, Nashua; Edward H. Catlin, Hill; William D. Chandler, Concord; Winston Churchill, Cornish; Arthur E. Clarke, Manchester:-

Richard A. Cooney, Portsmouth; W. C. Coughlin, Keene; George E. Cummings, Woodsville; Samuel S. Drury, Concord; Bertram Ellis, Keene; Charles S. Emerson, Milford; Fred W. Estabrook, Nashua; Walter B. Farmer, Hampton Falls; George J. Foster, Dover; Edward J. Gallagher, Concord; John M. Gile, Hanover; John G. M. Glessner, Bethlehem; Frank W. Hamlin, Charlestown; Fernando W. Hartford, Portsmouth; Arthur M. Heard, Manchester; George E. Henry, Lincoln; Allen Hollis, Concord; Ernest M. Hopkins, Hanover; George T. Hughes, Dover; Roy D. Hunter, West Claremont; Frank Huntress, Keene; John C. Hutchins, North Stratford; John B. Jameson, Antrim; Shirley M. Johnson, Goffstown; Edwin E. Jones, Colebrook; A. B. Jenks, Manchester; Frank Knox, Manchester; Earl C. Lane, Berlin; George B. Leighton, Dublin; William Marcotte, Manchester; Willis McDuffee, Rochester; Lyford A. Merrow, Ossipee; William R. Mooney, Nashua; Walter A. Morgan, Dover; Arthur P. Morrill, Concord; Herbert B. Moulton, Lisbon; Robert C. Murchie, Concord; J. B. Murdock, Portsmouth; David E. Murphy, Concord; Francis P. Murphy, Newport; True L. Norris, Portsmouth; Bion L. Nutting, Concord; Ralph D. Paine, Durham; Frank N. Parsons, Franklin; Edward N. Pearson, Concord; Harlow S. Person, Hanover; C. H. Pettee, Durham; Arthur J. Pierce, Bennington; E. Bertram Pike, Pike; Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, Londonderry; A. J. Precourt, Manchester; James W. Remick, Concord; the late Montgomery Rollins, Dover; L. H. Shattuck, Manchester; Hovey E. Slayton, Manchester; J. Brodie Smith, Manchester; W. Parker Straw, Manchester; Frank S. Streeter, Concord; Frank J. Sulloway, Concord; P. H. Sullivan, Manchester; William H. Sweeney, Laconia; Omar L. Swenson, Concord; Marcel Thieriault, Nashua; Lester F. Thurber, Nashua; Charles E. Tilton, Tilton; Henry B. Tilton, Portsmouth; Omar A. Towne, Franklin; J. D. Upham, Claremont; J. A. Vaillancourt, Berlin; Thomas R. Varick, Manchester; George A. Wagner, Manchester; Burt E. Warren, Nashua; Elbert Wheeler, Nashua; David M. White, Lancaster; Gordon Woodbury, Bedford.

Sub-committees of the full committee were named as follows:

Emergency Food Production Committee: Huntley N. Spaulding, North Rochester, chairman; Ralph D. Hetzel, Durham, executive manager; Andrew L. Felker, Concord; Fred A. Rogers, Plainfield; George M. Putnam, Hopkinton; George H. Whiteher, Concord.

Recruiting: A. B. Jenks, Manchester, chairman; Richard A. Cooney, Portsmouth, vice-chairman; Joseph B. Murdock, Portsmouth. Rockingham County, Norman H. Bean, Portsmouth; Strafford County, James S. Chamberlin, Durham; Carroll County, William N. Rogers, Sanbornville; Belknap County, Fletcher Hale, Laconia; Merrimack County, Frank P. Ripley, Franklin; Hillsborough County, Robert P. Johnston, Manchester; Cheshire County, Paul F. Babbidge, Keene; Sullivan County, Henry S. Richardson, Claremont; Grafton County, Frank U. Bell, Lebanon; Coös County, J. A. Vaillancourt, Berlin.

Hygiene, Medicine and Sanitation: John M. Gile, M. D., Hanover, chairman; Ernest L. Bell, M. D., Plymouth; E. C. Blaisdell, D. D. S., Portsmouth; George A. Bowers, D. D. S., Nashua; Damase Caron, M. D., Manchester; H. K. Faulkner, M. D., Keene; John H. Gleason, M. D., Manchester; J. B. Hammond, D. D. S., Somersworth; Edwin P. Hodgdon, M. D., Laconia; Edwin E. Jones, M. D., Colebrook; Howard N. Kingsford, M. D., Hanover; Frank E. Kittredge, M. D., Nashua; Thomas W. Luce, M. D., Portsmouth; George W. McGregor, M. D., Littleton; Carleton R. Metcalf, M. D., Concord; Abraham W. Mitchell, M. D., Epping; Sibley G. Morrill, M. D., Concord; Daniel C. Norton, M. D., Manchester; A. Wilfred Petit, M. D., Nashua; Andrew J. Sawyer, D. D. S., Manchester; Henry L. Smith, M. D., Nashua; A. Gale Straw, M. D., Manchester; Fred S. Towle, M. D., Portsmouth, Samuel R. Upham, M. D., Claremont; Clarence P. Webster, D. D. S., Franklin; James B. Woodman, M. D., Franklin; William A. Young, D. D. S., Concord.

Emergency Help and Equipment: Louis H. Shattuck, Manchester, chairman; Orton B. Brown, Berlin, vice-chairman; Irving W. Brown, North Hampton; W. A. A. Cullen, Portsmouth; Perry H. Dow, Manchester;

Whitfield A. Erb, Nashua; Leonard J. Farrell, Manchester; Dionesus Gillis, Berlin; John Frank Goodwin, Wolfeboro; George E. Henry, Lincoln; Charles A. Holden, Hanover; John C. Hutchins, North Stratford; Samuel F. Langdell, Manchester; Ralph C. Marden, Manchester; Wilbur L. Marshall, Colebrook; Horace E. Osgood, Nashua;

L. Priddy, Hanover; D. Sidney Rollins, Newport; J. Brodie Smith, Manchester; Herbert Sullivan, Berlin; Henry B. Tilton, Portsmouth; William E. Whitney, Sunapee; Eben M. Willis, Concord.

Transportation: Hovey E. Slayton, Manchester, chairman (succeeded by William C. Spear); Frank H. Dixon, Hanover; Rufus N.



Hon. Clarence E. Carr
Executive Committee, New Hampshire Committee on Public Safety

Joel F. Sheppard, Dover; William F. Sullivan, Nashua; Omar S. Swenson, Concord; George L. Theobald, Concord; Cassius M. White, Keene.

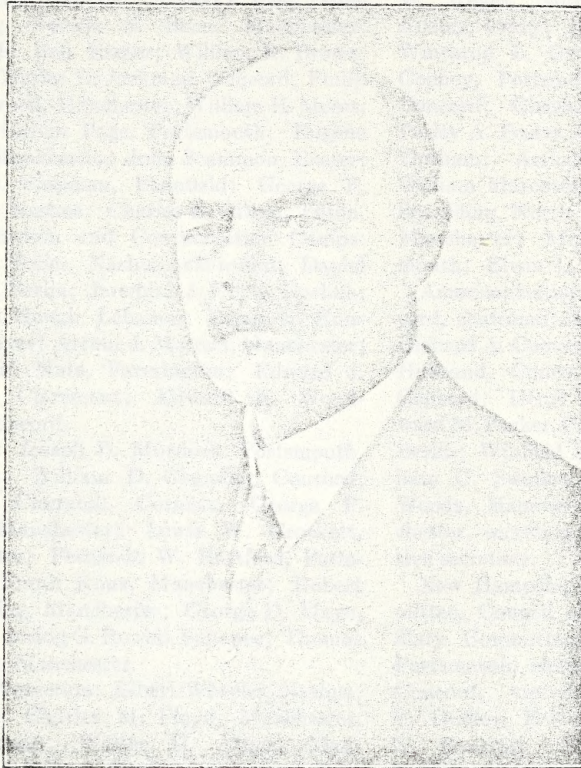
Industrial Survey: Frank H. Dixon, Hanover, chairman; John T. Amey, Lancaster; Richard A. Brown, Concord; James F. Cavanaugh, Manchester; Guy E. Chesley, Rochester; Albert L. Clough, Manchester; Herbert L. Flather, Nashua; Thomas W. Fry, Claremont; William R. Gray, Hanover; Roscoe S. Milliken, Nashua; Thomas Officer, Claremont; R. H. Porter, Durham; Allan

Elwell, Exeter; William H. Folsom, Exeter; Elwin C. Foster, Manchester; J. W. Goldthwait, Hanover; Thomas J. Guay, Laconia; Fred P. Learned, Woodsville; William R. Mooney, Concord; Henry C. Robinson, Concord; J. Duncan Upham, Claremont.

Finance: Lester F. Thurber, Nashua, chairman, John K. Bates, Portsmouth; Bernard Q. Bond, Rochester; Frank P. Carpenter, Manchester; Irving W. Drew, Lancaster; George A. Fairbanks, Newport; Josiah E. Fernald, Concord; David A. Gregg, Nashua; William F. Harrington, Manches-

ter; Edmund Little, Laconia; Wallace L. Mason, Keene; Walter M. Parker, Manchester; Albert J. Precourt, Manchester; Henry E. Richardson, Littleton; Abraham M. Stahl, Berlin; Roger G. Sullivan, Manchester; Alvah W. Sulloway, Franklin; George A. Tenney, Claremont; Fred P. Weeks, Plymouth; Arthur G. Whittemore, Dover.

William H. Bellows, Littleton; Cyrille Brodeur, Nashua; Albert O. Brown, Manchester; Harold W. Brown, Dover; George A. Carpenter, Wolfeboro; John Conway, Manchester; John B. Gilbert, Berlin; John G. M. Glessner, Bethlehem; James W. Hill, Manchester; William F. Knight, Laconia; Woodbury Langdon, Portsmouth; Herbert



Mr. Arthur Head

Executive Committee, New Hampshire Committee on Public Safety

Coördination of Aid Societies: Ernest M. Hopkins, Hanover, chairman; J. E. Bernier, Manchester; Harry E. Burton, Hanover; Arthur T. Cass, Tilton; Stephen S. Jewett, Laconia; Henri T. Ledoux, Nashua; J. C. Mandelson, Nashua; John R. McLane, Manchester; Edward N. Pearson, Concord; Lewis Perry, Exeter; William H. Riley, Concord; Leslie P. Snow, Rochester; Patrick H. Sullivan, Manchester; Frank J. Sulloway, Concord; George H. Turner, Bethlehem; Jerry P. Wellman, Keene.

Aid for Dependents of Soldiers and Sailors:

B. Moulton, Lisbon; David E. Murphy, Concord; Ralph D. Paine, Durham; Walter R. Porter, Keene; Frank W. Sargeant, Manchester; John F. Stark, Nashua; Charles W. Stevens, Nashua; George B. Upham, Claremont; James A. Wellman, Manchester; John R. Willis, Manchester.

Military Equipment and Supplies: William Parker Straw, Manchester, chairman; James F. Brennan, Peterborough; Harry H. Blunt, Nashua; John J. Colony, Keene; Lewis Dexter, Manchester; Herman E. Feineman, Rochester; Henry H. Knapp,

Laconia; Francis P. Murphy, Newport; Clinton E. Parker, Concord; Thomas G. Plant, Moultonborough; Ralph D. Reed, Manchester; Richard W. Solloway, Franklin; William C. Swallow, Manchester; George E. Trudel, Manchester.

Aviation: Thomas R. Varick, Manchester, chairman; Charles W. Aiken, Franklin; Frank E. Anderson, Nashua; Robert P. Bass, Peterborough; Norwin S. Bean, Manchester; Samuel K. Bell, Exeter; William R. Brown, Berlin; Charles L. Jackman, Concord; Philip C. Lockwood, Manchester; William H. Moses, Tilton; Calvin Page, Portsmouth; Eugene Quirin, Manchester; John Scammon, Exeter; Louis E. Shipman, Plainfield; George F. Thurber, Nashua; Charles E. Tilton, Tilton.

Mobilization and Concentration Camps: Jason E. Tolles, Nashua, chairman; Daniel J. Daley, Berlin; Jeremiah J. Doyle, Nashua; Ralph F. Hough, Lebanon; Edgar H. Hunter, Hanover; Arthur J. Moreau, Manchester; Eugene P. Nute, Farmington; Edward J. Rossiter, Claremont; Edward K. Woodworth, Concord.

Naval: Joseph B. Murdock, Portsmouth, chairman; William D. Chandler, Concord; Winston Churchill, Cornish; George P. Crafts, Manchester; Lewis W. Crockett, Manchester; Fernando W. Hartford, Portsmouth; Frank Knox, Manchester; Robert L. Manning, Manchester; George D. Mayo, Laconia; Irving G. Rowell, Sunapee; Thomas R. Varick, Manchester.

State Protection: Elbert Wheeler, Nashua, chairman; Charles M. Floyd, Manchester, vice-chairman; Walter G. Africa, Manchester; Edwin J. Bartlett, Hanover; William B. Burpee, Manchester; Edward H. Catlin, Hill; Harry B. Cilley, Manchester; Thomas F. Dwyer, Lebanon; Charles S. Emerson, Milford; Irving S. Goodwin, Nashua; Frank W. Hamlin, Charlestown; Michael J. Healey, Manchester; Allen Hollis, Concord; Earl C. Lane, Berlin; William E. Marvin, Portsmouth; James H. Mendell, Manchester; Lyford A. Merrow, Ossipee; Joseph E. Mooney, Manchester; Arthur P. Morrill, Concord; Arthur J. Pierce, Bennington; James W. Remick, Concord; Merrill Shurtleff, Lancaster; Ralph W. Smith, Keene; William J. Starr, Manchester; Edmund Sullivan, Berlin; Charles W. Tobey, Manchester.

Research: Charles E. Hewitt, Durham, chairman; Gordon F. Hull, Hanover; Vasco E. Nunez, Nashua.

Speakers' Bureau: The late Edwin F. Jones, Manchester, chairman; Harry J. Brown, Concord, vice-chairman; Andrew L. Felker, Concord; Harry F. Lake, Concord; Arthur P. Morrill, Concord; Gov. Henry W. Keyes, North Haverhill; J. Wesley Adams, Derry; E. W. Butterfield, Concord; Winthrop L. Carter, Nashua; Richard A. Cooney, Portsmouth; John S. B. Davie, Concord; Charles M. Floyd, Manchester; Perley A. Foster, Concord; Ralph D. Hetzel, Durham; Arthur B. Jenks, Manchester; William Marcotte, Manchester; Huntley N. Spaulding, North Rochester; P. H. Sullivan, Manchester; Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Portsmouth; Elwin L. Page, Concord, secretary.

Americanization: Frank S. Streeter, Concord, chairman; E. W. Butterfield, Concord; Richard A. Cooney, Portsmouth; Mrs. R. W. Husband, Concord; Harriet L. Huntress, Concord; Henri T. Ledoux, Nashua; Edward M. Parker, Concord; F. W. Rahmanopp, Berlin; Winfield L. Shaw, Manchester; William C. Swallow, Manchester; Erville B. Woods, Hanover; Ralph C. Fitts, Manchester, secretary; Maro S. Brooks, executive secretary.

New Hampshire Division, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense (Auxiliary Committee): Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Portsmouth, chairman; Miss Anne Hobbs, Concord, vice-chairman; Mrs. Albertus T. Dudley, Exeter, secretary; Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft, Concord, treasurer; Mrs. Wesley Adams, Derry; Mrs. O. B. Brown, Berlin; Mrs. Alpha H. Harriman, Laconia; Miss Harriet L. Huntress, Concord; Mrs. Richard W. Husband, Concord; Mrs. George F. Morris, Lancaster; Mrs. David E. Murphy, Concord; Mrs. William H. Schofield, Peterborough; Mrs. George D. Towne, Manchester.

Four Minute Men: Louis E. Shipman, Plainfield, chairman.

Chairman of Special War Activities: Huntley N. Spaulding, North Rochester. Federal Food Administrator; Charles M. Floyd, Manchester, Federal Fuel Administrator; Rolland H. Spaulding, North Rochester, chairman. Second Red Cross War Fund: Allen Hollis, Concord, state director.

National War Savings Committee; Charles W. Tobey, Manchester, chairman Liberty Loan Committee.

The scope of the activities of most of these sub-committees is indicated by their titles and has been outlined by Professor Husband in the article referred to as previously published.

fense) a meeting was called at Concord of all the heads of women's organizations in the state. This meeting was called by Miss Anne Hobbs, and a permanent organization of New Hampshire women was effected under the title of the New Hampshire Division of the Women's



Mrs. Mary I. Wood
Chairman of Women's War Work in New Hampshire

Their work will be described to such extent as space allows in future articles of this series.

But without further delay tribute must be paid to the work which the women of New Hampshire accomplished during the period of the war, a splendid achievement deserving the fullest possible description and appreciation. In brief, in June, 1917, in response to a communication from Washington (from the Women's Committee of the Council of National De-

fense), a meeting was called at Concord of all the heads of women's organizations in the state. This meeting was called by Miss Anne Hobbs, and a permanent organization of New Hampshire women was effected under the title of the New Hampshire Division of the Women's

Executive Committee: Chairman, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Portsmouth, Food Conservation; vice-chairman, Miss Anne W. Hobbs, Concord, Women in Industry, Traveler's Aid; secretary, Mrs. A. T. Dudley, Exeter, Educational Propaganda; treasurer, Mrs. Charles P. Bancroft, Concord, Extension of Nursing Service; Mrs. Wesley Adams, Derry, Cooperation with the Grange; Mrs. O. B. Brown, Berlin; Mrs. A. H. Harriman, Laconia; Cooperation with Women's Clubs and Parent-

Teachers' Association; Miss Harriet L. Huntress, Concord, Americanization; Mrs. Richard W. Husband, Concord, Social Service; Mrs. George F. Morris, Lancaster, Child Welfare; Mrs. David E. Murphy, Concord, Commercial Economy; Mrs. W. H. Schofield, Peterborough, Liberty Loan; Courses of Instruction; Mrs. George D. Towne, chairman Manchester Unit.

Honorary Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. Henry W. Keyes, Mrs. Frank S. Streeter, Mrs. John B. Jameson, Mrs. Huntley N. Spaulding.

District Chairmen: Berlin, Mrs. Howard Parker; Claremont, Mrs. Harmon Newell; Concord, Miss E. Gertrude Dickerman; Conway, Mrs. Mary H. Shedd, North Conway; Derry, Mrs. Frederick J. Shepard, East Derry; Dover, Dr. Inez F. Nason; Exeter, Miss Ellen L. Wentworth; Franklin, Mrs. Frederick H. Daniell; Hillsborough, Miss Susan H. Pierce; Keene, Mrs. Herbert B. Viall, 129 Court Street; Laconia, Miss Claribel Clark, 1106 Union Avenue, Lakeport; Lancaster, Mrs. Merrill Shurtleff; Lebanon, Mrs. Eugene J. Grow; Lisbon, Mrs. Vida S. Webb; Manchester, Mrs. Theodore M. Hyde, 198 Pearl Street; Milford, Mrs. William B. Rotch; Nashua, Mrs. George A. Underhill, 5 Beard Street; Newport, Mrs. Frank A. Sibley; Peterborough, Mrs. Thomas A. Liscord; Plymouth, Mrs. Charles B. Henry, Lincoln; Portsmouth, Miss Martha S. Kimball; Rochester, Mrs. J. J. Abbott; Woodsville, Mrs. Norman J. Page.

The Women's Committee was accepted as an Auxiliary Committee by the Committee of Public Safety by whom the necessary expenses of the committee were defrayed.

The method recommended by the National Committee was carried out to the letter in our state and a temporary chairman was appointed in each town who called together the heads of all the women's organizations in the town and that group elected the permanent chairman. The organization soon became as complete and efficient as that of any other state, the only possible rival which New Hampshire had being Illinois, and that only because Illinois had a more difficult piece of work in organizing on account of her size,

the percentage of towns organized being slightly below that in our own state.

The very efficient and devoted chairman, Mrs. Wood, says in a letter to the compiler of this article:

"The work accomplished by Mrs. Husband in connection with the Home Service of the Red Cross has been state wide and valuable. The work of Mrs. Schofield for the Liberty Loan is, I believe, unexcelled by that of the women of any state. Under her second committee, some very commendable work has been done under the leadership of Miss Elizabeth Sawyer of Dover in placing young women on farms (work which is somewhat similar in nature to the Women's Land Army). The work of Miss Huntress as a member of the Committee on Americanization has been worthy of most favorable comment.

"A state wide survey, including the weighing and measuring of all children under school age, has been undertaken by the committee, under the direction of Mrs. George Morris of Lancaster; this has already borne fruit in the increased interest of the mothers in the health of the children, and it is to be hoped that a wide use of the public health nursing system will be a lasting result of this child-welfare work. Under Mrs. Bancroft has been the work done by the committee in recruiting nurses for both long and short term courses.

"I should not feel justified in closing this letter if I did not bear witness to the splendid work which the women of the various units (town organizations) have done in the house-to-house canvass which they have carried on whenever asked to do so. They have been the active agents of the Liberty Loan organization, the Red Cross drives, the War Savings campaigns, the Child Welfare work, and many minor activities. Especially do I wish to testify to their splendid support in the work of the Federal Food Administration in New Hampshire. Through their splendid organ-

ization, which apportioned each family in the state to the especial care of some leader, the Hoover lessons were distributed to each family during the fall and winter of 1917-18; the Hoover Pledge Cards were also circulated and the Home Cards of the Food Administration were given to each family and, later on, the flour and sugar survey of the homes of the entire state was taken. In every instance the response was ready and the result most satisfactory and the work was done at the cost of great personal sacrifice.

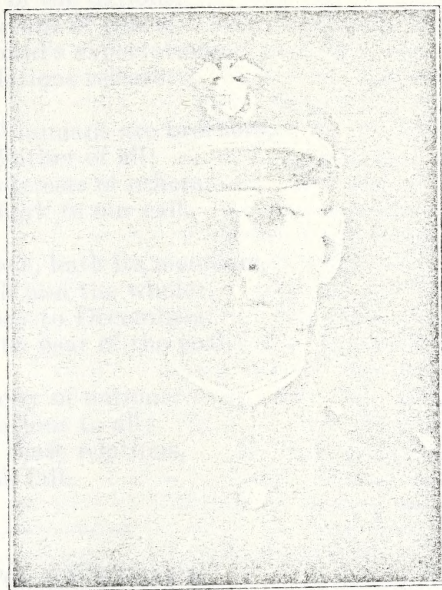
"This account does not in any way chronicle the work of the various Red Cross chapters which show indefatigable work on the part of the women in making socks, sweaters, surgical dressings, etc. Nor does it mention the work of the clubwomen who have made possible the Hostess House at Durham and the sending of at least one Y. M. C. A. canteen worker to France; nor the work of the National Civic Federation nor of the Naval League, nor the outfitting of a battleship's crew with knitted articles (under the leadership of Mrs. Jeanette Gallinger).

"It should mention, however, the splendid work of recruiting Y. M. C. A. canteen workers under a special committee of which I was nominal head but the credit for which should be given to Mrs. George Q. Pattee of Portsmouth, who was the executive chairman and proved herself invaluable in this service.

"I am afraid that I have omitted some to whom I should give credit. Each member of the Women's Committee deserves all the good things which you can say of them. The service and the record of attendance of Mrs. Dudley as secretary of the committee, the good work which each woman put into her task, these are things which I should be sorry to overlook.

"The Women's Committee needs also to acknowledge the courtesy and assistance received at all times from

Governor Keyes, from Mr. Jameson, the chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, from Mr. Husband, the efficient secretary of the Committee on Public Safety, from the honorary vice-presidents, Mmes. Streeter, Keyes, Jameson and Spaulding. Especially do I, as chairman of the committee, wish to acknowledge the great help and encouragement which I have received as home-economics director of the Federal Food Administration in New Hampshire, from Mr. Hunt-



Lieut. W. L. Carter
Of the Committee of One Hundred and Selective
Service Board

ley N. Spaulding, federal food administrator. If it had not been for the assistance rendered by Mr. Spaulding, it would not have been possible for the state to have been so early organized nor would the state have received such favorable comment from the authorities in Washington. Not only did we receive from him every possible assistance in our work of organization but we were given credit for everything which we were able to accomplish. That we have made good is due very largely to the

fact that the splendid patriotism of the women of New Hampshire was sustained by the loyal backing of the men in authority. Let me close this letter by saying the same thing with which I began: I am very proud of the splendid women of New Hamp-

shire in their response to their country's need."

EDITOR'S NOTE. This is the first of a series of articles upon the war work and war workers of New Hampshire. The second will appear in an early issue of the magazine.

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By Loren Webster

O welcome a league of the nations,
The only sure warrant of peace,
The crown of the world's expectations,
From war's tribulations release.

It proclaims that all humans are brothers;
That God is the Father of all;
That ours are the interests of others;
That others will hark to our call.

The body, though one, hath its members,
Each serving itself and the whole;
And June cannot say to December,
"Men need not the heat of the coal."

Even so with the body of nations;
Each hath its relations to all;
And all must fulfill these relations,
Or civilization will fall.

Holderness, N. H.

SONNET TO EUTERPE

(Muse of Lyric Poetry)

By Louise Patterson Guyol

Fair goddess, robed in dreams and azure-eyed,
Your silver flute-notes call me from afar,
You beckon in the light of every star,
You whisper in the rushing of the tide.
By purple peak and prairie green and wide
You pass, the wind your steed, a cloud your car,
Where never feet but mine the woodlands mar,
Among the fresh untrodden flowers you hide.
When I pursue, you flee with laughter light,
Your song eludes mine eager listening ear;
But when I feel how little is my might,
When heavy is my heart, then you draw near;
You stand before me radiant in the night,
And wake my soul with music strange and clear.

Concord, N. H.

OFFICIAL NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1919-1920

III

The House of Representatives: The Chairmen of Its Committees

By Harlan C. Pearson

Much interest attached to the organization of the New Hampshire House of Representatives of 1919 because of a contest for the Republican nomination of a candidate for Speaker, such nomination being equivalent to an election under existing conditions. The gentlemen seeking this nomination were Charles W. Tobey of Temple, who had been a prominent member of the Legislature of 1915 and of the Constitutional Convention of 1918, and Charles W. Varney of Rochester, a member of the Executive Council of Governor Henry W. Keyes, and with a record of previous service in both branches of the Legislature. Mr. Varney was not a candidate for election to the House in November but upon the death of Representative Bradley F. Parsons of Ward Six, Rochester, the Councilor was chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy. He then became a candidate for the Speakership, for which his wide experience had amply qualified him, but the result of the ballot in the Republican caucus on the evening of December 31, 1918, proved the truth of Mr. Tobey's statement made some time before that a majority of the Republican members-elect were pledged to his support. Mr. Tobey was nominated in the Republican caucus and on the following day was chosen Speaker, receiving 239 votes to 135 for William N. Rogers of Wakefield, Democrat.

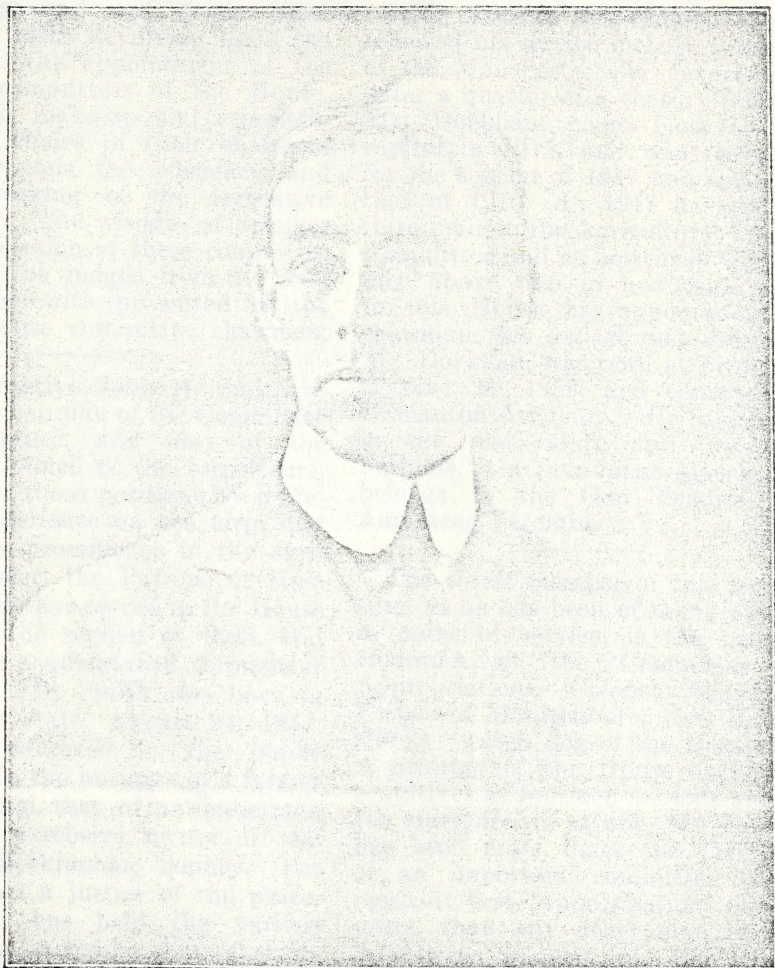
In assuming the office to which he had been chosen Speaker Tobey addressed briefly the members of the House, emphasizing the importance of the problems, on the lines of after the war reconstruction and otherwise, which this Legislature would be

called upon to solve, and urging study of the facts and principles involved, and prompt, but not hasty action thereon. To this end the Speaker himself has worked constantly and successfully. As a presiding officer he is competent, courteous, accurate and alert, entirely impartial, and evidently guided solely by a desire to expedite the wise transaction of the state's business. He has won the esteem, affection and admiration of all the varied elements represented in the House membership and proved himself a worthy addition to the long and distinguished line of Speakers of the New Hampshire Legislature.

Charles William Tobey was born in Roxbury, Mass., July 22, 1880, the son of William A. and Ellen H. (Parker) Tobey. He was educated at the Roxbury Latin School and engaged in banking in Boston until 1903 when he came to New Hampshire and purchased a farm in Temple, where he engaged extensively in poultry raising. Temple continues to be Mr. Tobey's legal residence, but for the past two years he has been engaged in the investment banking business in Manchester. Mr. Tobey has been chairman of the Board of Selectmen and School Board of Temple and represented the town in the Legislature of 1915 and the Constitutional Convention of 1918, as well as in the present House. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry at Temple and a director of the Rotary Club of Manchester. Mr. Tobey was prominent in the Progressive party movement in New Hampshire and was one of the most active and influential members of the House of 1915, but he has been

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The right edge of the page is bordered by a dark, textured material, possibly the book's binding or cover. There is no text or other markings on the page.

A dark, textured book cover, possibly cloth or leatherette, with a white collar visible at the top left corner. The cover has a vertical line of wear or a seam on the right side.



CHARLES WILLIAM TOBEY
Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives

Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives

best known throughout the state by his magnificent work as chairman of the New Hampshire Liberty Loan Committee. He married June 4, 1902, Francelia M. Lovett of Roxbury, Mass., and they have two sons and two daughters.

The first and one of the most important tasks devolving upon the Speaker is the appointment of the standing committees of the House. Upon their make-up and especially upon the choice of their chairmen largely depends the efficiency and smooth working of the legislative machinery. The wisdom of Speaker Tobey's selection of these committee heads may be judged from the brief sketches herewith presented of the various House committee chairmen.

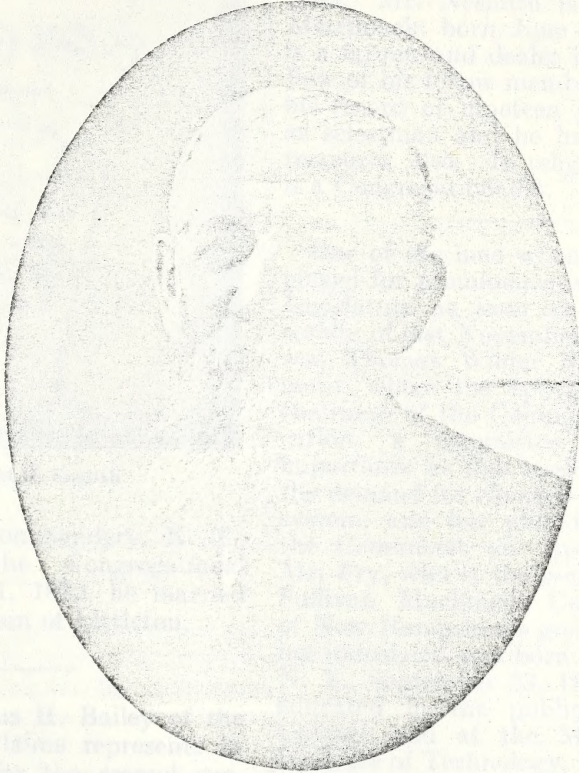
Representative John H. Smith of Atkinson, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and also of the Farmers' Council of the Legislature, qualifies for those positions by a lifetime of experience on the farm and also by his prominence in the agricultural order, the Patrons of Husbandry. He has served in the House before, at the session of 1893, and has a wide acquaintance throughout the state. Mr. Smith was born in Salem, this state, August 24, 1854, and was educated in the public schools. To the business of a farmer he has added that of a lumberman and is an extensive owner of real estate in Rockingham county. For twenty years a justice of the peace, Mr. Smith has held the various town offices, including that of chairman of the Board of Selectmen for nine years. He belongs to the Masons and to the Jr. O. U. A. M., as well as to the Grange, and attends the Congregational Church. He is a widower and has one daughter, the wife of Rev. Roger F. Etz, whose husband is now engaged in Y. M. C. A. war work in France, and one granddaughter, Miss Dorothy Etz.

Representative Frank A. Dockham, one of the two members from Ward Four, Manchester, honored with a chairmanship, that of the Committee on Agricultural College, is one of the veterans of the House, having been a member thirty years ago, at the session of 1889, this election having followed his service in both branches of the Manchester city government. After a quarter of a century interval Mr. Dockham came back to the capitol in 1915, and was reelected, for the session of 1917 and again for that of 1919. In 1917 he was the third man on the Agricultural College Committee and as neither of the two men above him in line came back to this House his appointment as chairman was logical and deserved. Mr. Dockham was born at Pittsfield, October 24, 1853, and educated at Gilmanton Academy. He is engaged in the real estate and insurance business, is a prominent Mason and belongs to the Odd Fellows and Amoskeag Veterans.

The oldest member of this legislature, as he has been of many others, in point of service, is the veteran chairman, of the Committee on Appropriations, Colonel James E. French of Moultonboro, New Hampshire's "watch dog of the treasury." A member of the House of Representatives at fourteen sessions and of the state Senate at one, Mr. French has been more times the chairman of an important committee, Railroads at first, Appropriations of late years, than any other man in the legislative history of the state. Moderator and town treasurer for forty years, for a long time postmaster, he has held, also, many more important offices, such as collector of internal revenue, state railroad commissioner, etc., and has gained the title of Colonel by service on a Governor's staff. Mr. French was born in Tuftonboro, February 27, 1845, in the eighth generation from

Edward French, who came from England to Salisbury, Mass., in 1637. He was educated in the town schools and at Tilton Seminary; is a Mason, Knight Templar and Patron of Husbandry; and attends the Methodist Church. The credit for keeping the state debt down to its present reasonable proportions belongs to the voters

and directs considerable attention to the gentleman so honored, Fred Hubbard English of Littleton, in this particular case. It is the chairmanship of the Committee on Banks which Mr. English received at Speaker Tobey's hands and all through the North Country Republicans and Democrats alike will agree that he



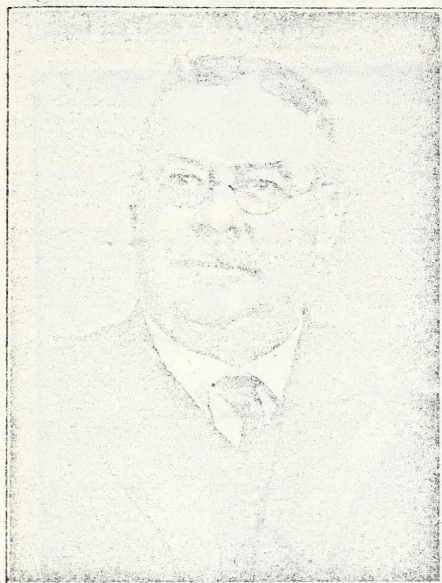
Hon. James E. French

of Moultonboro because of their wisdom in returning Colonel French to the House, session after session, and doubtless they appreciate that fact.

We are still partisan enough in our politics so that when a Republican speaker appoints a Democratic member—and a new member at that—to an important chairmanship, the occurrence causes some comment,

deserved it because of his business ability and experience. Born at Hartland, Vt., January 8, 1857, the son of John W. and Melissa (Hubbard) English, he was educated at the Littleton High School and in that town engaged in the grocery business for forty years, recently retiring. He is vice-president and director of the Littleton National Bank; director of the Littleton Shoe Company and secretary of the Littleton

Musical Association; and has served on the town Board of Health and Board of Education. He is a 32nd degree Mason and past commander



Hon. Fred H. English

of St. Gerard Commandery, K. T., and attends the Congregational Church. July 31, 1882, he married Claribel Richardson of Littleton.

Chairman Rufus H. Bailey of the Committee on Claims represents in the Legislature for the second successive term the town of Windham, where he was born, September 29, 1858, and educated. His fellow citizens have shown their confidence in him further by making him chairman of the Board of Selectmen and trustee of the Town Trust Funds. He is a contractor and carpenter by business and belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry. A widower, he has six children, two of his sons having been enlisted in the United States Army for the recent war.

Six years' service as commissioner of Cheshire county form one of the qualifications of Representative Frank E. Nesmith of Surry for the chairmanship of the Committee on County Affairs. Mr. Nesmith is one of a group of men in this Legislature who have come back to the capitol after a considerable interval, his previous service in the House having been in 1893. Mr. Nesmith is a native of Merrimack, born June 4, 1852, and is a farmer and dealer in real estate. Few of his fellow members can equal his record of nineteen years' service as selectman and he has been town treasurer, also. In religious belief he is a Congregationalist.

One of the men whom the experts picked for prominence in the present Legislature as soon as the election results of last November were known was Thomas Wilder Fry of Claremont, whom the Speaker has made chairman of the Committee on Education, a committee of especial importance at this session in view of the demand for changes in our school system, and has placed, also, upon the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Fry, who is the secretary of the Sullivan Machinery Company, one of New Hampshire's great and growing industries, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 23, 1863, and was educated in the public schools of Chicago and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, class of 1885. He served in the House of Representatives of 1909 and has been a member of the Board of Health, president of the Board of Trade and local fuel administrator at Claremont. He is a Mason, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the Claremont Country Club.

Representative Harold M. Smith of Ward Four, Portsmouth, has the honor, unusual for a young member and a new member, of being chairman

of a committee, that on Elections, and of serving, also, on the most important committee of all, that on Judiciary. Born in Barrington, September 1, 1887, Mr. Smith prepared at Coe's Academy, Northwood,



Hon. Harold M. Smith

for Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1909 with the degree of A.B. and pursued his subsequent professional studies at the Harvard Law School. He is a member of the New Hampshire Bar, having practised his profession in Rochester and Portsmouth; of the Masonic fraternity; of the Warwick Club, Portsmouth; of the Portsmouth Golf Club; of the Exeter Gun Club and of the Delta Upsilon, Phi Delta Phi and Theta Phi Epsilon fraternities. He attends the Congregational Church; and is prominent in Boy Scout work. During the war he was chairman of the Four-Minute Men of Portsmouth, served on the

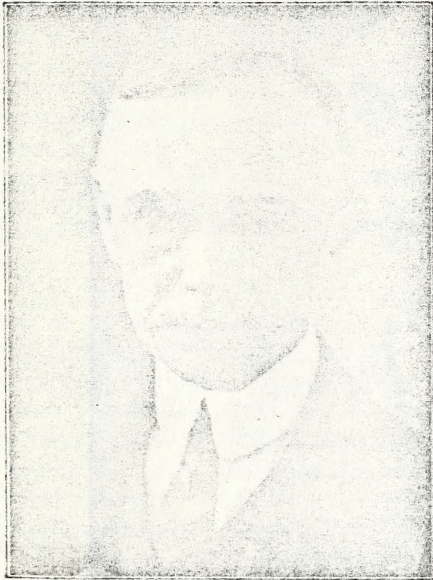
Selective Service Legal Advisory Board, was one of the state speakers for the Liberty Loans and was chairman of the Liberty Boy work in connection with the U. W. W. drive. He married in 1911, Agnes Maxwell, and they have two daughters, Nathalie Clifford and Barbara Vining Smith. Mrs. Smith is a prominent club woman. Diligent in the performance of his duties and careful and constant in his attention to the legislative proceedings, Mr. Smith, even in his first term, is a valuable member.

When Speaker Tobey inquired of the members of the House their preferences as to committee service, he was surprised to find that most of them wished to be named on either Fisheries and Game or Roads, Bridges and Canals. Choosing these committees was, therefore, something of a problem, but that the task was well done is shown by their record of work accomplished. The Speaker first named Representative Mott L. Bartlett of Sunapee, brother of Governor John H. Bartlett, as chairman of Fisheries and Game, but Mr. Bartlett, also named on the Committee on Appropriations, considered the latter service the more important and asked to be relieved of his chairmanship.

This resulted in the promotion of Representative Charles W. Bailey of Ward Nine, Manchester, who served on that committee at the session of 1917 and therefore was well acquainted with its work. Born in Auburn, August 28, 1866, Mr. Bailey was educated in the public schools of Manchester and is connected with the Amoskeag corporation in that city. His legislative service was preceded by five years in the Manchester

city government. He is a Mason and Knight of Pythias, attends the Baptist Church and votes the Republican ticket.

One of the veteran chairmen of the House is Dr. Henry F. Libby of Wolfeboro, who heads the Committee on Forestry at the session of 1919, as at the previous sessions of 1915 and 1917. Doctor Libby was born in



Dr. Henry F. Libby

Tuftonboro in 1850; educated at the old Tuftonboro and Wolfeboro Academy and at the Harvard Dental School; and for many years has practised his profession in Boston. He is a Mason and a Unitarian. Doctor Libby is most widely known through his Museum at Wolfeboro, an unique collection of great interest, appropriately housed, which, by his kindness and public spirit, is open to visitors during the summer months and is an appreciated attraction of the lake country at that season.

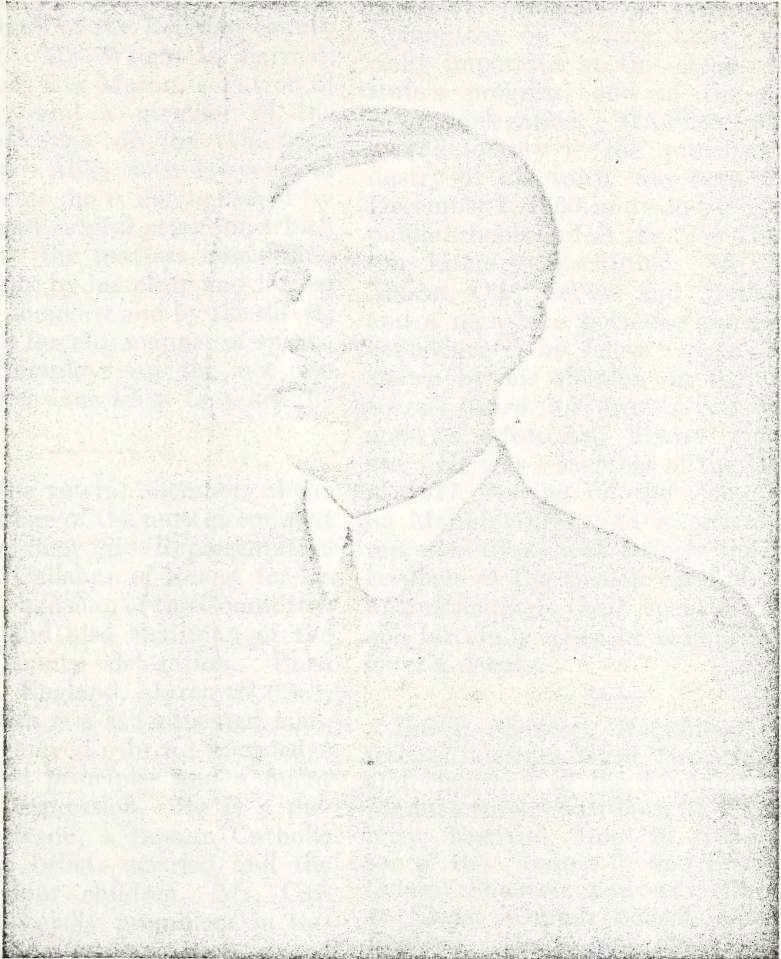
Representative Adams L. Greer of Ward Three, Manchester, serving upon the Committee on Railroads at the 1915 session of the House is promoted this year to the chairmanship of the Committee on Incorporations. Mr. Greer was born in Dunbarton in 1879 and received a public school education in Goffstown and Manchester. He is a dealer in pianos and a man of wide social and business activities, belonging to the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Grange, New England Order of Protection and O. U. A. M., and having served in both the New Hampshire National Guard (First New Hampshire Battery) and in the city fire department. He is a Congregationalist in religious belief.

Representative William E. Smith of Ward Two, Manchester, continues at this session at the head of the Committee on Industrial School, a position which he filled acceptably at the session of 1917.

Representative Walter G. Perry of Keene, third man on the 1917 Committee on Insurance, goes to its head at the session of 1919, a place which he fully merits as one of the best known and most successful insurance men in the state, being the president of the widely known Peerless Casualty Company. Born in Fitzwilliam, June 13, 1874, the son of Calvin B. and Julia E. Perry, he was educated in the town schools. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow, Elk and Red Man and a Unitarian in religious belief. During the recent war he did valuable work for the government in the quartermaster's department at Boston.

Unusual interest attached to the appointment of the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee at this session and the recipient of the honor, Representative Robert M. Wright of Sanbornton, has been the object of

versity Law School. For a number of years he was connected with public and private schools as a teacher, then engaged in business at Hill, and in 1912 was admitted to the bar. He practised law in the office of Allen



Hon. Robert M. Wright
Chairman of the Judiciary Committee

close attention and of favorable comment for the way in which he has discharged his onerous duties. Mr. Wright was born in Sanbornton, October 31, 1877, and was educated at the Franklin High School, New Hampshire College and Boston Uni-

Hollis at Concord for three and a half years and then opened an office for himself in Franklin, where he is now practising. He has served his town as selectman five years, president of the Republican Club ten years and trust fund trustee. He was sent by

his town to the Constitutional Conventions of 1912 and 1918 and to the Legislature in 1915, when he was chairman of the Committee on Incorporations and a member of the Committee on Revision of the Statutes, and in 1917, when he was a member of the Judiciary Committee and chairman of the Belknap county delegation. Mr. Wright is married; has one son; is a Mason, a Patron of Husbandry and a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution. Alike as a lawyer and as a legislator, he is distinguished by the close and careful attention which he gives to the matters demanding his attention; by his clear and logical method of thought; and by the direct, concise and forceful manner of speech which he employs on the not too frequent occasions when he takes the floor.

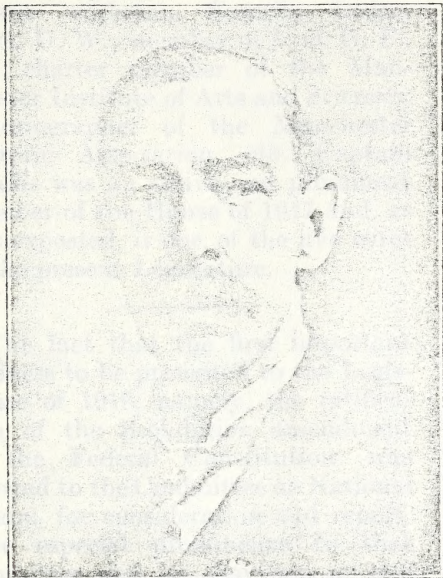
One of the veteran members of the House and one of the most prominent upon the floor is Representative William J. Callahan of Keene, for his third term chairman of the Committee on Labor and also chairman of the Cheshire county delegation. Born in London, England, March 26, 1861, Mr. Callahan is a self-educated man, who has achieved a broad knowledge of facts and principles and a fluent facility of expression. He is a mechanic by trade; a Roman Catholic in religious belief; married and the father of four children. Mr. Callahan is especially prominent in fraternal circles, having been grand chief ranger of the Foresters of America of the state and a member and officer, also, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Elks, Eagles and Moose. He has served in the Keene city government, in addition to his legislative experience, and as a delegate to the Constitutional Conven-

tion of 1918. He is a member of the Keene Commercial Club and interested in all movements for the progress and benefit of city or state.

Representative Elbridge W. Snow of Whitefield is another of the double chairmen, being at the head of the Committee on Liquor Laws, especially important at this stage of the state's progress, and of the Coös county delegation. Mr. Snow, whose overall factory is the principal industry of his town, was born there December 7, 1860, and educated in its public schools and at the New Hampton Literary Institution. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and Methodist and a man who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow citizens as is shown by his election on the town school board for twenty-two years and as selectman, library trustee, etc. He was a member of the House of 1917, serving on the Committee on Manufactures, and is one of the representatives who follows the proceedings of the session carefully and understandingly and speaks clearly and forcefully when he is impelled to enter a debate.

Enoch Shenton, Republican, representative from Ward Two, Nashua, and chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, was born in Shrewsbury, England, June 20, 1854, the son of Rev. Joseph T. and Elizabeth (Jones) Shenton, and was educated at Christ Church School, Chester, England. He is now the treasurer and general manager of the William Highton & Sons Co., manufacturers of warm air registers, Nashua, Boston and Philadelphia. Mr. Shenton is treasurer of the trustees of the Main Street Methodist Church, Nashua. He served as a member of the Third Light Battery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1871, and in the United States Navy, on board the

U. S. S. *Hartford*, flagship on the Asiatic station, 1872-75. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of St. George Commandery, K. T., the Golden Cross, Nashua Country Club and Nashua Board of Trade, being



Hon. Enoch Shenton

vice-president of the last named organization. He served in the Nashua city government, 1899-1902, and in the House of Representatives in 1903, when he was a member of the Committee on Revision of Statutes. During the war he has served as secretary of the War Service Committee of the Warm Air Register Manufacturers, at Washington. Every position he has held Mr. Shenton has filled efficiently and with honor and always with an eye to the public interest.

David A. Grant of Lyme, chairman of the Committee on Milceage and of the Grafton County delegation and a member of the Committee on Liquor Laws, was born in Lyme, September 24, 1856, on the old homestead which

has been in the Grant name since the settlement of the town. He was educated in the public schools and at the Thetford, Vt., Academy, and for a time engaged in school teaching. From the time of his marriage, November 11, 1879, until 1905, he carried on the old farm successfully, then turning over its operation to his son. Mr. Grant has held nearly all the offices in the gift of his town, member of the school board, selectman, member of the House of 1897, serving on the Committee on Agriculture, delegate to the Constitutional Conventions of 1912 and 1918, etc. For the past eight years he has been clerk and treasurer of both the town and the school district. He served as chairman of the local Public Safety Committee, as registration officer and as an associate member of the Legal Advisory Board under the selective service act. He is an active member of the Congregational Church and of the Patrons of Husbandry and is interested in anything that will tend to the best interests of his home town and of the state.

Captain Frank H. Challis, Republican, of Ward Four, Manchester, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, is one of the best known men in the circles of newspaper, political, fraternal order and military activity in the state of New Hampshire. Born in Laconia, March 20, 1855, and educated in the public schools, Captain Challis has been, during most of his life, a resident of Manchester, where he has been connected with its leading newspapers in various editorial capacities and also has been in business for himself. He served seven years in the Manchester Cadets, six as captain, and three in the National Guard as captain; was a member of the House of Representatives of 1917; is a member

of more than a score of societies and organizations and an officer in most of them; past commander of the New England Division, Sons of Veterans; ex-councilor and ex-national representative, O. U. A. M.; past chancellor commander, K. of P.; first master workman, Security Lodge, A. O. U. W.; member of I. O. O. F., etc.; charter member of the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences, historiographer of the Manchester Historic Association, etc. Captain Challis was an active and prominent member of the House of 1917 and, as was expected, is one of the live wires of the present Legislature.

The fact that the first important business to be presented to the Legislature of 1919, namely, the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, for consideration and report gave especial prominence to that committee and its chairman at this session. Rev. James McD. Blue of North Conway, Republican, named as the head of this committee, while not previously a member of the Legislature, is well known in the state, where he has held several Congregational pastorates. Born in Boston, Rev. Mr. Blue was educated at the Newton, Mass., High School; at Williams College, class of 1893; and at the Andover Theological Seminary, class of 1896. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and Patron of Husbandry; is married, and the father of four children.

Representative Herman C. Rice, Republican, of Ward Three, Keene, is one of the few members honored by holding the same chairmanship at successive sessions. Chosen a member of the House of Representa-

tives in 1917, he was made chairman of its Committee on ~~Normal Schools~~ and performed the duties of the position so capably that Speaker Tobey was prompt to invite him to continue at the head of the same committee for the session of 1919. Mr. Rice was born in Jaffrey, March 15, 1867, and educated in the public schools of Keene. He is a dealer in wall paper and paints; married, two children; Unitarian; Mason of the 32nd degree and member of the Sons of Veterans and Monadnock Club. His first election to the Legislature followed efficient service of two years each as councilman and alderman in the Keene city government.

Another committee chairman to continue his service through four years is Dr. Henry W. Boutwell, Republican, of Ward Two, Manchester, the head of the Committee on Public Health at the Sessions of 1917 and 1919. No member of the Legislature has a more distinguished record of public service than Doctor Boutwell and none is more reluctant to allow even the bare facts of his career to appear in print. Born in Lyndeboro in 1848, he was educated in the town schools, at Francestown Academy and at the Harvard Medical School. He has served in the state Senate and on the Executive Council, as well as in the House, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions. He was surgeon general on the staff of Governor Nahum J. Bachelder, has served as chief of staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital, Manchester, and is a member of the American Medical Association. Doctor Boutwell has a wife and daughter and attends the Congregational Church.

Of equal distinction with Doctor Boutwell in having served in House, Senate and Executive Council is

Honorable Charles W. Varney, Republican, of Ward Six, Rochester, chairman of the Committee on Public Improvements. Born in Lebanon, Me., June 4, 1884, the son of David W. and Abbie (Tibbetts) Varney, he



Hon. Charles W. Varney

was educated in the town schools and at a business college in Boston. He is successfully engaged in the insurance business and has been especially active and prominent in fraternal order circles and in public life. He is a 32nd degree Mason and Knight Templar, president of the Grange Fire Insurance Company, past state lecturer of the Patrons of Husbandry, member of the I. O. O. F., Eastern Star, Rochester City Club, Waquoit Club, etc. Elected to the House of Representatives of 1915, he climbed the ladder to the state Senate of 1917 and to the Executive Council of Governor Henry W. Keyes in 1917-1918 being the youngest man ever chosen to these offices. He was also a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1918; and the mover of its adjournment until after the war.

He was appointed by Governor Keyes one of the commissioners to take the votes of New Hampshire soldiers for the election of 1918, and in the performance of that duty went as far as Texas on a tour of the cantonments of the country. Mr. Varney married October 13, 1906, Matilda Webster Shepherd. Children: Charles W., Jr., born November 17, 1912, and Barbara Shepherd, born May 1, 1915.

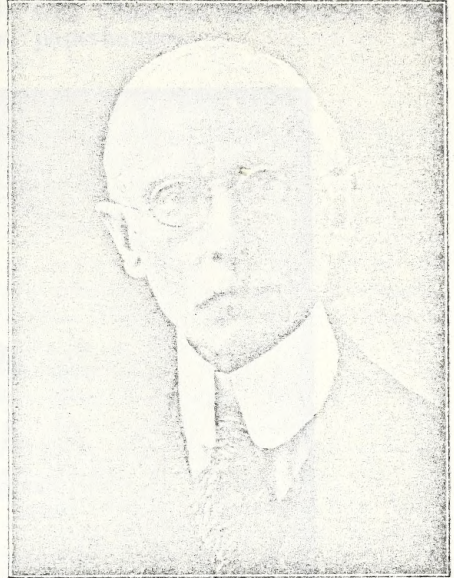
One of the solid men of the Legislature is Representative James Marshall, Republican, of Ward Four, Dover, chairman of the Committee on Railroads. Born in Scotland, January 22, 1874, Mr. Marshall came to this country in childhood and was educated in the public schools of Dover, where he is engaged in the printing business. He is grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the state and a member of the Masonic order and of the Red Men. Good service in both branches of the Dover city government was followed by his election to the House of 1917, where he served on the committees on public improvements and railroads, and to the Constitutional Convention of 1918. Mr. Marshall is married and attends the Congregational Church.

Representative William C. Clarke, Republican, of Ward One, Manchester, chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, is one of the best known and most popular men in New Hampshire. The son of the late Colonel John B. Clarke, he was born in Manchester, March 17, 1856, and was educated at the Manchester High School, Phillips Andover Academy and Dartmouth College. Journalism has been his profession, with writing on out of door sports and athletics, as his spe-

cialty, but much of his time has been given to public life as mayor of Manchester eight years, member of the Manchester School Board six years, member of the House and chairman of its Committee on Fish and Game in 1891, delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1900, etc. Mr. Clarke belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry, the Red Men and the Derryfield Club. New Hampshire has no better-posted or more entertaining writer or more charming conversationalist.

Representative Marshall Day Cobleigh, Republican, of Ward One, Nashua, is chairman of the Committee on Revision of Statutes, which has one of the largest grists to grind and is doing it at this session with marked success. Born in Littleton, December 17, 1864, the son of Ashbel W. and Hannah (Montgomery) Cobleigh, he was educated in the public schools of Littleton; studied law there with Harry L. Heald and James W. Remick; and was admitted to the bar in 1899. He practiced for a year in Littleton and for ten years in Lebanon and since December 1, 1911, in Nashua, in partnership, successively, with General Charles J. Hamblett, Senator Marcel Theriault and at present with his son, Gerald, under the firm name of Cobleigh & Cobleigh. While at Littleton he served as supervisor and as special justice of the Littleton police court. At Lebanon he was town moderator and from 1903 to 1909 was solicitor of Grafton county. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1918 from Ward One, Nashua where he has been chairman of the Republican city committee since 1916. In addition to his chairmanship in the present Legislature he serves on the Committee on the Judiciary and on the Committee on Rules. Mr. Cobleigh

is a Congregationalist and a member of the Knights of Pythias, Grange, Y. M. C. A., Langdon Club (Lebanon) and Brotherhood Class (Nashua). He married April 29, 1890, Alice J. Aldrich, and they have two sons,



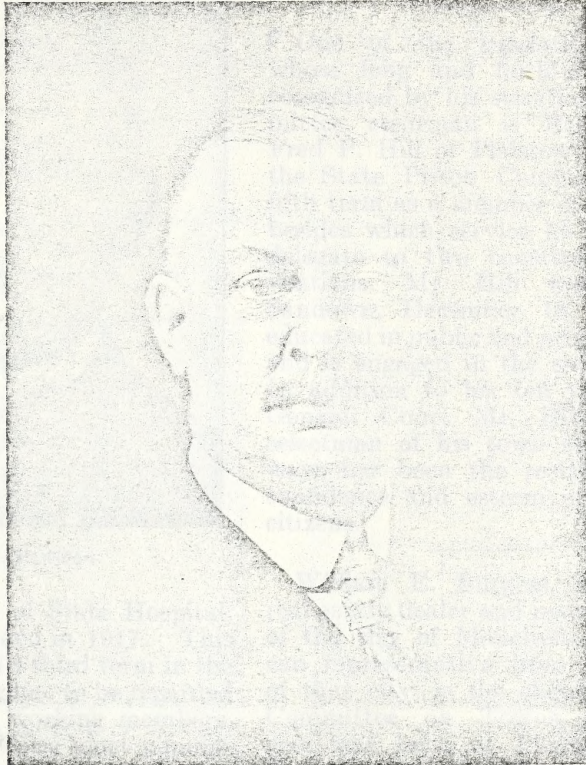
Hon. Marshall D. Cobleigh

Gerald F., special justice of the Nashua Municipal Court, and Neal W., a student in the Nashua High School.

Next in popularity to the Fisheries and Game Committee among the members of the House, according to Speaker Tobey, was the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals. At its head the Speaker placed a new member, but one who has had much practical experience along the lines of the committee's work, Representative Albert E. McReel, Republican, of Exeter. Born in Athol, Mass., March 28, 1870, and educated in the public schools there, Mr. McReel now is treasurer and manager of the A. E. McReel Company (incorporated), engaged in the coal and tow boat busi-

ness. He is also well known as the promoter and builder of several street railways in Southern New Hampshire. Mr. McReel married Mabel A. Mellen of Athol, Mass., and they have one son, William A. McReel, first-class gunner in the 66th C. A. C., now in France. Mr. McReel is a member of Portsmouth lodge of Elks. He is

this committee. Born in Tilton, June 1, 1865, Mr. Seaverns was educated in the public schools of Laconia. He has held various ward offices and is city sealer of weights and measures. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Lake City Club and his vocation is that of paperhanger.



Hon. A. E. McReel

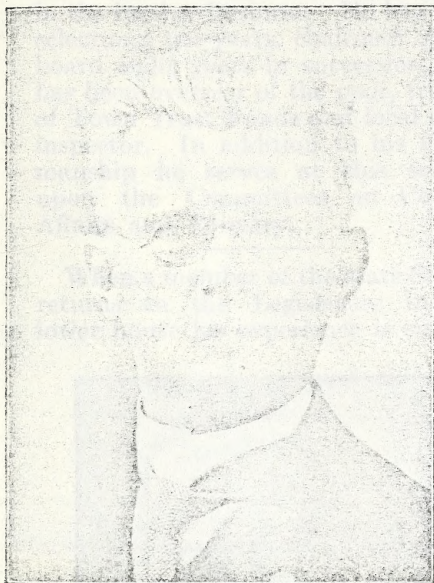
president of the Exeter Board of Trade and ranks as one of the town's best citizens and business men.

Representative William F. Seaverns of Laconia, chairman of the Committee on School for Feeble-Minded and of the Belknap County delegation, is serving his third term in the Legislature and at the head of

Another Laconia committee chairman is Representative Arthur W. Russell, Republican, of Ward Six (Postoffice address, Lakeport), who is at the head of the Committee on Soldiers' Home. Mr. Russell was born in Wilton, May 31, 1842, and was educated in the schools of Boston. He served in the Civil War with the rank of sergeant and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, as well as of the I. O. O. F. and N. E. O.

P. Mr. Russell is a machinist by trade and a Universalist in religious belief.

Dr. Ervin Wilbur Hodsdon, Republican, representative from Ossipee, continues, this session, at the head



Dr. E. W. Hodsdon

of the Committee of State Hospital, whose work he guided in 1917. This is Doctor Hodsdon's third term in the House and he has come to be regarded as one of its best working members, as well as one of those most popular among his associates. Born in Ossipee, April 8, 1863, the son of Edward Payson Hodsdon and Emma B. Demeritt, the doctor was educated at the Dover High School, Phillips Exeter Academy and the Missouri Medical College, now a part of Washington University. He has practiced his profession in Ossipee since 1896 and during that time has served twelve years as medical referee and has been postmaster seventeen years, besides holding the offices of selectman, member of the school board, etc. Doctor Hodsdon is a

past grand sachem of the Red Men of the state, a past master of his Masonic lodge and a member of the A. O. U. W., the Grange and the Knights of Pythias in addition to state and national medical associations and the New Hampshire Historical Society. He attends the Methodist Church. February 25, 1917, he married Mary L. Price.

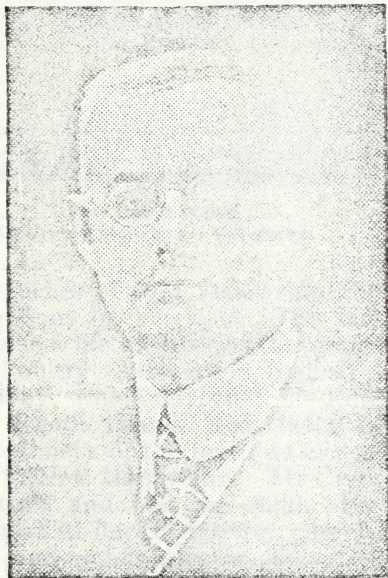
One of the legislative veterans whose long and faithful service is recognized by his selection as a committee chairman is Representative Fred P. Hill of Plaistow, who heads the State Prison Committee in his fifth term as a member of the House; besides which service he has been a delegate to two constitutional conventions. Mr. Hill was born in Sandown, December 16, 1867; was educated in public and private schools; and is engaged in the shoe business. In addition to his ten years in the General Court Mr. Hill has been selectman of his town and in other ways has been the recipient of the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

William E. Burgess, well known real estate dealer and insurance agent of the city of Manchester, Republican representative from Ward Two of that city, is the chairman of the Committee on Towns. Mr. Burgess was born at Pleasant Valley, N. S., October 16, 1861, and educated at Halifax and Dartmouth, N. S. He has been to the Legislature before, at the session of 1909. He is a Christian Scientist in religious belief, a member of the Patrons of Husbandry; and is married and has one child.

Walter Stephen Thayer, Republican, member of the House from New Ipswich and chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business, was born December 30, 1873, in the town which he represents. He was educa-

ted in the public schools and at Appleton Academy. He was married in 1893 to Anne F. Chandler and they have three children, one of whom, Lieutenant Arthur S. Thayer, is in the military service of his country. Mr. Thayer is a farmer, a dealer in real estate and cattle and is engaged in the lumber business. He has been selectman ten years, chairman of the board eight years in succession, and has been overseer of the poor, trustee of Town Trust Funds and local meat inspector. In addition to his chairmanship he serves at this session upon the Committees on County Affairs and Forestry.

When a member of the state Senate returns to the Legislature in the lower house his experience is sure to



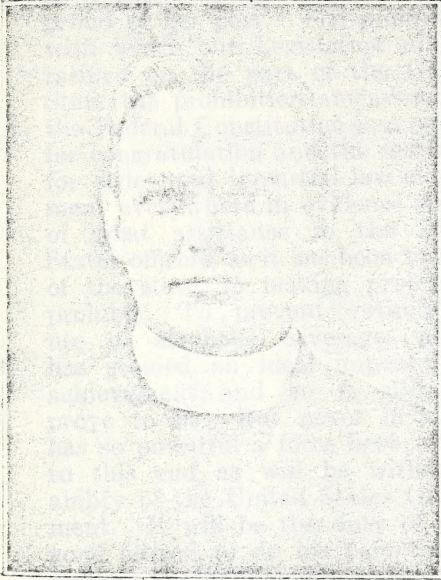
Hon. Clarence M. Collins

be regarded with respect, which probably is one reason why Speaker Tobey made Representative Clarence M. Collins, Republican, of Danville, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means for the session of 1919 and named him, also, on the Committee on Appropriations. Mr.

Collins was born in Danville, August 12, 1858, and was educated at New Hampton Literary Institution, having been president of its state association of alumni. He is a shoe manufacturer; a 32nd degree Mason and Knight Templar; a Free Baptist in religious belief; a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society; married and the father of two children. He has held all the town offices and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1912 and a member of the state Senate of 1917. In that capacity he was appointed by Governor Henry W. Keyes as a member of the special recess committee on state finance which made its report to the present Legislature early in the session. He is also chairman of the Rockingham county delegates.

Rev. Ora Wilfred Craig, Democrat, representative from Ward Eleven, Manchester, and chairman of the city delegation, was born in Ashland, January 2, 1879, of revolutionary stock in both his paternal and maternal ancestry. He was educated at Holderness School, Trinity College and the Berkeley Divinity School and has spent his entire time as a Protestant Episcopal clergyman in the diocese of New Hampshire, first as a curate at Claremont, then for five years at Laconia and now on his seventh year at St. Andrew's Church, West Manchester. While at Laconia he opened a mission at Meredith along modern institutional lines, which attracted much attention, and also worked in other neighboring towns. He was for a year president of the Laconia Ministers' Association and for three years chairman of its Committee on Civic Life. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Laconia Benevolent Association, its president one year and for three years in charge of the law enforcement end of its work. Rev. Mr. Craig is now serving his second term on the Manchester

School Board and is chairman of the School Athletic Council, through which the board controls the athletic training and sports in all the public schools. Mr. Craig is a member of the Alpha Chi Rho fraternity, of all

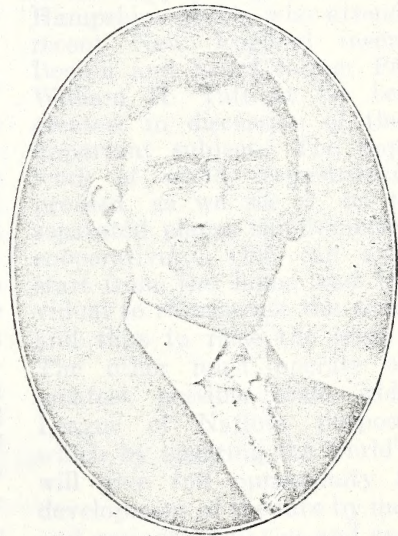


Rev. Ora W. Craig
Chairman Manchester Delegation

the branches of Odd Fellowship and of the Sons of Veterans. The fact that he is a life member of the American Poultry Association indicates his hobby, which is hens; his Rose Comb Rhode Islands Reds being as fine specimens of the breed as can be found in New Hampshire. Mr Craig is married and has one child. His work in all its lines of activity, church, school and public life, is characterized by definiteness of purpose and well-considered progress towards a predetermined end. In these trouble-threatening times such men are valuable bulwarks of our institutions.

William Bradford Ranney, Republican, representative from the town of Boscawen and chairman of the

Merrimack County delegation, was born in Lynn, Mass., June 23, 1875, the son of Charles Freeman and Caroline D. (Pratt) Ranney. He was educated in the public schools of Newport, Vt., and at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Academy, and engaged for a time in the printing business with his father at Newport. In November 1904, he purchased the plant of the *Penacook News-Letter*, which he has greatly enlarged and improved, carrying on, in connection with the publication of the newspaper, an extensive job printing business. He is clerk of the society and deacon of the Congregational Church at Penacook; town treasurer of Boscawen since March, 1907; president of the New Hampshire Weekly Publishers' Association, etc. He is a member of the Masonic order, lodge,



Hon. William B. Ranney

chapter, council and commandery, and past patron of the Eastern Star; past master of Hallowe'en Grange, Penacook, and of Merrimack County Pomona Grange. He married October 28, 1898, Alice M. Burbank of Webster, and they have two daughters, Dorothy and Katharine.

EDITORIAL

The part New Hampshire is taking in movements of national progress is very gratifying to all of us who are as confident of her future as we are proud of her past. The promptness with which our Legislature of 1919 ratified on the part of the Granite State the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution is a subject for congratulation and the sentiment for strict and impartial law enforcement everywhere in evidence will be of great assistance to the United States officers, as it has been to those of the state, in making prohibition prohibit. To prevent entirely the use of alcoholic beverages always has seemed an ideal impossible of achievement; and so it still may prove to be. But never in history has so powerful a force been exerted to this end as will be within the ability of the United States Government. It will be the duty of every good citizen to do his part towards making the application of this force entirely efficient. New Hampshire has a particular reason for interest in national prohibition and an added incentive to aid in its enforcement because the first seeds of the crop now to be harvested were sown more than forty years ago by Henry W. Blair, then Congressman and afterwards United States Senator from New Hampshire, when he introduced in the lower branch of the National Legislature the initial proposal on this line on December 27, 1876. Ex-Senator Blair, at four score and five, is still living in Washington. During the time of his activity and prominence as a national figure he dreamed many great dreams which were scorned by the "practical" and derided by the short-sighted. It is good to know that one of them, at

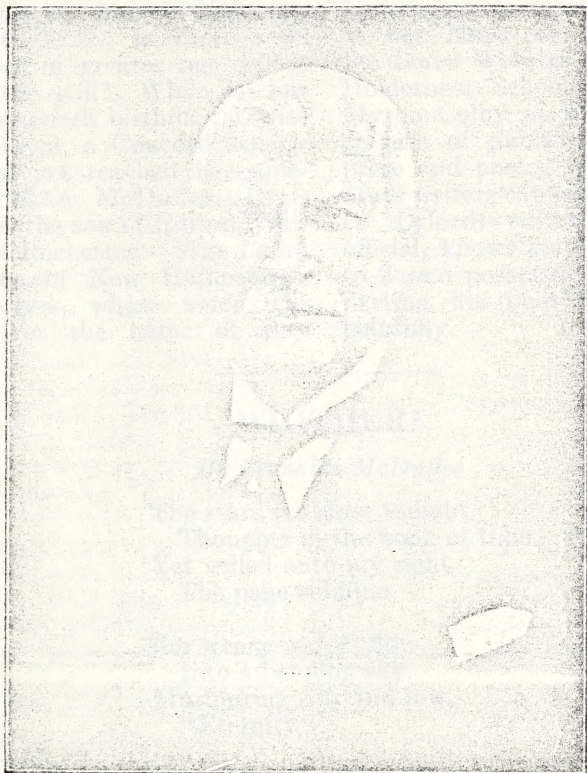
least, now is coming to realization, within his lifetime.

New Hampshire is prompt, again, in organizing for the promulgation and support of the League of Free Nations idea. The state association is fortunate in securing as its head, Mr. Huntley N. Spaulding, recently so successful as food administrator for New Hampshire, who will put the vigor and force of his personality behind this good work, also. It is fitting that the first local organizations should be in our educational centers, Hanover and Durham, and it is easy to believe that from them inspiration will spread into every corner of the commonwealth. A powerful aid to that end will be found in the happily large number of New Hampshire people who attended the recent New England meeting in Boston and heard former President William H. Taft at his best and greatest in discussion of this most important subject. The imperative work of world reconstruction can proceed, as we see it, on two far separated planes simultaneously and coöperatively. One can and must start from the home and the individual to reconstruct the community and thus to raise the level of life. The other must operate on that greatest possible scale which the League of Nations purposes and which by ensuring the world's peace will give full opportunity for the development of the race by individual and national initiative and execution. Here in New Hampshire we are glad to give endorsement to the world project, while, at the same time, we recognize our own pressing problems and give our best efforts to their solution.

A BOOK OF NEW HAMPSHIRE INTEREST

The man who thought Psyche was "a mighty queer way to spell fish" would be more than ever puzzled after reading the first part of Dr. John D. Quackenbos's new novel, "Magnhild," for the hero and the heroine pass quickly from psychic

than he in painting word pictures of its loveliness; "its background of sable-vested mountains—its clear, island-studded waters—its tortuous shore line presenting so remarkable a diversity, now sheer and heavily timbered, now stretching in long



Dr. John D. Quackenbos

rapport to fishing raptures, from experiencing the "psychovital cosmic relations of the human personality" to "that erethism of internal exaltation" that accompanies the capture of a Sunapee saibling. Doctor Quackenbos has spent a good part of his seventy years of life on the shores of our beautiful New Hampshire lake, and no one is more skilful

reaches of sparkling sand, or sloping upward in brilliant pasture lands to ridges crested with inky spruce, anon opening into flower-pied meadows through which streams fringed with fern clumps pour their crystal cold into darksome estuaries." There are many of these pictures, in prose and verse, in the earlier pages of the book; many studies of the life of the lake

and the people about it, so that for us New Hampshire folks this part of the story will have an especial charm. But for those who are attracted to the book by its sub-title, "A Tale of Psychic Love," the unfolding of the plot, with its revelations of the pos-

sibilities of telepathy, "the influence exerted on human lives by extrinsic personalities and the mysteries of supernatural communication" will hold the closest attention to the happy ending, which, again, has Sunapee shores as its scene.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Bela Chapin was born in Newport, February 19, 1829. Is there anywhere a poet of greater age whose muse is fertile still? While he has passed his ninetieth birthday, Louise Patterson Guyol, a Concord school-girl, has not yet reached her nineteenth. Franklin McDuffee, Dartmouth '21, is the son of Editor Willis McDuffee of Rochester. Miss Laura A. Rice, one of New Hampshire's sweetest singers, whose verse was published over the name of Ray

Laurance, died during the past month at her home in Northfield. Rev. Dr. Loren Webster is the head of the Holderness School for Boys. Fred Myron Colby of Warner has an aggregate of published work in both prose and poetry which few Granite State writers can equal. Hon. James O. Lyford, editor, author, public official, knows state finances from A to Z and possesses the power of imparting his knowledge clearly and helpfully.

WHITHER?

By Franklin McDuffee

The stars are close tonight,
Thoughts in the book of time;
Yet veiled unto my sight
The page sublime.

For weary waters flow
Into a bending sky.
Murmuring soft and low,
"Eternity."

Ever the sad, sweet ache,
The tender, questing pain,
The dim doubts that awake
Nor sleep again.

Ahead, an ocean bleak;
Behind, the barren sand.
Alas, for them that seek
To understand.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This poem, published originally in *The Bema*, the literary magazine of Dartmouth college, was one of two by Hanover students chosen for the annual "Anthology of College Verse," published by the Stratford Company, Boston.

THROUGH THE YEAR IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

By Rev. Roland D. Sawyer

Thank God for heart to understand
The graciousness of spreading trees,
The changing seasons, wisely planned,
The storms and sunshine—all of these.

MID-MARCH, THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR

In common with all the world we accept the Roman calendar which Rome thrust upon civilization when she conquered ancient civilization. The Roman calendar, however, was pitched to the seasons as they ran in the warm Mediterranean country and not to the hardy climate of New England; for, with us in New Hampshire, the year really begins in mid-March. Then come the longer mornings and the earlier sun which grows bright and warm in midday and starts the sap in the trees. In mid-March the buds begin to swell, the warmer winds sweep through the branches, the frost leaves the earth and as we feel the ground heave beneath our feet we know that Mother Earth is awaking from her long night's sleep. The geese are flying, the robins return, the bluebirds gather—now it's the New Year really comes, never mind what the Roman calendar said about "January first." The cold winter nights which gave us the chilled house and blustering morns have gone, the sun greets us with its cheering smile before seven, and no longer are we loath to leave the bed, but we must be up and out to mingle with the horses, cows, fowl and birds, greeting the signs of the New Year in trees, soil and animal life. We sort the eggs and get ready to set the mother-hens; we overhaul the farming-tools, get seeds and plows ready, and plan the adventure of new crops. It's a time of joyous expectancy; we are looking ahead to a new season of life; the returning songsters from the trees proclaim the old promise of "seed-time and harvest that shall not fail in the earth." At noon-day the sun lays into barn and house

through window and door, where horses, cattle, fowl and human kind alike feel the cheer of its live-giving warmth. Winter is in rapid retreat, the blustering wind of the morn dies out and shows us its last wail. The hour has indeed struck, new life is everywhere.

The church is celebrating Easter, the resurrection of the Lord, and we who live in the country homes of the old Granite State are likewise celebrating the resurrection of New Life. Only here and there in the woods can we find the snow; wooing warm airs have displaced the bleak winter winds; pity, indeed, for the one whose soul does not catch the springtime song, and whose heart does not beat the quicker in the joys of beginning another year.

MARCH MORNING, NATURE'S HOLY MATIN HOUR

The most delightful time of the March days is the morning hour. How sweet, how beautiful it all is; we all feel it, from the chipmunk dodging among the stones of the wall to the birds chirping their matins from the trees. The winds breath God's invocation o'er the earth. If one ever feels the religious mood he certainly will on a mid-March morning in New Hampshire. These mornings are the Resurrection mornings of the year. Tiny shoots coming through the dead leaves tell of the Resurrection-miracle. The Heart of the Universe is calling all life forth from the grave—never mind the Roman calendar, we will now begin our year, and plan to plant and water and cultivate and dig, till we reap another harvest. We have been kept through the severity of winter, we greet the springtime with gratitude and joy, and never do we feel this quite so deeply as when in the hour of morn we light the fires of the household and go forth to greet the day.

AT NINETY YEARS

By Bela Chapin

Grim Winter lingers with us still,
 And cold the north winds blow;
 While all about on Johnson Hill
 Lie drifts of pure white snow.
 But wintry days will soon be o'er
 And cheerful Spring return once more.

It is hibernal time with me,—
 A weight of years I bear;
 Trials a few 'tis mine to see
 As on in life I fare.
 My natal day I pass again;
 My years are now fourscore and ten.

My birth-place upon Baptist Hill,
 My home in early years,
 What memories surround it still!
 How fresh it all appears!
 There now, as erst long time ago,
 The roses bloom, the lilacs blow.

Right well it is that Memory brings
 More often from the past
 The pleasant than unpleasant things
 That in our path were cast.
 The good we wisely keep in mind,
 The bad we fain would leave behind.

My father's voice I seem to hear,
 As in the long-ago;
 My mother's singing, sweet and clear,
 The hymns she treasured so.
 Those dear remembrances of yore
 I call to mind from Memory's store.

How oft the time at Northville school
 Afresh my mind enjoys
 Where Master Wheeler well did rule
 A flock of girls and boys.
 One hundred pupils, large and small,
 That old red school-house held us all.

Of toil and care I took my share,
 With some misfortune strove,
 And now within my rocking-chair
 I sit beside the stove
 And take my ease, though lame and old,
 While out of doors the wind blows cold.

I read good books from day to day
And find in them delight;
Ere long I shall be called away,
Away from mortal sight.
In Christian faith I live and wait
A welcome at the heavenly gate.

Claremont, N. H.

THE STRENGTH OF THE HILLS

From a sermon by Pemberton Hale Cressey, Minister of the First Parish, Beverly, Mass.

It was my privilege to spend a few weeks of the past summer within a short distance of Mt. Washington, New Hampshire. The great mountain, unobstructed from that point of view by lesser peaks and foot-hills, was constantly before me. I beheld it at all hours of the day and in all the changing moods of a summer of variable weather. The noble summit was now clear in the morning air, now wreathed in the clouds of some gathering storm, now crouching high and distant in the evening dusk. Especially do I recall one morning of extraordinary clearness when the August air was cold and scintillating as with some borrowed October. I could almost pick out the great boulders on Alban ridge and Boott's spur. I could see the long, deep cut of Tuckerman's ravine, sliced into the slope of the mountain as if it had just been gashed with some titanic cleaver. Looking straight into the wide chasm of Huntington's ravine I could see each slide and crevice and yawning gap of that mighty hollow raised against the sky. My joy and

wonder in the vast picture found expression in the words: "The strength of the hills is his also." At first I was satisfied with the simple, elemental thought of God as the creator. His, his was the noble mountain! Enough for me to acknowledge his lordship and the marvel of his creating hand.

But as I continued to gaze at the mountain in all its rugged clearness, I could not but think of the vast conflicts out of which the summit arose. Clearly in the morning air there stood revealed the evidences of the tremendous struggles out of which and above which emerged the hoary peak. The buckling of the earth's crust through countless ages of the gradual cooling of internal fires, the grinding and crushing of the continental glacier in its slow withdrawal toward the north, the blowing of mighty winds, the pouring of tremendous rains, the loosening of boulder and sand through the action of storm and frost—out of such epic conflicts came the strength of the hills.

IN DREAMY, SUNNY MEXICO

By Fred Myron Colby

In dreamy, sunny Mexico
The very winds they murmur low
Through fragrant groves of orange trees
And clinging vines of balconies,
Where dark-eyed beauties loll and dream
Behind the scented, blossoming screen
Of tropic foliage ablaze
With richest tints of summer days.
Lithe water bearers, nude and brown,
The sultry streets walk up and down.
Dusky fruit venders cry their wares
In the palmetto-shaded squares;
And wood-wheeled carts move to and fro
Behind the calm-eyed oxen slow,
In dreamy, sunny Mexico.

In dreamy, sunny Mexico,
The sleepy fountains flash and flow
In lazy cadence like a dream;
While like a rising star agleam,
The snowy peaks of mountains rise
Beneath the glowing Southern skies.
A happy land of lotus dreams,
Where reign enchantment as it seems,
Where wondrous blossoms catch the eye,
And gaudy birds through thickets fly.
A land of lutes and dulcet tones,
Of silver, gold and onyx stones.
The Aztec land of long ago,
The place of Maximillian's woe,
This dreamy, sunny Mexico.

In dreamy, sunny Mexico,
The tropic land is all aglow
With flash of insects' gauzy wings,
And from low boughs the toucan swings.
The cries of wolf and coyote fall
From thorny depths of chaparral.
'Mid fields of cocoa and of maize
Up o'er the hills by devious ways,
You see the whitened walls appear
Of haciendas, far and near.
And o'er green slopes of figs and limes
Sound far off cathedral chimes;
While devout worshippers bend low
Amid the sunset's fervid glow,
In dreamy, sunny Mexico.

TELLING GRANDPA'S BEES

By Laura A. Rice

In a corner of the orchard,
Beneath the ancient trees,
Festooned with wand'ring grape vines,
Are many hives of bees;
Around, are spreading hayfields,
And crops of waving grain,
That ne'er will know his labor,
In harvest time again!

Within the old time farmhouse
Moss covered, gray and low,
Where aged "lay lock" bushes,
Around the front door grow;
The sunlight's golden splendor,
Shines in the fore room small,
On peaceful white haired sleeper,
Who has answered Azrael's call.

In a corner of the orchard,
Beneath the ancient trees,
A man is softly chanting,
Before the hives of bees,
Upon which are bits of mourning,
From grandma's gown of black,
"Stay honey bees, your master
Will ne'er again come back!"

"He had lived upon the homestead,
For fourscore years and ten,
He sowed, and reaped and garnered
And wronged not fellowmen!"
To little child near, watching,
With wondering eyes of blue,
The busy bees seemed listening,
To the tidings sad, but true!

What meant this ancient custom,
The telling of the bees,
When one had left the earth life,
To go beneath the trees
And drape the hives with mourning,
When sun was bright o'erhead,
And chant to busy workers,
"Your master old, is dead!"

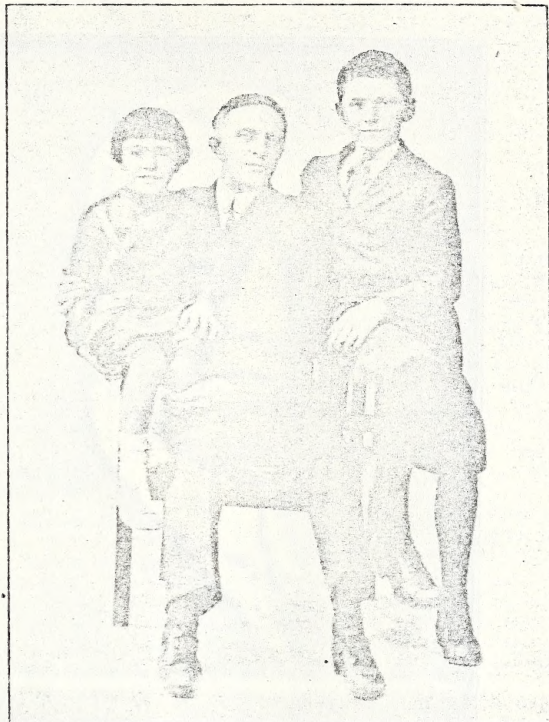
The wondering child that followed,
Can ne'er forget the scene,
Tho' years have long since vanished,
She sees the landscape green,
With the ancient apple orchard,
And its grape vine covered trees,
As walking back and forward
One told grandpa's death to bees!

NEW HAMPSHIRE NECROLOGY

EDWARD LEE CARROLL

Edward Lee Carroll, born in Warner, December 11, 1880, died there, January 30, 1919, and by his widely mourned decease, town and state lost one of their best young men. Descended from Nathaniel Carroll, who came from England to Massachusetts in the 17th century, Edward Lee Carroll was the son of the late Honorable Edward Herman Carroll and Susie C. (Putney) Carroll. Upon the completion of his educa-

parts of the state, he dealt extensively in apples. Lee Carroll, as he was known to his host of friends, was a potent force in the business and social life of his native town, and while he never desired political preferment, he served as a member of the Prudential Committee of the Simonds Free High School and was for several years a member of the Town School board, serving part of the time as chairman. He took charge of the last War Relief drive and had the satisfaction of seeing his town the first in the state to surpass its



The late Lee Carroll and His Sons

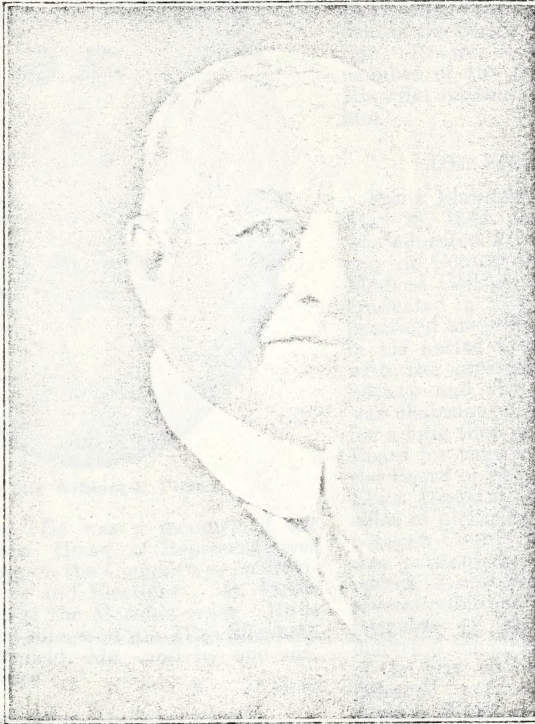
tion in the schools of his native town and the Concord Business College, he became the business partner of his father, the firm conducting extensive and successful lumber operations in various parts of the state. Upon the lamented death of Hon. E. H. Carroll, in 1918, he at once assumed the entire charge of the company's extensive interests and handled them with the energy and success which had characterized his father's management; the business continuing under the same title. He was much interested in forestry and forestry conservation and scientific lumbering methods and had won the commendation of the State Forestry Department for his methods of lumbering. Besides operating many mills in the different

quota. He was a director of the Union Trust Company of Concord, Treasurer of Harris Lodge of Masons, member of Woods Chapter, Royal Arch. Masons, and Horace Chase Council, and a Knight Templar and Shriner. June 5, 1900, he was united in marriage with Edith Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Emerson of Warner. She survives him, with their two sons, Edward H. Carroll, 2d, born August 8, 1907, and James Emerson Carroll, born April 30, 1913 and his mother. To all of the many who knew and loved him, the death of Lee Carroll seems most untimely, but it did not come until the high quality of his character and his ability had been tested and proved by endeavor and accomplishment.

HENRY H. BARBER

Henry H. Barber, leading citizen of Milford, who died there January 14, was born in Nashua, December 16, 1852. His education was acquired in an academy at Canaan, the native town of both his parents. He began his business life as a clerk with a Nashua firm, but in 1878 he opened a dry goods store at Milford which grew into an extensive department establishment. He also founded the Barber Plumbing Company and the Milford Granite Company, the

Board of Trade, he had served as its president. The initiative in lighting the town by electricity was his, one of the first automobiles operated in Milford was his and in general he always was awake to the benefits of progress in all lines. He was a 32nd degree Mason and not long ago was presented by King Solomon Royal Arch Chapter with a beautiful jewel in recognition of his long and faithful service as its treasurer. He was also an Odd Fellow, a member of the Golden Cross and belonged to the New England associations of bankers and of dry goods'



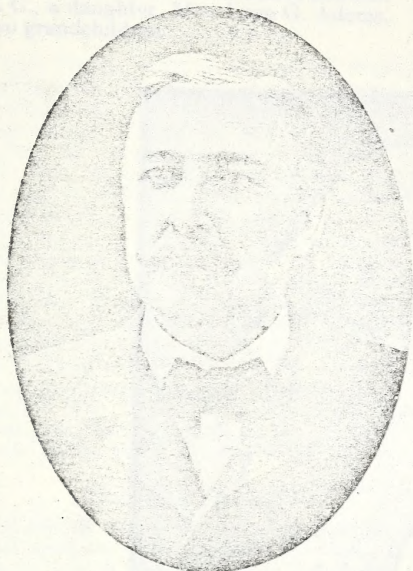
The late H. H. Barber

latter being the pioneer in the granite industry of the town. For thirty-six years he was a director of the Souhegan National Bank, its vice-president from 1893 to 1911 and its president since the latter date. In addition to his Milford property, including one of the town's most beautiful residences, he had an interest in the mercantile establishment of his brother at Derby, Conn. He was a member of the Legislature of 1891 and the author of the law known by his name for the regulation of fraternal insurance orders. One of the organizers of the Milford

dealers. An enthusiastic golfer, he was a member of the Nashua and Mount Vernon country clubs. He attended the Methodist Church. In 1873 Mr. Barber was united in marriage with Miss Fostina M. Dodge, daughter of Alva H. Dodge of Antrim. Their one child is Mrs. Ethelyn F. Brown of Winchester, Mass. A high-grade business executive, a public-spirited citizen, beloved by a host of friends, it was said of him by his home paper that he "will be missed by the entire town for he was always in the forefront of every movement for the good of the community."

WILLIAM S. PIERCE

William S. Pierce, well-known member of the New Hampshire Bar, died at his home in Somersworth, January 30. He was born at Lexington, Me., sixty-six years ago and had resided at Somersworth for forty years, coming there as a school teacher. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and won especial success as a jury lawyer, particularly in



The late William S. Pierce

criminal cases. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1907, serving on the Committees on Revision of Statutes and Elections. Mr. Pierce was a member of the Masonic order. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Allen of Smithfield, Me., and by one son, Charles A. Pierce.

ALBERT T. SEVERANCE

Dr. Albert T. Severance, born in Brewer, Me., September 17, 1842, died at Exeter, January 16. He served three years in the Civil War and was wounded ten times. In the order of the G. A. R. he took much interest and often served as a Memorial Day orator. After the war he studied dentistry and practised that profession at Newmarket, where he was superintendent of schools, and since 1885 at Exeter. He was a representative from Exeter in the Legislatures of 1901 and 1903 and had been secretary-treasurer and president of the Rockingham County Republican Club. He was a member of the Masonic order and of the Methodist Church. His wife, who was Miss Sadie E. Leavitt of Newmarket, survives him.

JOSEPH H. WIGHT

Joseph Howard Wight, judge of the Berlin Municipal Court since 1915, died suddenly in that city, February 6. He was born in Dummer, March 11, 1866; and was educated at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, and at the Boston University School of Law. Since admission to the New Hampshire Bar in 1890 he had practiced at Berlin and had been a member of the city council, police commissioner, representative in the Legislature and county solicitor. While Berlin was still a town he was chairman of the Board of Selectmen and town clerk. He was formerly president of the Berlin Savings Bank and Trust Company and vice-president of the Berlin Building and Loan Association. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. His wife, one son and three daughters survive him.

DR. FRANK BLAISDELL

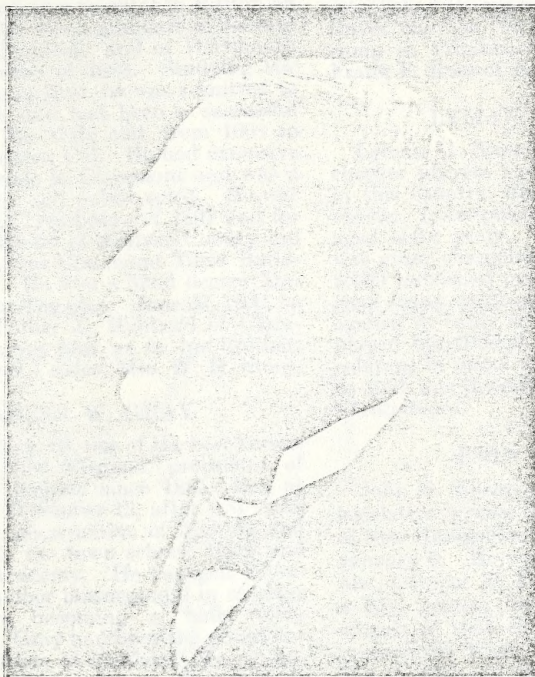
Frank Blaisdell, M.D., born at Goffstown, May 28, 1852, died there January 16. He was educated at the Swedenborgian Academy at Contoocook and at the Dartmouth Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1876. Since that time he had practiced his profession with eminent success in his native town and had been honored with the presidency of the state Medical Society and the state Surgical Club. He was chairman of the town Board of Health for a long time and a member of the School Board for twenty years. He had served on the Board of Physicians and Surgeons of the Elliot Hospital, Manchester, and filled the office of physician and surgeon for the Hillsborough County Hospital at Grasmere. He was particularly interested in surgery and operative obstetrics and was the author of several published papers upon this and other branches of his profession. In 1902 he delivered the address to the graduating class of the Dartmouth Medical College. Doctor Blaisdell married, August 29, 1877, Miss Anna I. White of Goffstown, who, with their three sons, Arthur George, Percy Newton, and William Edwin Blaisdell, survive him.

REV. ELWIN HITCHCOCK, D.D.

Rev. Elwin Hitchcock, D.D., pastor of the M. E. Church at Newport, born at Stanford, R. I., December 25, 1851, died January 23, 1919. He was the son of Barnabas and Sally M. Hitchcock, was educated at Wilbraham, Mass., Academy, and entered the Methodist ministry as a member of the New England Conference, but was subsequently transferred to the New Hampshire Conference, and filled successful pastorates in Haverhill, Mass., Nashua, Keene and Dover. He was for six years superintendent of the Manchester

District, and served two years as agent for the Methodist Clergymen's Pension Fund. He was assigned to the Newport pastorate three years ago, and had done successful work and made many friends during his incumbency. For several months last year, there was no other pastor in town, and he was greatly over-worked in funeral and other necessary services, his health giving way under the strain. He is survived by a widow, who was Miss Harriet Norton Clark, one son, Ernest C., a daughter, Mrs. Leon G. Adams, and two grandchildren.

Keyes, November 16, 1917. He served four terms in the House of Representatives at Concord, being speaker at the session of 1905, and was twice a candidate for the Republican nomination for the National House. He was collector of customs at Portsmouth, 1898-1905, had been president of the Rockingham County Republican Club and of the Republican State Convention in 1904. He served on the staff of Governor Hiram A. Tuttle. Colonel Elwell was a member of the Odd Fellows, Red Men, Sons of Veterans and Derryfield Club. He is survived by his



The late Col. Rufus N. Elwell

RUFUS N. ELWELL

Colonel Rufus Newell Elwell, insurance commissioner of the state of New Hampshire died in Concord, February 9. He was born in Detroit, Me., August 24, 1862, the son of George H., and Hannah E. (Prentiss) Newell. Educated in the common schools and at Maine Central Institute, he removed with his parents to Newton, this state, when eighteen years of age. For many years he conducted box manufactories in Newton and Exeter; was at the head of a general insurance agency in Exeter; engaged extensively in lumbering operations; and was director and manager of the Abbot-Downing Company, Concord, when appointed insurance commissioner by Governor Henry W.

wife, and by two sons, George W. Elwell, a lawyer in Boston, and Clinton W. Elwell, who conducts the insurance agency in Exeter.

CAPTAIN R. A. FRENCH

Captain Robert A. French, of Nashua, died of pneumonia, December 17, at Washington, D. C., where he was on duty in the intelligence bureau of the War Department. He was born in Nashua, September 13, 1882, the son of Hon. George B. French, and graduated from the Nashua High School, from Dartmouth College and from the Harvard Law School. Since 1908 he had practised law in Nashua and had been prominent in politics, serving as councilman, alderman,

member of the state House of Representatives, delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1912, and associate justice of the Nashua Municipal Court. He was secretary of the Hillsborough County Fish and Game Protective Association, of the Nashua Country Club and of the Hillsborough County Republican Club. He was a 32nd degree Mason and an Elk and attended the First Congregational Church. He was unmarried.

BURT CHELLIS

Burt Chellis, born in Claremont, September 19, 1860, died at a hospital in Boston on December 31. He was a graduate of Stevens High School, Claremont, and of Dartmouth College in the class of 1883. Studying law with Hon. Hermon Holt, he was admitted to the bar in 1886 and had been a successful practitioner in this state and, from 1908 to 1914, in Los Angeles, Cal. He had extensive real estate interests in Claremont and was a man of enterprise and public spirit. He was a member of the Legislature of 1897 and for six years was solicitor of Sullivan County and was chairman of the Claremont Town Building Committee. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a Knight Templar. June 20, 1900, he married Miss Esther A. Hubbard of Claremont, who survives him, as do his brother, Rush Chellis, and a sister, Mrs. W. H. Story.

CHARLES W. GRAY

Charles W. Gray, 69, one of the best known hotel men in New England, proprietor of Gray's Inn at Jackson since 1885, died at Portland, Me., December 12, after two years of illness. He was a native of Jackson and was educated in the town schools there and at Lancaster Academy. He engaged extensively in the lumber business and in carriage building before becoming a hotel man. Since 1898, Mr. Gray had been the proprietor of the Preble House at Portland, Me., in addition to his hotel at Jackson. He was twice a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives and belonged to the Odd Fellows, Elks and Patrons of Husbandry.

ROCKWELL F. CRAIG

Rockwell F. Craig, a leading business man and prominent resident of Cheshire County,

died at the Elliot City Hospital in Keene, December 15, as the result of internal injuries received while piling logs. He was born in Ryegate, Vt., April 30, 1852, and came to New Hampshire thirty years ago. He served two terms in the state legislature, was to return in January for his third term. He had served as delegate to the Constitutional Convention and held numerous town offices. He was a Mason and a Shriner and past master of Marlow Grange. Mr. Craig owned large tracts of land and carried on an extensive lumber business. Until a year ago he owned the electric light plant in Marlow, which he established six years ago. Besides a wife he leaves one son, Capt. Willis P. Craig, in a camp in Virginia, and one daughter, Mrs. Frank E. Ross of Keene.

LYMAN M. STEARNS

Lyman M. Stearns, one of the best known checker players and writers upon the game in this country, died at a hospital in Manchester, from pneumonia, on December 30, aged sixty years. For twenty-six years he was state champion and was the author of 3,000 published problems of the game. He gave many exhibitions of simultaneous play against as many as forty opponents and also played blindfolded. He had edited checker columns in many newspapers and from 1896 to 1901 was the editor of the *North American Checkerboard*.

JOHN H. WESLEY

John H. Wesley, one of the men of longest legislative service in the history of the state of New Hampshire, died at his home in Dover, January 9. He was born in South Berwick, Me., October 16, 1873, and came to Dover as a boy, gaining his education in the public schools of that city. In 1899 and 1900 he represented Ward Five in the City Council and in 1901 and 1902 in the Board of Aldermen. Since 1903 he had been continuously a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. He was a Democrat in politics, a Roman Catholic in religious belief and a member of the A. O. H. and Foresters of America. A wife and two daughters survive him.

RETURN TO NEW HAMPSHIRE

After an interval of thirty years, E. H. Rollins and Sons are again to establish an office in New Hampshire, the state where this firm had its early development. The company was first organized in 1876. The founder, whose name was given to the organization, was Edward H. Rollins, long a United States Senator and a contemporary of the late ex-Senator William E. Chandler. The other founders of the business were Senator Rollins's sons, Edward W. Rollins, who is now president of the company and has been a life-long resident of Dover, and the late Frank W. Rollins, ex-governor of New

Hampshire and originator of Old Home week.

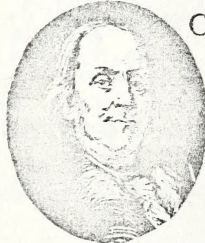
The New Hampshire business of the firm has grown to such an extent that it has been thought advisable once more to open an office here.

At 705-706 Amoskeag Bank building, Manchester, an investment service will be maintained which will give especial attention to securities adapted for the New Hampshire market.

This office will be under the management of Frederick M. Swan, of Tilton, who has been connected with the company for the past thirteen years, eleven of which have been spent as a salesman in New Hampshire. He will be assisted by Richard H. Durell, of Manchester.

BEN FRANKLIN'S PICTURE

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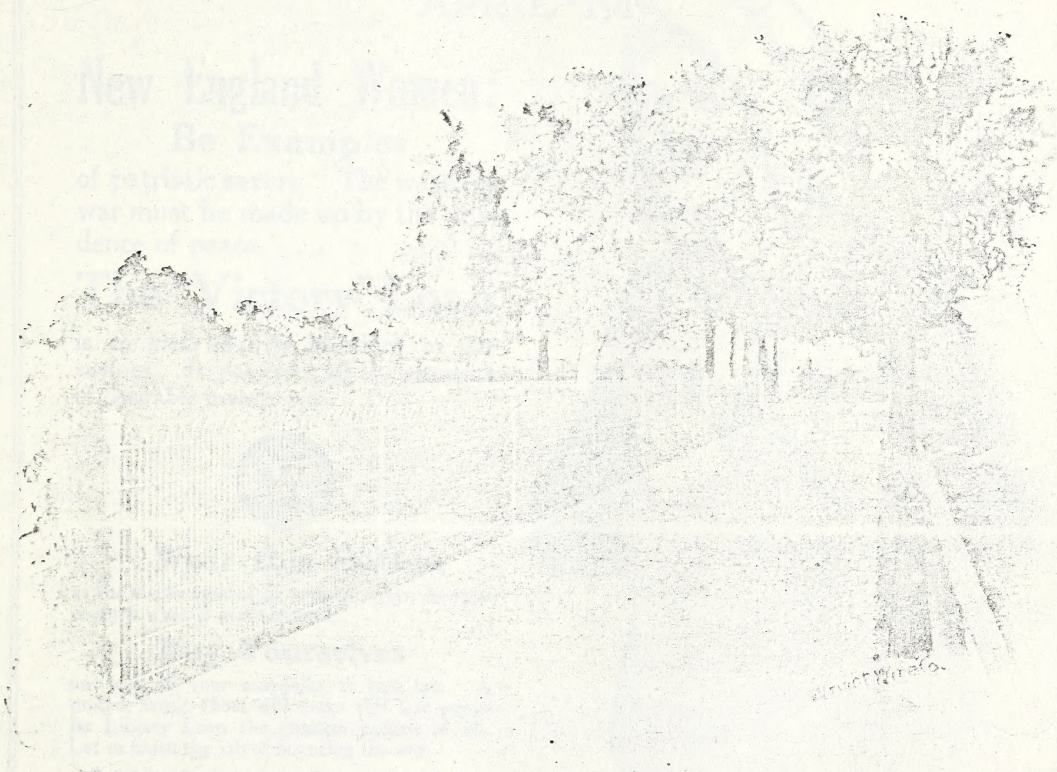
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APRIL - 1919

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THE GRANITE MONTHLY

VOL. LI

APRIL, 1919

No. 4

SHERBURNE J. WINSLOW

By N. S. Drake

A worthy son of New Hampshire, who, by his business enterprise, executive ability, economy and thrift, won a place on the honor roll of his native state, was Sherburne Josiah Winslow, who died at his pleasant home on Main Street, Pittsfield, N. H., February 19, 1919.

Mr. Winslow was born March 16, 1834, in the town of Nottingham, the son of Josiah and Ruth (Tucker) Winslow. At the age of three weeks, he came to Pittsfield, where he has since made his home; and to him and his associates is Pittsfield indebted for the conception and construction of many of its principal corporate features and private enterprises.

School teaching was his calling from the year he was nineteen until well into his twenties, and in this work he was a decided success, developing those traits of order, discernment and energy born in him and transmitted from his noted ancestor, Edward Winslow, the Pilgrim, who was business manager, as one would say today, of the Plymouth, Massachusetts, Colony.

Mr. Winslow was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, nor did he have given him the means for a start on a business career, but he was a born financier and was equipped with the faculties called initiative and thrift. In this connection it may be said that the first money he earned in teaching school was \$28, paid him by the town of Deerfield. Of this sum he loaned \$24 at 6 per cent interest, and from that day until his death

he always had money at interest. His reward for such economy was the power to engage in business affairs as he did in Pittsfield and elsewhere.

From teaching, he emerged into farming, and became the owner of one of the best farms in Pittsfield, which, however, was in part given him by his uncle, the late John Sherburne Tilton. Mr. Winslow always retained this farm in his possession, although it has not been his home since his early manhood.

In the early sixties he took a trip "Out West," as it was then called, and while on this journey visited his brother, James, who was then working at his trade as a carpenter in Illinois. Mr. Winslow's keen business mind saw at once the opportunities there for making money and in addition to making investments for himself he persistently urged his brother to buy one hundred sixty acres of land which was for sale at ten dollars per acre. At length, his brother heeded his advice and bought the land. Afterwards he erected a set of buildings on it and made it his home until the time of his death. After his decease his widow refused to accept an offer of two hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre for the farm.

After his first western trip Mr. Winslow seldom missed taking an annual tour through the western states to look after his own and other parties' investments.

In addition to his other activities he was for many years engaged in ex-

tensive lumbering operations throughout the New England states.

In 1894, during a period of great financial depression, he was chosen assistant treasurer of the Exeter Manufacturing Company, and it was through the success of his efforts in obtaining money at the time, that it was possible to finance the equipment of the mills with the new machinery necessary to make a different class of goods, which he saw that the market demanded. This step placed the corporation on a sound business basis and he scored a brilliant success. He was later made treasurer of the corporation and it was during his administration that the bleachery was added to the plant.

In 1898, after the death of George F. Berry, treasurer of the Pittsfield Savings Bank, Mr. Winslow was elected treasurer, which position he held until the time of his death. To his efforts, this institution owes much of its success.

He also took over the insurance business of Mr. Berry and increased the same until it has become the largest fire insurance agency in that section.

He took an active part in organizing the Pittsfield Aqueduct Company and the Pittsfield Gas Company, has been a director in both companies ever since they were organized and was the last survivor of the original boards of directors. For many years past he has served as president of both companies. He superintended the construction of the entire plant of the Pittsfield Aqueduct Company. He was also called upon to superintend the construction of the Tilton Water Works and those at the Merrimack County Farm. Mr. Winslow had been for many years President of the Old Home Week Association; and he was an excellent presiding officer and a very ready speaker.

Twice Mr. Winslow was honored with an election to the New Hampshire Legislature, but he absolutely declined to be a candidate for a

senatorial nomination. He served as selectman and as a member of the school board and filled other town offices. He was a director in the Concord and Montreal and Suncook Valley Railroads.

A Republican in politics and Episcopalian in religion, he had for many years been senior warden and treasurer of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. He was a member of Corinthian Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

His home life was made especially happy through the devoted attention of his wife, Margaret (Denison), a widowed daughter, Mrs. Cora W. Hook, and a granddaughter, Margaret L. Hook, who was his daily companion and assistant in his work as treasurer of the Pittsfield Savings Bank and in his insurance business. Another accomplished daughter, Nellie W., married Dr. Frank H. Sargent, and resides in a beautiful home in Pittsfield.

It was Mr. Winslow's great privilege to pass his lifetime on this earth during the most marvelous period of time in the world's existence.

He saw both the ancient and modern methods of living, for nearly all of the so-called wonderful modern inventions have become operative since he was born, the steam railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, both local and wireless, electricity for light, heat, power, etc., the gasoline engine, the automobile and tractor, the flying machine, the moving-pictures, and, in fact, the mechanical making of any kind of pictures of people; for the making of daguerreotypes began in 1839 and photographs came later on.

On the farm at the time of his birth the implements of agriculture were but little better than those of the ancient Egyptians, nearly all work on the farm being done by hand or with oxen. The sulky plow, the disc harrow, the planting, harvesting and threshing machines, as well as the mowing machine, the hay tedder, the horserake, the hay loader and the hayfork, used to unload the hay, are

all modern implements. In this connection we mention the fact that Mr. Winslow bought the first mowing machine ever owned in Pittsfield and used it on his "Tilton Hill" farm. In his office at the bank he had the typewriter, the adding machine, etc., while in his home was the sewing machine, the victrola, modern heating and lighting equipment, etc.; cer-

tainly a marked contrast to the primitive non-conveniences of his childhood days.

The majority of our young people do not realize that nearly all of the so-called indispensable conveniences of today, which seem to be necessary in order to make life worth living, have been invented and came into use during the lifetime of Mr. Winslow.

THE BLUE BIRD

By Bela Chapin

From southern fields afar away,
Where long had been his winter's stay,
The blue bird comes on merry wing,
Blithe herald of the tardy spring.

With hearty joy his note is heard,
And glad we greet the well-known bird;
In orchard, field, or garden plot,
He now revisits each loved spot.

And oft with open quivering wings
A soft and pleasing song he sings;
A bird beloved he seems to be,
From harmful habits ever free.

Although as yet white drifts of snow,
Lie here and there, we surely know
That spring, the welcome spring is here,
And vernal scenes will soon appear.

Sweet bird, we hail thy kind return,
In thee such mildness we discern;
Come near and make thy summer stay,
And cheer our hearts from day to day.

Claremont, N. H.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION IN THE GRANITE STATE DURING THE WORLD WAR

By Richard H. Spaulding, M. A., Ph. D.

Original Published in the *Granite State*, 1918

April 9, 1918, a day memorable for the world, for on that day the States of America found the image of George Washington, but surely the democracy of the United States began to turn dark indeed, as the year war, but for the year war.

With this hour, when the Wilson administration took the country, the people of the United States found that the life of the government was indeed a hundred and one, and now, however, with the same spirit, the states of the Union, which were the war. One of the first steps was to put into effect the Food Administration. The first step was to create the Committee on Food Administration, which was to be the first of its kind in the United States. The committee was to be composed of representatives of the various states, and the first meeting was held in Washington, D. C., on April 10, 1918.

To undertake the work of the Food Administration, the first step was to create the Committee on Food Administration, which was to be the first of its kind in the United States. The committee was to be composed of representatives of the various states, and the first meeting was held in Washington, D. C., on April 10, 1918. The committee was to be composed of representatives of the various states, and the first meeting was held in Washington, D. C., on April 10, 1918. The committee was to be composed of representatives of the various states, and the first meeting was held in Washington, D. C., on April 10, 1918.



HUNTLEY N. SPAULDING

Federal Food Administrator for the State of New Hampshire

FOOD ADMINISTRATION IN THE GRANITE STATE DURING THE WORLD WAR

By Richard Whoriskey and James W. Tucker

Chapter I

Original Food Administration of New Hampshire

April 6, 1917 will always be a memorable day in the history of the world, for on that day the United States of America accepted the challenge of Germany and declared a state of war existing with her. Slowly but surely the wheels of the great democracy of the western hemisphere began to turn. The future looked dark indeed, as those in control of our destiny began to plan not for a one year war, but for a five year or a ten year war.

With this thought in mind President Wilson appealed to the people of the country. The response was immediate. Everyone seemed to realize that the life of democracy, that form of government under which for one hundred and twenty-eight years we had been prospering, was at stake. With the same spirit displayed by the other states of the union, New Hampshire threw its whole energy into the war. One of the first war measures put into effect by Gov. Henry W. Keyes was the establishment of a Committee on Public Safety, consisting of one hundred members, whose province was to control all war activities within the state.

In order to stimulate food production and conservation the executive committee of the Committee on Public Safety appointed a sub-committee of thirty-two men. This committee soon resolved itself into the Central Food Committee, consisting of Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester, chairman, who was to have charge of the division of organization and supervision; Walter C. O'Kane, of New Hampshire College, vice-chairman, in charge of the division of finance and publicity; William H. Folsom, of

Exeter, in charge of the division of labor; Frederick W. Taylor, of New Hampshire College, in charge of the division of farm production; James S. Chamberlin, of Durham, in charge of the division of garden production.

Rooms 156 and 157 in the State House were selected as headquarters and C. C. Steck, of New Hampshire College, was made office manager. Each town and city in the state named a local committee on food production, conservation and distribution, to coöperate with the Central Food Committee. Members of these committees with members of local executive committees attended a conference at the State House on April 24, 1917, after which they returned to their homes to arouse public interest, to appoint local supervisors in the cities, to study the labor problem connected with the farms, to make provision for financial assistance and to stimulate farm production, home gardens and community and factory gardens.

COUNTY ORGANIZERS

On May 1, 1917 the following expert agriculturists, all of whom, except one, were graduates or members of the faculty of New Hampshire College, were chosen to organize and supervise the work of the various counties:

Name	County	Headquarters
O. E. Huse	Rockingham	Exeter
C. J. Fawcett	Strafford	Durham
W. R. Wilson	Belknap	Laconia
E. Parsons	Carroll	Wolfeboro
A. H. Brown	Merrimack	Concord
A. E. Smith*	Hillsborough	Nashua
V. H. Smith	Cheshire	Keene
R. J. Bugbee	Sullivan	Claremont
H. P. Young	Grafton	Woodsville
W. J. Nelson	Coös	Lancaster

* L. B. Robinson was appointed later in place of A. E. Smith who had resigned.

These organizers worked indefatigably to arouse public interest through mass meetings and frequent conferences. They were on the go from early morning till late at night and found the automobiles bought for them privately an indispensable necessity in their work.

They served as a direct medium of contact between the Central Food Committee and the local food committees, helped to stimulate and direct the work of the latter and had oversight of the various local supervisors.

Through the generosity of the National Civic Federation and the public spirited interest of Mrs. W. H. Schofield of Peterboro, \$5,000 was contributed to help defray the expenses of this work.

COÖPERATING AGENCIES

As the churches in the state were considered a most effective means of reaching the people, letters were addressed to the pastors, appealing to them to urge from their pulpits the loyal coöperation of their parishioners in the food campaign.

An appeal was sent also to the fraternal organizations of New Hampshire asking them to promote in every possible way the work of the local food committees. The coöperation given by these two organizations was most encouraging to the Central Committee, for it helped materially the work of every community.

The State College, responding to the call for trained supervisors of community and factory gardens, released its agricultural students, giving them full credit for the academic year. In addition several members of the faculty were relieved of their college duties, in order that they might devote their time to food work. The laboratories and the teaching staff were placed at the disposal of the Central Committee for the training of emergency demonstrators. The county agricultural agents shared their offices with the county organizers and through much of the campaign worked day by day with them,

holding meetings and otherwise assisting in the work.

The superintendents of the county institutions helped considerably in the work of increased production by planting, not only enough potatoes, beans, etc., for their own use, but also an extra supply to be sent to the public market.

The manufacturers of the state afforded abundant opportunity to their employees to raise their own produce. Two plans were in vogue in the state. Under one arrangement, the factory provided a plot of ground, ploughed and harrowed it and made it ready for garden work. The land was then divided into plots and assigned to individual workmen. The latter planted what they wished and were responsible for the results. Under the other arrangement, the factory ploughed and harrowed a tract of land, provided fertilizers and seeds, and assigned a squad of its employees to plant the entire tract to certain staples such as potatoes and beans. Careful account was kept of the time put in by the men. The product of the plot was then apportioned to the men at the close of the season according to their individual credits.

New Hampshire realized early that "Business as Usual" would make it impossible to win the war. The following communication with regard to unnecessary work was sent by the State Highway Department to all Boards of Selectmen:

DEAR SIR—Because of the critical food situation it is necessary that the people of New Hampshire bend every energy to increase food production. All labor that can properly be directed at present to farm crops is vitally needed there. In this work the Highway Department desires to assist.

In coöperating with the Public Safety Committee it has been suggested that no new construction work be done on the State Aid roads until after the haying season.

I, therefore, recommend that you make no plans to begin your State Aid work until the first or middle of August. We feel that in this way more men and teams will be available for agricultural purposes.

Yours very truly,

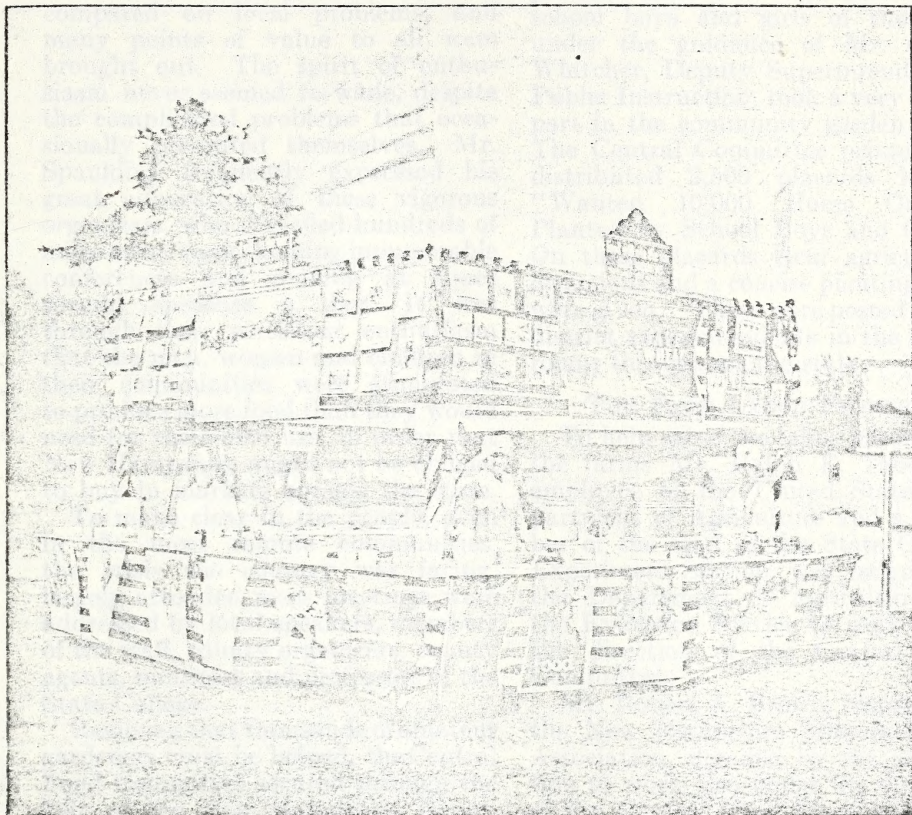
(Signed) F. E. EVERETT,
Commissioner.

Mr. C. H. Bean of Franklin, the New Hampshire representative of the National Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors, placed his services at the disposal of the Central Food Committee and guaranteed that the moving picture theatres of the state would do everything in their power to pro-

direction of Superintendent of Public Instruction Henry C. Morrison and Deputy Superintendent G. H. Whitcher.

CONFERENCES

Almost every Monday during the 1917 food campaign the Central Food Committee held conferences at the



Traveling Exhibition Booth of the Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire

mote the work of food conservation by films, slides or opportunities on the program for Four-Minute speakers.

The Grange through their State Master, Fred Rogers of Plainfield, was one of the most potent factors in accomplishing the gratifying increase in planting in the food campaign. Another coöperating agency that rendered invaluable service was the school system of the state under the

State House in which at various times the following took part: Commissioner of Agriculture Andrew L. Felker, Messrs. John B. Jameson, Frank S. Streeter, Clarence E. Carr and Roy D. Hunter of the Public Safety Committee; Messrs. H. C. Morrison and G. H. Whitcher of the Department of Public Instruction; Mr. Starr Parsons of Wolfeboro, the county agents and their leader M. C.

Wilson; Acting President Pettee, Director J. C. Kendall and Professors Gourley, Prince, Whoriskey, Knowlton and Steek of New Hampshire College.

The county organizers met the committee at stated times to report on the progress of the work in the different communities. Notes were compared on local problems, and many points of value to all were brought out. The spirit of enthusiasm never seemed to wane, despite the complicated problems that occasionally presented themselves. Mr. Spaulding frequently expressed his great admiration of these vigorous organizers, who travelled hundreds of miles every week, holding innumerable conferences and making at times several speeches a day. It was through their persistent enthusiasm that the men, women and children in their communities were stimulated to produce more food than they would need for their own use, in order that New Hampshire might not be obliged to buy in markets outside the state.

To make clear to the people, even in the most remote communities, the crisis the country was facing, largely attended mass meetings were addressed by local speakers, members of the staff, county organizers, county agents, ministers and professors of the State College.

Realizing that thousands of amateur gardeners must be helped, the Central Food Committee secured through the help of the New Hampshire Representatives at Washington 17,000 copies of Farmers' Bulletin 818, entitled "The Small Vegetable Garden." This bulletin, well illustrated with photographs, was distributed by the local food committees. In addition to this the Agricultural Department of the State College prepared fourteen press bulletins of one page each, which were sent to the 11,000 farmers and others on the regular mailing list of the college. The Central Committee had 5,000 extra copies of each of these bulletins printed for distribution by the local food committees.

COMMUNITY GARDENS

As hundreds of people had no available land for planting and really knew little about gardens, cities, towns and public spirited citizens offered large tracts of land for cultivation and assigned trained supervisors to aid those who were eager to produce their own vegetables. The school boys and girls of the state under the guidance of Mr. G. H. Whiteher, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, took a very active part in the community garden work. The Central Committee printed and distributed 2,500 placards headed "Wanted 10,000 Home Gardens Planted by School Boys and Girls." On these placards clear agricultural directions and a concise planting table were given. These were posted by the district superintendents in the school rooms throughout the state.

THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM

To help solve the labor problem on the farms Mr. Ralph F. Tabor, an employee of the United States Department of Agriculture and a member of the staff of the State College Experiment Station, was assigned by the Department of Agriculture and the Extension Service to work under the direction of the Central Food Committee.

Mr. Robert A. Brown, secretary of the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association, detailed by the association to work also under the direction of the Central Food Committee, was assigned to the task of securing labor from the manufacturers and helping to organize the work in the cities.

Local labor agents were appointed to survey the needs of their communities and to notify the Central Food Committee with regard to surplus or needed help.

The plan adopted at a conference of the Central Food Committee, Director Kendall, Commissioner of Agriculture Felker, Superintendent Morrison of the State Department of Public Instruction, Mr. R. F. Tabor and Mr. R. A. Brown follows:

1. In each town there will be a local farm labor office in charge of a labor agent appointed by the local food committee.

2. In each county there will be a county labor office in charge of the county organizer of the Central Food Committee.

3. At the office of the Central Food Committee there will be a central farm labor office for the entire state.

Local Labor Agent

1. The local labor agent will have a list of the farmers needing help in the town. This list will be furnished, in part, by the State Food Committee from information furnished by the county agricultural agents and will be augmented by the farmers of the town as they learn their needs.

2. The local labor office will supply the local demand for labor from local sources, as far as possible. For this purpose the local labor agent will make a survey of available labor in cities or villages that can be enrolled for farm work. In addition the local labor agent will receive from the State Food Committee, names of men in factories who have had farm experience and who can work on farms in the town.

3. On Thursday of each week the local labor agent will report to the county organizer as to labor conditions in the town, in order that the county organizer may act as a clearing house for the county.

County Organizer

1. The county organizer will receive each week, as noted above, a report from the local labor agents on local conditions and will endeavor to supply men from one town to another.

2. On Saturday of each week the county organizer will report to the Central Food Committee the conditions in his county.

Central Food Committee

From the reports received from the several counties, factories and other sources, the Central Food Committee will endeavor to equalize labor conditions over the state, to utilize all sources of labor supply and to exercise general supervision over the entire plan.

CONSERVATION, INCLUDING CANNING

The Central Food Committee after a conference at the State House with Dean Knowlton and Director Kendall of the State College, Commissioner of Agriculture Felker, Superintendent Morrison of the Department of Public Instruction and Chairman Jameson of the Public Safety Committee, decided to recruit thirty-one women from the teachers of Household Arts in the high schools of New Hampshire and to send them to the State College

for one week's intensive training the latter part of June, prior to sending them through the state to give demonstrations and lessons in canning and conservation. Deputy Superintendent Whitcher was delegated to investigate the qualifications of the candidates.

A letter was then sent to each local food committee asking for the appointment of a committee of three women on conservation.

EMERGENCY DEMONSTRATORS

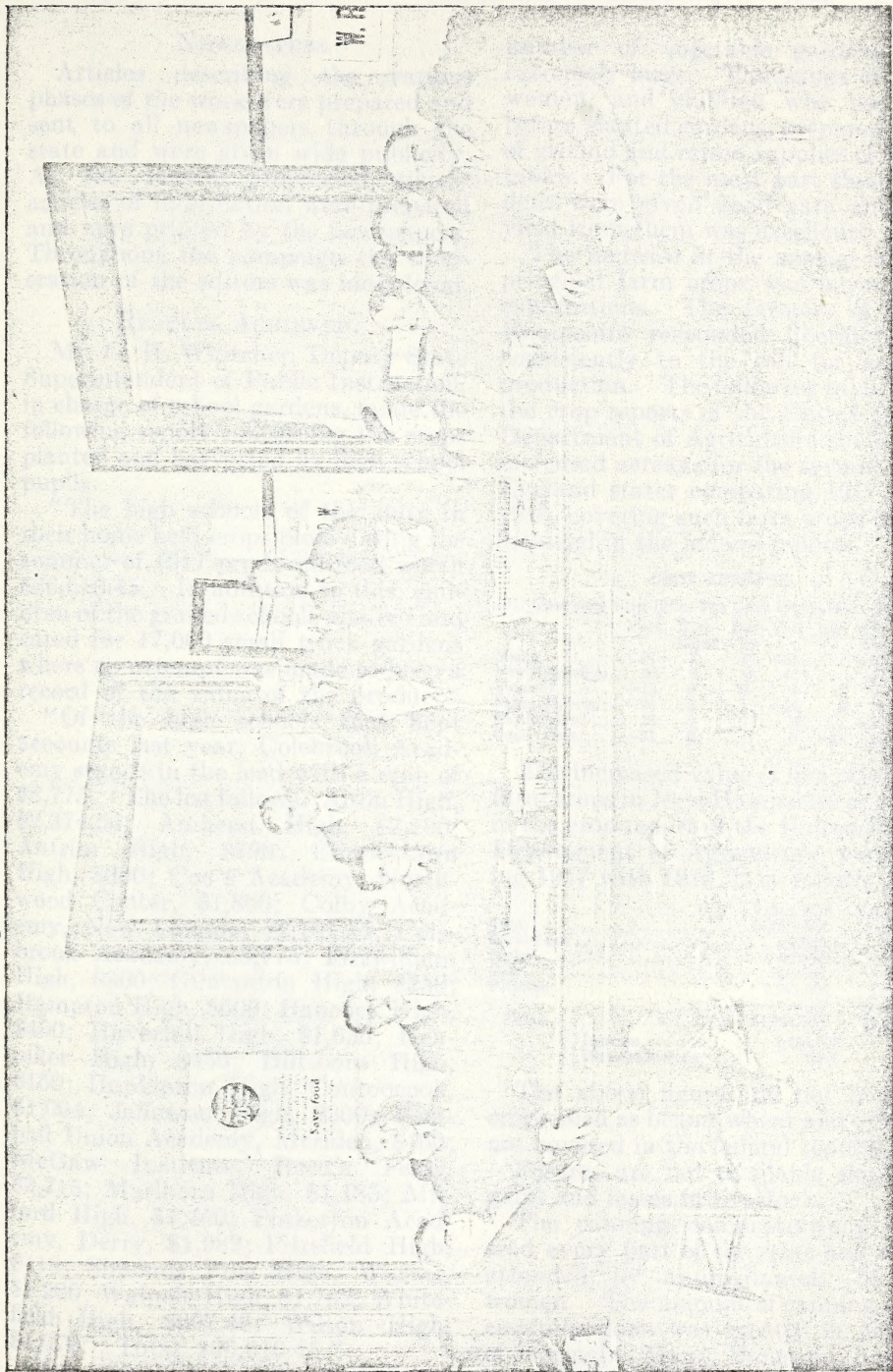
The thirty-one women who were chosen registered June 18 at New Hampshire State College, where rooms had been assigned to them and a course of lectures and demonstrations lasting one week had been arranged.

Through the able assistance of Professor O'Kane of the State College an itinerary was made whereby from five to eight towns were assigned to each demonstrator. The plan of assignment made it possible for a demonstrator to spend one day in a community every other week. The local committee of women in each community was instructed to perfect all details for the demonstrations under the supervision of the county organizers.

These emergency demonstrators arrived on June 25 in the districts assigned to them. For six weeks they gave not only instructions in canning garden vegetables and fruit but also demonstrations in the best methods of conservation. Everywhere they were well received by the women of the state whose whole-hearted spirit of coöperation made possible the remarkable results achieved.

LEAFLETS

A series of one page bulletins on the latest methods of canning, with a special leaflet on Thrift, was prepared at the State College under the direction of Dean Knowlton. Forty-one thousand copies were ordered printed and distributed by the Central Committee.



STAFF OF THE FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

Left to Right, Standing: Harold H. Scudder Charles C. Stock J. Ben Hart

In the Center: Huntley N. Spaulding

Left to Right, Seated: Richard Whoriskey Geo. Place Jas. S. Chamberlain Jas. W. Tucker Mary I. Wood Catherine A. Dole Geo. N. Towle

W. C. O' Kane J. F. Cloutman

NEWSPAPERS

Articles describing the various phases of the work were prepared and sent to all newspapers through the state and were given wide publicity. As the season progressed, timely articles of information were prepared and were printed by the newspapers. Throughout the campaign the coöperation of the editors was most loyal.

RESULTS ACHIEVED

Mr. G. H. Whitchee, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in charge of school gardens, made the following report concerning the crops planted and harvested by high school pupils:

"The high schools of the state in their home field crops plots during the summer of 1917 produced food worth \$36,610.45. In addition to this, children of the graded schools planted and cared for 17,000 small truck gardens where no attempt was made to keep a record of the value of the products.

"Of the high schools that kept accounts last year, Colebrook Academy stands in the lead with a crop of \$8,775. The list follows: Alton High, \$2,374.54; Amherst High, \$2,100; Antrim High, \$790; Charlestown High, \$300; Coe's Academy, Northwood Center, \$1,800; Colby Academy, New London, \$2,101.45; Colebrook Academy, \$8,775; Fitzwilliam High, \$300; Gilmanton High, \$250; Hampton High, \$600; Hancock High, \$400; Haverhill High, \$1,650; Heniker High, \$466; Hillsboro High, \$150; Hopkinton High, Contoocook, \$1,064; Jefferson High, \$300; Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, \$460; McGaw Institute, Reed's Ferry, \$2,715; Marlboro High, \$1,185; Milford High, \$1,400; Pinkerton Academy, Derry, \$1,982; Pittsfield High, \$418; Simonds Free High, Warner, \$1,200; Walpole High, \$1,762; Whitefield High, \$997.46; Wilton High, \$1,070. Total, \$36,610.45."

No attempt was made to secure a complete summary of the increase in war gardens. The increase in the

number of vegetable gardens was extremely large. Thousands of men, women, and children who had not before planted gardens, prepared plots of ground and raised supplies of vegetables. For the most part these gardens were given good care and the yield from them was excellent.

The increase in the acreage of the principal farm crops was beyond all expectations. The farmers of New Hampshire responded liberally and consistently to the call for greater production. The following table from the crop reports of the United States Department of Agriculture shows the increased acreage for the several New England states comparing 1917 with 1916, covering such farm crops as are included in the federal reports.

CROP ACREAGE

1917 COMPARED WITH 1916—PER CENT INCREASE OR DECREASE

	Corn	Buck- wheat	Bar- ley	Oats	Rye	Pota- toes	Total
Maine.....	27	7	0	-33	..	20	-3
New Hampshire..	26	0	0	42	..	46	35
Vermont.....	-13	0	-15	4	0	26	-.06
Massachusetts....	-24	1	..	-56	0	52	-2
Rhode Island.....	18	..	..	0	..	-20	5
Connecticut.....	-31	0	..	6	-12	22	14

The increased value of five principal farm crops in New Hampshire as given in the crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture, comparing 1917 with 1916, is as follows:

	Value, 1916	Value, 1917
Corn.....	\$1,005,000	\$2,083,000
Buckwheat.....	20,000	29,000
Barley.....	25,000	44,000
Oats.....	305,000	543,000
Potatoes.....	2,988,000	3,931,000
Totals.....	\$4,344,000	\$5,630,000
Increase.....	2,286,000	
Per cent Increase ..	52.6	

The above figures do not include crops such as beans, wheat and others, not covered in the federal reports.

Figures are not available showing gains and losses in livestock.

The canning demonstrations covered every part of the state and were attended by approximately 35,000 women. The amount of canning successfully done was greatly in excess of normal. Many thousand households undertook such work for the first time.

When the county organizers held

their last meeting at Concord, they presented the following testimonial to Mr. Spaulding:

We, the undersigned, wish hereby to express our appreciation of Huntley N. Spaulding in his work as chairman of the New Hampshire State Food Committee.

His example of unselfish and zealous interest has been a constant inspiration to us in our work. Whatever of success has been won has been due largely to his leadership.

In his future work as food administrator of New Hampshire, a task calling for every

ounce of energy both physical and mental, we give him our heartiest wishes for success and pledge him our loyal support.

(Signed by)

WILFORD R. WILSON, Belknap County
ALBERT H. BROWN, Merrimack County
EBEN PARSONS, Carroll County
WESTLEY J. NELSON, Coös County
OSCAR E. HUSE, Rockingham County
LEWIS B. ROBINSON, Hillsboro County
C. J. FAWCETT, Strafford County
RALPH J. BUGBEE, Sullivan County
HARRY P. YOUNG, Grafton County
VICTOR H. SMITH, Cheshire County

Chapter II

The Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire

MR. SPAULDING'S APPOINTMENT

When Mr. Herbert Hoover was called to take the position of Federal Food Administrator of the United States, he selected Mr. Huntley N. Spaulding to act as his representative in New Hampshire. Below are the telegrams and letters exchanged by Mr. Hoover and Mr. Spaulding, relative to the latter's appointment:

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

128 HN. 139 Govt. July 3, 1917.

WA Washington, D. C. 1.15 P. M.

HUNTLEY N. SPAULDING:

When Congress passes pending food legislation, President Wilson proposes to appoint a Federal Food Commissioner for each state to serve without compensation and to administer the many important functions which will arise in coordinating the work of the Food Administration here with the various activities in your state. Each commissioner would cooperate closely with the Governor and all state organizations. Can I count on your being available and could you come to Washington to discuss the matter? Would be glad if you could arrive next Tuesday when representatives from a number of other states will be here and remain over Wednesday. I appreciate that I am asking much of you but these are times of stress and I sincerely hope you can come. Kindly consider confidential and wire answer.

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.

3.30 P. M. (Copy)

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

HERBERT HOOVER,
Washington:

I will be available and will be in Washington Tuesday and Wednesday.

HUNTLEY N. SPAULDING.
(Copy)

7-4-1917.

HERBERT HOOVER
WASHINGTON

July 11, 1917.

HUNTLEY N. SPAULDING, Esq.
Rochester, N. H.

Dear Mr. Spaulding: I am anxious that you should act for me in New Hampshire as a connecting link between our Washington Volunteer Food Administration and the various food administration activities in the state; in fact, as the volunteer Representative of the Food Administrator.

It is our desire to cooperate fully with the state organizations and to emphasize their importance and independence, but to secure along broad lines their adhesion to national policies in conservation. In fact, I am asking you to act on our behalf in the nature of an ambassador plenipotentiary to the state,—not to interfere with the state organization but to inspire it to the maximum effort and efficiency.

I believe also that with the gentlemen whom we have asked to act in surrounding states, you will be able to form regional cooperation.

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER,
Food Administrator.
(Copy)

H/6

HERBERT HOOVER
WASHINGTON

July 14, 1917.

HUNTLEY N. SPAULDING, Esq.,
Rochester, N. H.

Dear Mr. Spaulding: With reference to your acting as my Representative in New Hampshire, I enclose herewith copy of letter which I am sending to Governor Keyes.

We will be pleased to hear from you in the near future, in regard to the progress you are making in organizing for the work in your state, and wish to emphasize most strongly that all of us here are anxious to be of every possible assistance at all times.

It was a great personal pleasure to me, and to the members of my staff, to meet you last Tuesday and Wednesday, and I trust that

the relationship so auspiciously begun will be maintained to our mutual satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.

H/6

(Copy)

July 14, 1917.

HIS EXCELLENCY, HENRY W. KEYES,
Governor of New Hampshire,
Concord, N. H.

My Dear Governor: You will remember recommending Mr. Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester for the position of Federal Food Commissioner in New Hampshire.

Congress has not yet passed the Food Bill and until it does I have asked Mr. Spaulding to act for me as the connecting link between the various food administration activities in the state and our Volunteer Food Administration in Washington; in fact, as a volunteer Representative of the Food Administrator.

As it is our desire to cooperate fully with the state organizations, I shall hope for your interest and assistance; accordingly anything which you may do to facilitate Mr. Spaulding's work will be greatly appreciated by me, as well as by him.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.

H/6 J.W.H.:S.

(Copy)

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

10SB FN 54 Govt.

FA Washington, D. C. 3.50 P. M.
Aug. 14, 1917.

HUNTLEY N. SPAULDING,
(Personal) Food Conservation Committee
of New Hampshire
State House, Concord, N. H.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the President has today approved your appointment as Federal Food Commissioner for your state. List of appointees will be given by us to the press latter part of this week.

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.

5.17 P. M.

(Copy)

Concord, N. H., August 15, 1917.

HERBERT HOOVER, Esq.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: Your telegram received. I will be very glad to cooperate with you in any way.

Please be assured that it will give me much pleasure to carry out any instructions you may have for me.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) HUNTLEY N. SPAULDING.

(Copy)

FOOD ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

August 18, 1917.

HUNTLEY N. SPAULDING, Esq.,

State House,

Concord, N. H.

Dear Mr. Spaulding: It gives me much pleasure to inform you that President Wilson has approved your appointment as Federal Food Commissioner for the state of New Hampshire to represent in the state the United States Food Administration.

This appointment is pursuant to the "Act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," generally known as the Food Bill approved by President Wilson, August 10, 1917, copy of which you have.

The hopes of the Food Administration are threefold. First, to so guide the trade in the fundamental food commodities as to eliminate vicious speculation, extortion and wasteful practices and to guard our exports so that against the world's shortage, we retain sufficient supplies for our own people and to cooperate with the Allies to prevent inflation of prices, and third, that we stimulate in every manner within our power the saving of our food in order that we may increase exports to our Allies to a point which will enable them to properly provision their armies and to feed their peoples during the coming winter.

The Food Administration is called into being to stabilize and not to disturb conditions and to defend honest enterprise against illegitimate competition. It has been devised to correct the abnormalities and abuses that have crept into trade by reason of the world disturbance and to restore business as far as may be to a reasonable basis.

I am glad to have your cooperation in our endeavors.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER,
U. S. Food Administrator.

(Copy)

Concord, N. H., August 21, 1917.

HERBERT HOOVER, Esq.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 18th relative to President Wilson's approval of my appointment as Federal Food Commissioner of the state of New Hampshire. I shall be very glad to cooperate with you and to carry out your wishes in every way possible.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) HUNTLEY N. SPAULDING.

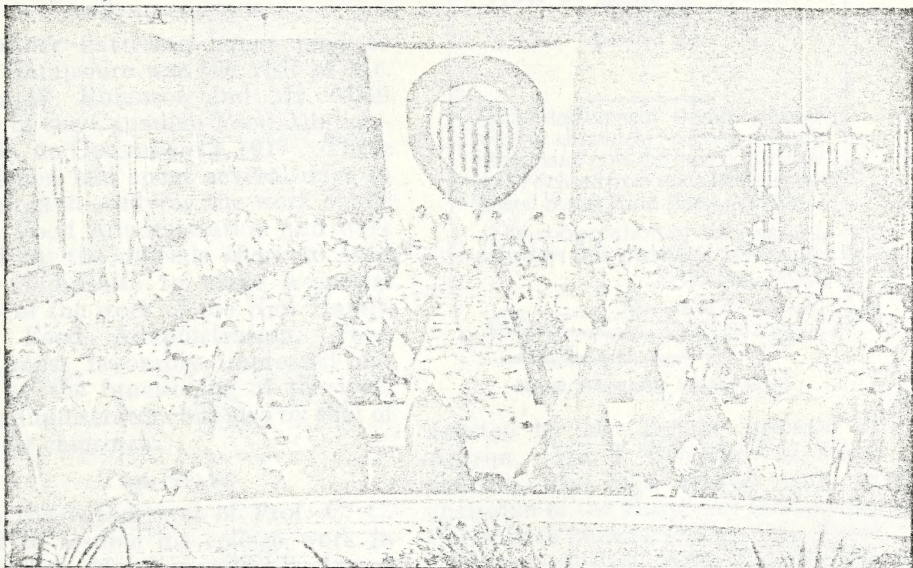
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Chapter III

Organization

After Mr. Spaulding's appointment as Mr. Hoover's representative in New Hampshire, he made a careful study of the best way to keep in constant touch with all the people of the State. Although the county representative plan was put into operation in many states, organization by towns seemed preferable for the work in New Hampshire. Accordingly

The organization, when completed, included two hundred and twenty local food administrators whose names appear on a later page. These men were a bulwark of strength to the food administrator, for not only did they carry out faithfully and efficiently his requests but also gave valuable advice in the solution of particular problems. Their work was frequently most ex-



Complimentary dinner given to the Local Food Administrators by H. N. Spaulding
(Parish House, Concord, May 9, 1918)

Prof. W. C. O'Kane was delegated to visit each town in order to recommend as local representative the man best fitted for the task.

LOCAL FOOD ADMINISTRATORS

Professor O'Kane spent the greater part of three months in this work, visiting the various sections of the state and consulting the leaders in every town, in order to get men who could be trusted to carry out the requests of the Federal Food Administrator discreetly, and were willing to give both time and thought to the duties that would devolve upon them.

acting, especially in the distribution of bulletins and posters, in the rationing of sugar, the regulation of public eating places and the examination, in the larger communities, of the bakers' weekly reports. They were a constant source of inspiration to Mr. Spaulding, as they willingly gave their time and energy to the duties he called on them to perform. The following message from Mr. Hoover to Mr. Spaulding was cordially welcomed by the latter as expressing his appreciation also of the work accomplished by the local food administrators:

I wish you would express to each local food administrator in your state the great appreciation we all have for the fine service they have given to our common task. I was particularly struck by the repeated occasions during our recent conference when such expressions arose as "We can, and must depend upon our local administrators for that" or "our local administrators will put that over," or "our local administrators have done this or that." All these expressions recalled to me the relation of the army staff to the men on the firing line, and I wish you would take the opportunity to thank them in my name for their great service to their country and her people at home.

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.

VISIT OF CANADIAN FOOD ADMINISTRATORS

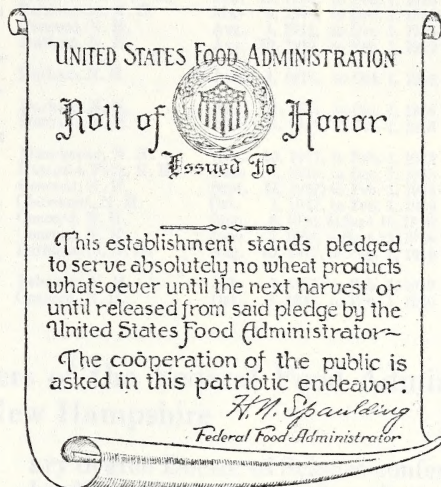
Another flattering honor paid to New Hampshire was the visit of Mr. James W. Robinson and Mr. Macaulay of the Canadian Food Administration, on December 13, 1917. These gentlemen had spent several days in Washington studying the work of the U. S. Food Administration and were urged by the officials there to visit New Hampshire to make a special study of the work of the New Hampshire Food Administration. They were most favorably impressed not only by the functioning of the local food administrators but also by that of the unit chairmen.

THE STAFF

On the withdrawal of Prof. C. C. Steck to resume his college work in September, Mr. James W. Tucker, a newspaper man of Concord, was made office manager. It was not long before Mr. Tucker had such a knowledge of the details connected with the office that he was made executive secretary. In this position he became indispensable in the work of the Food Administration, serving up to the present time.

As the food situation became more critical in the Spring of 1918 it was evident that there would be plenty of work for additional men in the office. The first men chosen were Mr. Winthrop Carter, Chief of the Division of Industrial Consumption, afterwards called to take a position with

the Shipping Board, and Mr. George N. Towle, of Effingham, Chief of the Division of Distribution. Later Prof. W. C. O'Kane was made Chief of the Division of Miscellaneous Activities and Mr. James S. Chamberlin, who had had charge of outdoor advertising was made Chief of the Division of Retail Grocers. During the rationing of sugar in the summer the latter was



Hotel Wheatless Pledge Card

assisted by Mr. Robert Jameson of Antrim. Mr. J. Ben Hart of Manchester, who had served ably as chairman of the Hotel and Restaurant Committee became Chief of the Hotel Division and Prof. H. H. Scudder was appointed Director of Public Information. Mr. John F. Cloutman of Farmington and Prof. C. C. Steck, first detailed as Baking Inspectors, were placed in charge of the Divisions of Public Eating Places and Industrial Consumption respectively. Other members of the staff were Mr. Roy D. Hunter, Mr. David E. Murphy, Mr. Walter B. Farmer, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Miss Catharine A. Dole, Miss Grace Blanchard and Prof. Richard Whoriskey. Below will be found a list of those who served three months or longer on the staff, with other data, including biographies.

The members of the staff met fre-

quently in conference with Mr. Spaulding, and although their work often kept them in the office till near midnight, it all really seemed a source of pleasure rather than drudgery. There were occasional breaks from the routine, when the Staff made trips

to the Beaver Meadow Links with the Food Administrator, to have an informal supper. This was not always complete diversion, however; for the problems of Food Administration were usually the chief topic of conversation.

STAFF			
Name	Title	Address	Term of Service
James W. Tucker	Executive Secretary	Concord, N. H.	Oct. 1, 1917, to date
James S. Chamberlin	Head Div. Retail Grocers	Durham, N. H.	Aug. 10, 1917, to Dec. 1, 1918
George N. Towle	Head Div. Distribution	Mountainview, N. H.	Feb. 18, 1918, to Feb. 1, 1919
John F. Cloutman	Head Div. Public Eating Places	Farmington, N. H.	May 8, 1918, to Dec. 1, 1918
George A. Place	Chief Div. Mfgs.	Concord, N. H.	Aug. 1, 1918, to Dec. 1, 1918
Walter C. O'Kane	Head Div. Misc. Activities	Durham, N. H.	Aug. 10, 1917, to Feb. 1, 1919
Richard Whoriskey	Head Div. Cooperating Organizations	Durham, N. H.	June 1, 1918, to Oct. 1, 1918
Charles C. Steck	Head Div. Industrial Consumption	Durham, N. H.	Aug. 10, 1917, to Oct. 1, 1918
Harold H. Scudder	Director of Public Information	Durham, N. H.	Mar. 1, 1918, to Oct. 1, 1918
J. Ben Hart	Chairman Hotel and Restaurant Committee	Manchester, N. H.	Aug. 10, 1917, to Feb. 1, 1919
Walter B. Farmer	Head Div. Fish Industry	Hampton Falls, N. H.	June 1, 1918, to Dec. 1, 1918
David E. Murphy	Merchant Representative	Concord, N. H.	Sept. 12, 1917, to Feb. 1, 1919
Roy D. Hunter	Head Live Stock Comm.	Claremont, N. H.	Oct. 1, 1917, to Feb. 1, 1919
Frederick E. Hooper	Baking Inspector	Concord, N. H.	June 8, 1918, to Sept. 15, 1918
Frederick W. Mansfield	Baking Inspector	Concord, N. H.	June 5, 1918, to Sept. 15, 1918
Mrs. Mary I. Wood	Home Economics Director	Portsmouth, N. H.	Aug. 10, 1917, to Feb. 1, 1919
Miss Catherine A. Dole	State Sec. Volunteer College Workers	Lebanon, N. H.	July 1, 1918, to Feb. 1, 1919
Miss Grace Blanchard	Library Director	Concord, N. H.	Oct. 1, 1917, to Feb. 1, 1919

Biographies of the Staff Members of the Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire

HUNTLEY N. SPAULDING

Huntley N. Spaulding, North Rochester, N. H.; born October 30, 1869, Townsend, Mass. Early education received in public schools of Townsend; graduate of Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., and Philips Andover Academy, Andover, Mass. Married August 11, 1900, Harriet Mason. Manufacturer; partner Spaulding, Limited, London, England; partner J. Spaulding & Sons Company, Rochester, N. H., with factories in Townsend Harbor, Mass., Tonawanda, New York, Rochester, North Rochester, Milton, N. H., offices in Chicago, New York City, and Boston; president International Leather Company, Boston, Mass.; president Atlas Leather Company, Caseyville, Ill.; vice-president Spaulding & Frost, Fremont, N. H.; vice-president Hill, Smith Leather Goods Company, Boston. Appointed Federal Food Administrator for New Hampshire by President Wilson, August 14, 1917; honor-

ary degree Doctor of Science conferred by New Hampshire College in recognition of services to state May 15, 1918.

GEORGE NAPIER TOWLE

George Napier Towle, born April 24, 1865, Biddeford, Me., where father, Dr. Benjamin N. Towle, who was assistant surgeon 15th New Hampshire Volunteers, had settled after his return from Civil War. Later removed to Somerville, Mass., then to Charlestown, Mass. Mr. Towle graduated Charlestown High School 1883, afterwards attending a commercial college. First employment with Tower, Giddings & Company, bankers; 1890 became member Boston Stock Exchange and formed firm Leland, Towle & Company, stock brokers; in 1889 firm dissolved and was succeeded by Towle & Fitzgerald; in 1910 he became partner in the firm of Thompson, Towle & Company with offices in Boston and New York; member New York Stock Ex-

change and governor Boston Stock Exchange for a considerable period; since 1915, when firm Thompson, Towle & Company dissolved, retired. Present home in Effingham, N. H., Carroll County, where he devotes his time to farming. Member Algonquin, Country Club and Rocky Mountain Club, New York. Chief division distribution, Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire.

WALTER COLLINS O'KANE

Walter Collins O'Kane, Durham, N. H.; born November 10, 1877, Columbus, Ohio. Graduated Ohio State University, B.A. 1897, M.A. 1909. Entomologist New Hampshire State College; newspaper and magazine work, 1897-1909; professional work 1909 to date; Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, state of New Hampshire. Married Clifford Hetherington, 1902; four children. Vice-chairman New Hampshire Emergency Food Production Committee, 1917, assistant executive manager 1918; chief division miscellaneous activities, Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire.

MARY I. WOOD

Mary I. Wood, Portsmouth, N. H.; born January 18, 1866, Woodstock, Vt. Early education Black River and Vermont academies. Corresponding secretary General Federation of Woman's Clubs; chairman New Hampshire Division, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense; was for fourteen years manager bureau of information, General Federation of Woman's Clubs; for several years editor club page, Ladies' Home Journal; has been member State Board of Charities and Correction of New Hampshire; member Board of Public Instruction, Medford, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H.; president State Federation of Woman's Clubs. Married October 14, 1884, George A. Wood; four children. Director home economics, Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire.

JAMES SANDERSON CHAMBERLIN

James Sanderson Chamberlin, "Turn o' th' Road" Farm, Durham, N. H.; farmer; born June 13, 1875, Milton, Penn., Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., class 1896. For number of years with American Car and Foundry Company. For five years manager one of its plants, Manchester, England. Married July 23, 1908, Milicent C. Coleman; three children. Chief, retailer's department, sugar division, Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire, also chief, out-of-door advertising section, publicity division.

J. BEN HART

J. Ben Hart, Manchester, N. H.; born April 26, 1865, Portsmouth, N. H. Grammar school education, graduated Bryant & Stratton Business College, 1880. Public accountant; summer hotel business; secretary and treasurer Derryfield Club, Manchester; secretary New Hampshire Hotel Association; treasurer and clerk First Unitarian Society; auditor Manchester chapter Red Cross. Married June 1, 1899 to Alice Chandler; one child. Chairman hotel and restaurant committee, Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire.

ROY D. HUNTER

Roy D. Hunter, West Claremont, N. H.; born Carson, Nev., 1873; farmer; married; two children; chairman live stock committee, Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire.

CHARLES C. STECK

Charles C. Steck, Durham, N. H.; born March 24, 1884, Wheaton, Ill. Early education North Western Academy, Naperville, Ill. Graduated Wheaton College 1906, University of Chicago 1911. 1907-1909 instructor mathematics Geneseo Collegiate Institute, Geneseo, Ill. Professor mathematics New Hampshire State College 1911-1919. Married, 1909, Jennie

Ward Kinsman; three children. Office manager central committee on food production, conservation and distribution; chief baking division and chief division industrial consumption, Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire.

JOHN F. CLOUTMAN

John F. Cloutman, Farmington, N. H.; born Farmington, May 18, 1877. Early education public schools Farmington until 1893, graduated St. Johnsbury (Vermont) Academy, June 1895. Shoe manufacturer. Married July 12, 1902, Bessie E. Wentworth of Farmington; two children. Chief department public eating places, sugar division, Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire, also baking inspector for short period.

HAROLD H. SCUDDER

Harold H. Scudder, Durham, N. H.; born Washington, D. C., January 10, 1880; educated Dartmouth College; took up newspaper work on Manchester (N. H.) Union, continuing journalistic work in New England and at Spokane, Washington; entered Department of English, New Hampshire State College, 1913. Married, 1912, Delia Ida Pike; two children. Publicity director, Federal Food Administration of New Hampshire.

DAVID EDWARD MURPHY

David Edward Murphy, Concord, N. H.; born in Concord and educated in public schools there. Dry goods merchant. Director First National Bank; trustee Union Trust Company, Concord; trustee State Industrial School under administrations of Governors McLane, Quinby and Bass. Married April 26, 1905, Catherine Louise Prentis. State merchant representative, Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire.

GRACE BLANCHARD

Grace Blanchard, Concord, N. H.; born Dunleith, Ill. Early education public and high schools, Concord; graduated Smith College 1882; City

Librarian, Concord, for many years; library publicity director, Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire.

CATHERINE A. DOLE

Catherine A. Dole, Lebanon, N. H.; born December 25, 1869, Haverhill, N. H.; early education public schools, Lebanon. Graduated Smith College, 1891; teacher Lebanon High School, 1897-1914; at present superintendent schools Hanover-Plainfield district; state secretary of volunteer college workers for Federal Food Administration of New Hampshire.

WALTER B. FARMER

Walter B. Farmer, Hampton Falls, N. H.; born April 5, 1876, Arlington, Mass. Early education grammar and high school that city and Goddard (Vermont) Seminary. Farmer. Married June 9, 1899, Gertrude S. Jones; two children. Has been interested in increasing grain growing and live stock, especially thorough bred animals, and all modern farming methods. Chief division of salt water fishermen, Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire.

GEORGE A. PLACE

George A. Place, Concord, N. H.; born Concord; haberdasher; unmarried; chief department of manufacturers, Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire.

JAMES WILLIAM TUCKER

James William Tucker, Concord, N. H.; born April 4, 1885, at Concord; married, three children; newspaper and publicity work; executive secretary Federal Food Administration of New Hampshire.

RICHARD WHORISKEY

Richard Whoriskey, Durham, N. H.; born Cambridge, Mass., December 2, 1874, graduate student Harvard University, 1897-1898; member of faculty New Hampshire State College since January, 1899; secretary College Ad-

ministration Committee; former president modern language section, New Hampshire Teachers' Association; former president New Hampshire Schoolmasters' Club; Harvard Club,

Boston. Chief division of coöperating organizations, Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire, and one of the speakers of the administration since April, 1917.

Women's Part in the Food Work

As the problem of the Food Administration was to reach all the homes in the state, it was necessary to have a woman in every community to do this work. The New Hampshire Branch of the Woman's Committee of National Defense, with a unit

ling from one town to another to inspire her assistants—and she called every woman in the state her assistant—to renewed coöperation with the Food Administration.

Besides this inspirational work, Mrs. Wood was called upon, as home



Unit Chairmen New Hampshire Branch, Woman's Committee Council of National Defense

chairman in every town, whose names appear on a later page, was just the organization for this purpose. It offered its services to Mr. Spaulding through its chairman, Mary I. Wood, who was later appointed by Mr. Hoover, home economics director for New Hampshire. The offer was gladly accepted, and throughout the war the unit chairmen achieved remarkable results.

HOME ECONOMICS DIRECTOR

These results were due in great measure to the devoted leadership of Mrs. Mary I. Wood. Of unusual physical endurance and tremendous enthusiasm she kept in close contact with the women of the state, travel-

economics director, to devote a great deal of time to office work. Thousands of letters came to her asking for special advice, receipts, menus and suggestions. These letters received careful attention, and every effort was made to encourage the housewives of the state in their effort to carry out the wishes of the food administrator.

In fact the articulation of this organization with the office of the Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire and the housewives of the state was so good that Mr. Hoover requested Mr. Spaulding to draw up an outline of it for the use of the food administrators in the other states.

CORRESPONDENCE

The following letters between Washington and Federal Food Administrators relative to New Hampshire's organization for conservation work will be of interest to the people of New Hampshire.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

In your reply refer to
6-H-3

October 3, 1917.

TO ALL FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATORS:

Dear Sir: Mr. Huntley N. Spaulding, Federal Food Administrator for New Hampshire, has perfected an exceptionally effective organization throughout his state. When in Washington recently with Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Home Economics Director for New Hampshire, he explained in detail the organization of women's activities.

The plan adopted in New Hampshire which is working so successfully along the lines of food conservation, was so interesting and is doing such effective work, that we requested Mr. Spaulding to write an outline of this plan upon his return to Concord. Quoting from Mr. Spaulding's letter: "The theory is to establish a machinery so completely and minutely organized among the women that there is a definite channel from the state authority to the home and those who live therein."

As the success of the campaign for food conservation depends so largely upon reaching the housewife in the home, personally and effectively, we enclose herewith a copy of this plan which we feel sure will be of interest—and possible use—to you.

Faithfully yours,

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
(Signed) HERBERT C. HOOVER.
(Copy)

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATOR FOR NEW
HAMPSHIRE

HUNTLEY N. SPAULDING
STATE HOUSE, CONCORD, N. H.

Sept. 20, 1917.

MR. HERBERT C. HOOVER,

U. S. Food Administration,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: As suggested in your letter of September 14th, it is a pleasure to write you an outline of the plan that we are following in organizing the women's activities of New Hampshire.

Perhaps it would be as well to preface the outline by a statement of the general principle under which this organization, as well as that of the men, is carried out. This principle is briefly that of extending divisions and sub-divisions throughout the state until there

is brought about actual contact with the individual in the household. In other words, the theory is to establish a machinery so completely and minutely organized among the women that there is a definite channel from the state authority to the home and those who live therein.

Every effort is made to carry this through completely and minutely. This channel then serves for conveying to the individual whatever advice it may be the desire of the state authority to transmit, or whatever information or instruction may be received from the Food Administration at Washington. Just as far as this machinery is rendered complete and practical it is available for each lesson or each movement. In other words, the effort expended in securing efficiency of a complete organization of this kind, I believe to be trebly worth while, because the machinery is useable day by day and week by week.

The organization of Women's Activities is entrusted to Mrs. Mary I. Wood of Portsmouth, officially appointed as Home Economics Director of New Hampshire and working as a representative of the Federal Food Administrator for New Hampshire in all that pertains to food problems in the home. Mrs. Wood is the head of the Women's Council of Defense of the state and thus represents the official choice of the women themselves.

It will thus be seen that in matters relating to food problems within the household, the Federal Food Administrator carries out measures of this nature through the agency of the women themselves. To Mrs. Wood and her organization is delegated responsibility as well as authority. They are co-workers with the Federal Food Administrator. They discuss with him measures that are in contemplation. With him rests the ultimate decision, but in practice plans are evolved cooperatively. The women share in discussion and decision, and by virtue of this fact they logically and willingly assume definite responsibility.

To transmit these plans to the household the state has been divided into districts consisting of about five towns or townships each, depending upon the population or other factors. Each of these districts is sub-divided by towns with a committee chosen for each town. Each town again is sub-divided into groups of twenty-five families.

A supervisor has been selected for each of these districts to have charge of the organization and coordination of the various normal activities of women within that territory. In charge of each group of twenty-five families there is a local leader who will carry into each of the twenty-five homes assigned her a printed pamphlet containing a résumé of the food lesson of the month. This printed lesson, in addition to the verbal message that the local leader will carry, should give the housewife a more comprehensive idea of the message that the demonstrator seeks to convey.

This in the city of Portsmouth, with 2,000 families, there are eighty local leaders or one to each twenty-five families. In smaller communities the number is proportionately less and in larger communities proportionately greater.

This then furnishes the machinery by which a direct line is established from the Federal Food Administrator to each ultimate household. In order to provide for all these housewives thoroughly practical, scientific advice and help, there has been established a force of ten Home Economics teachers. These have been selected by the State College. Each one is adequately and scientifically trained and is possessed of such personal qualities as enables her to transmit her knowledge readily.

The entire state has been divided into ten instructional districts corresponding in part to the ten counties of the state, but with some added emphasis on cities. In those parts of the state in which farm women had already been organized, under the State College Extension Service, due recognition is made of this fact, and the organization is included in the plan. One of the Home Economics teachers has been assigned to each instructional district. Within her district a complete schedule has been arranged so that she visits each community once a month. As a rule, she has an entire day for each community but occasionally spends an afternoon at one place and an evening at another nearby. In each community, she presides at a meeting of the local leaders and any other women who would like to attend.

The meeting serves three purposes. It enables the teacher to convey and explain the food lesson of the month as received from the Food Administration at Washington or other instructions that may be desirable, explaining at the same time the facts on which the lessons or instructions are based. It gives opportunity, for the housewives who attend, to exchange information that they have gained through practical experience, and it affords a channel by which knowledge of the conditions through the state may reach the Food Administrator.

The ten Home Economics teachers are provided by the State College and are directed by the college authorities as to their instructional methods. The subject matter of the lessons is determined and furnished by the Food Administration at Washington.

I trust that this brief outline may serve your purpose, and I shall be delighted to answer any questions as to detail.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. N. SPAULDING,
Federal Food Administrator
For the State of New Hampshire.

UNIT CHAIRMEN

With such an organization of loyal women efficiently led by Mrs. Mary I. Wood it was necessary for the food

administrator for New Hampshire simply to express his wishes and the results were assured. The enthusiasm began at a meeting in July, 1917, in Concord, of the unit chairmen from all parts of the state, which was addressed by John B. Jameson, Huntley N. Spaulding, Miss Ida Tarbell and Dean Sara Louise Arnold. From that day till the signing of the armistice, seventeen months later, the women of the state were the very backbone of the food administration work.

The first definite duty, aside from the food lessons explained above, was the distribution of the Hoover pledge cards. The first campaign, begun in August, resulted in the signing of 45,000 cards. In the second campaign in October New Hampshire won a rank among the first in the Union, for 80,000 families, i. e., about 80 per cent of the families in the state, signed the pledges voluntarily.

In April, 1918, the unit chairmen made a survey of the flour and sugar supply in the various households of the state. This survey was carefully and thoroughly made and resulted in signed statements of 95,000 householders, showing the amount of flour and sugar in each house.

After the signing of the armistice it became necessary to arouse the women to the necessity of continuing a program of general thrift. Again the women showed a keen interest in spreading the information concerning the food situation of the world and the need for continued thrift.

CONSERVATION

Now that the organization had been settled, the next step was to set the machinery going. The immediate problem was conservation. Two methods were possible, compulsory rationing with adequate police supervision or voluntary conservation. Mr. Hoover, considering the latter the American way, adopted it. Some may say that people were forced to save because of the fear of legal consequences. This may have been so in

many cases, but when viewed by and large, the American way was a tremendous success, for thousands upon thousands conserved, because they had the same spirit of patriotism that our soldiers had, who offered their lives that democracy might live.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

As the policy of the New Hampshire Food Administration was to use every available force as a coöperating agency, an arrangement was effected with the State College, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the New Hampshire Branch, Woman's Council of National Defense and later with the Farm Bureaus for the women's work in the state. Through this arrangement the state college had charge of the instructional work and the Food administration furnished the vehicle for carrying the instructions to the people. Upon the New Hampshire branch, Woman's Council of National Defense, fell the task of distributing bulletins and arranging for the meetings at which the following ten home demonstration agents gave demonstrations.

Ann F. Beggs—Hillsboro County
M. Pearl Grant—Merrimack County
Dorothy Emerson—Portsmouth
Ida D. Moulton—Strafford, Carroll Counties
Helen E. Osborne—Rockingham
Ruth W. Sykes—Nashua and Concord
M. Roseland Tilden—Belknap County
H. Irene Weed—Sullivan, Cheshire, Merrimack Counties
Olive Wilkins—Manchester
Kathryn Woods—Sullivan
Neva E. Woods—Coös County

These young women were as fine a group of patriots as New Hampshire produced during the war. Tireless

in their energy they worked day and night under their state leader, Miss Bertha Titsworth of the Extension Service, New Hampshire College. Many a day during the terribly severe winter of 1917-1918 they made their way over almost impassable roads, frequently suffering severely from the intense cold. Undaunted they kept up their work and accomplished great things.

Although they gave demonstrations on saving fats, uses of cornmeal, war breads, meat savers, milk and its products, war time menus, child and invalid feeding, the making and the use of the fireless cooker and the preservation and use of greens, they emphasized, after the 50-50 rule became effective, at every demonstration, the use of wheat substitutes. They took an active part also in all the special food campaigns.

Statistics gathered by Miss Titsworth at many of the demonstrations in April show that 545 families reported an increase of 80 per cent in the use of milk because of the demonstrations. Furthermore 387 families reported an average use of 11.2 pounds of wheat per week in 1917 and 4.4 pounds per week in 1918; 375 families reported a weekly saving of 2,674.25 pounds of wheat per week, and 226 families reported a saving of 897.73 pounds per week.

On July 1, 1918, the home demonstration agents severed their connection with the New Hampshire Food Administration, although they continued to give demonstrations in canning and drying under the auspices of the Extension Service of New Hampshire College.

Coöperating Organizations

CHURCHES

In order to get the fullest coöperation of the churches of the state a representative of the Food Administration had very cordial interviews

with Father Brophy, representing Bishop Guertin of the Catholic Church, and Bishop Parker of the Episcopal Church, both of whom helped immensely in the work of food conserva-

tion. Letters were also sent to every minister in New Hampshire and on May 28 the Hoover message was read in 585 churches of the state.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Copies of the Hoover message were sent to the 1,496 fraternal organizations of New Hampshire with the request that resolutions be adopted to abstain as far as possible from the use of wheat till the next harvest; to limit the consumption of meat, including poultry, to two pounds per week per person over four years of age and to conserve sugar. Three weeks after the message had been sent, a large number of these organizations had reported the adoption of the resolutions.

TOWN MEETINGS

A gratifying response to the Hoover message came at the March town meetings. Upon the reading of the message the voters throughout the state pledged themselves to raise food and save food.

SCHOOLS

The schools of the state during the 1918 campaign sustained the high degree of coöperation that they had displayed the previous year. Mr. E. W. Butterfield, superintendent of public instruction, Miss Huntress, Mr. G. H. Whitcher and Mr. James Pringle, deputy superintendents, showed themselves ever willing and able to get splendid results from the teachers and the pupils of the state in every special food campaign. Mr.

Whitcher's accomplishment in the school garden work again stood out conspicuously.

The teachers took an active part not only in the "Pledge-Card" and the "Keep-a-Pig" campaigns, but also in informing their pupils of the food crisis in the world. A little incident will serve to illustrate the latter.

The federal food administrator for New Hampshire on one of his many trips to various parts of the state, visited the fourth grade of the Pearl Street School, Manchester, taught by Miss Marjorie Woodbury. A lesson on the necessity of food conservation was in progress. When the food administrator, to test their knowledge, asked various questions, these little boys and girls had the answers on their tongue tips. It was afterwards ascertained that this room was typical of the food work carried on under the supervision of Superintendent Herbert S. Taylor in all Manchester schools.

VOLUNTEER COLLEGE WORKERS

This work, in charge of Miss Catherine Dole, was carried out by college and normal school students and graduates under the immediate leadership of a district captain. These volunteers gave from four to ten hours a week in caring for children, while their mothers were in public service; in instructing children in garden work; in helping district chairmen in clerical work; in working in gardens and on farms; in canning and in giving demonstrations in canning and drying.

Special Campaigns

THE POTATO DRIVE—APRIL 15 TO MAY 15, 1918

The patriotic response of the farmers to the call for increased potato production in 1917 was so great that the crop in the United States was nearly 100,000,000 bushels in excess of the average for the preceding five

years. The severe winter and the congestion in transportation made it difficult to move this crop. In order that the food value of this large available supply of potatoes might not be lost and in order that it might be used to relieve the strain on the fast diminishing wheat supply, New

Hampshire launched a great potato drive. The slogan was "Buy and Eat Potatoes Now." The campaign was a wonderful success, for not only were the local crops all moved from

people of New Hampshire had registered another victory to their credit.

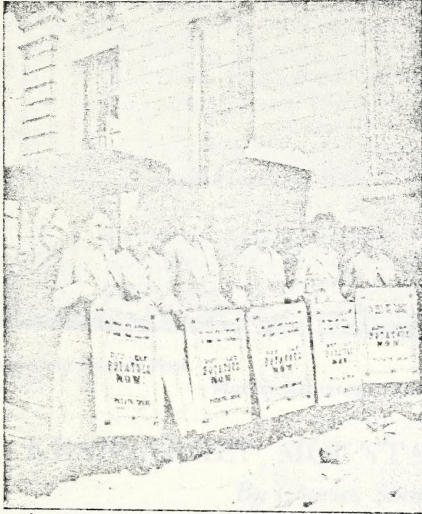
W. R. W.

The World Relief Week campaign in December, 1918, found the people of the state suffering a reaction because of the signing of the armistice. Notwithstanding this fact, the churches, fraternal organizations, including the woman's clubs, and communities throughout the state held meetings and adopted resolutions to prevent waste and the selfish use of our food reserves.

SPEAKERS

In the course of the work of the state food administrator, public meetings were held in practically every community large and small in New Hampshire. For these various meetings speakers were provided largely through the office of the state food administrator. The topics discussed were various phases of the world food situation, the need for conservation, the plan and purpose of the Federal Food Administration and the reason for the various restrictions and regulations pertaining to food commodities. For the most part, the speakers provided were members of the staff of the state food administrator. The Chautauqua lecturers cooperated also in spreading the gospel of food conservation.

New Hampshire was particularly fortunate in having speakers representing the U. S. Food Administration detailed for inspirational work here. Among them were Fred Walcott, William Arthur Dupee, W. A. Milne, John Munn, Miss Edith Guerrier, Franklin Fort, Dean Sara Louise Arnold and E. F. Cullen of the staff, and Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale.



Start of the Potato Campaign

the bin to the dining table, but the state also did its full share in helping to use up the surplus Western and Maine crops.

THE CORN MEAL CAMPAIGN—MAY 15 TO JUNE 15

"A Pound of Corn Used Is a Pound of Wheat Saved" was the slogan used in this campaign. New Hampshire had an excess stock of cornmeal amounting to 2,000,000 pounds. It could not be exported; it would spoil, if not consumed at once. The millers of New Hampshire began to mill all the cornmeal they could, and the jobbers bought abundant quantities. The housewives used it as a substitute in bread, and everybody helped to consume it. The result was that the

(To be continued.)



From a photograph by Ralph F. Pratt

Mount Kearsarge, New Hampshire

KEARSARGE: MOUNTAIN AND WAR-SHIP

By Charles Stuart Pratt

*Before the Gun of Sumpter thundered,
And brother faced his brother in the fight,
Ere Southern State from Northern sundered,
Serene uprose the Kearsarge height.*

*Ere Minute-Men their muskets lifted
Against the British King's oppressing hand—
New England from Old England rifted,
Kiasaga stood above the land.*

*Yea, earlier than the Mayflower olden
Bore freedom to New England's hardy shore,
And dawned the Western Cycle golden,
The Peak was granite-gray and hoar.*

The grass had uplifted its myriad green spears
Through the dead grass of other and happier years;
On Plymouth's low coasts the bluebird had sung,
Through New Hampshire's rock hills its echoes had rung—
But song sank to silence, and sunlight grew gray,
On that unforgettable April day
When lightened and thundered the Sumpter Gun,
In the terrible year of sixty-one.

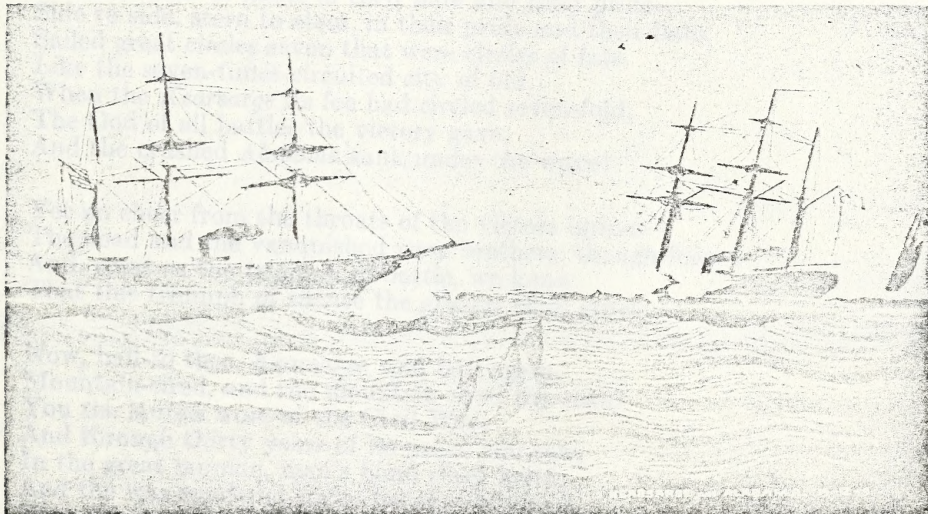
Swift, swift as the Gun's dread lightning had leapt,
Its thunder, in ominous echoings, swept
From Great Lake to Gulf and from blue sea to sea.
Men's hearts fell a-chill at the terror to be—

Men's hearts, as their hands touched their swords, burst aflame
 With the patriot fire that from Lexington came;
 And the hosts of the North, under Stripes and Stars,
 Marched down on the South and its flag of bars.

It was then that the war-ship, the *Kearsarge*, sailed
 Out of Portsmouth Bay, while the shore sank and paled,
 Until, domed and alone, above the blue rim
 Of the sea horizon, far distant and dim,
 Stood the Peak that had given to the ship its name—
 The great inland beacon, prophetic of fame.

Slow the moon wheeled its circuits of gleam and of gloom
 Through the year that had threatened the Republic with doom,
 Wheeled its circuits of gloom and of gleam that year
 When the Fatherland launched the South's privateer—
Alabama, "the pirate," which scourged all the sea,
 Through that year and the strenuous year sixty-three,
 And relentlessly on into sixty-four,
 Until men were aghast, and the sea cried, "No more!"

*Yea—but the Northern Mountain moved not,
 Serene alike at victory or rout,
 At cheer or wail; yea—it behoved not
 The Mount the might of right to doubt.*



The Battle between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*

So had come, in the mid-June of sixty-four,
 That fateful day off the Channel shore,
 When the summer sun rose warm over France
 Till it touched with the glow of its golden advance
 The Stars and the Stripes, the Red, White and Blue,
 Which the war-ship, the *Kearsarge*, gallantly flew.

Lo, the peace of the Sabbath lay over the sea!
Its calm held no forecast of tempest to be;
The chimes of the church-bells made holy the air,
And the ship's bell had called to the service of prayer—
When, "The foe!" "*Alabama!*" uprose a great shout,
As boldly from Cherbourg the cruiser steamed out.

Then the old Pilgrim spirit in Winslow awoke,
The spirit that once in the *Mayflower* spoke:
The prayer-book he dropped, and with trumpet in hand,
While the drum beat to quarters, his voice rang command.
Every man sprang to place, and the decks were cleared,
And the great guns manned—and no heart feared.

But sudden the bolt burst out of the blue
And shattered God's stillness through and through!
Where the peace of the Sabbath had brooded the sea,
Raged a tempest of war with its horrors to be—
And the thunder and crash the sea-winds bore
To the ear of the Fatherland, aye, and more,
To the ear of Old Hampshire on Old England's shore,
Aye, into its churches by window and door.

And the dueling ships, stem to stern, side to side,
Sailed a circle of flame in their hate and their pride—
Side to side, stern to stem, in their pride and their hate,
Sailed great circles seven that were circles of fate.
Like the seven-times circuited city of old,
When the *Kearsarge* its foe had circled seven-fold,
The God of all battles the victory gave,
And the crushed *Alabama* sank under the wave!

Yet no cheer from the throats of the victors uprose—
The dead and the vanquished were brothers, though foes—
And, great as the triumph of battle, we know
That this triumph of silence the greater shall grow.

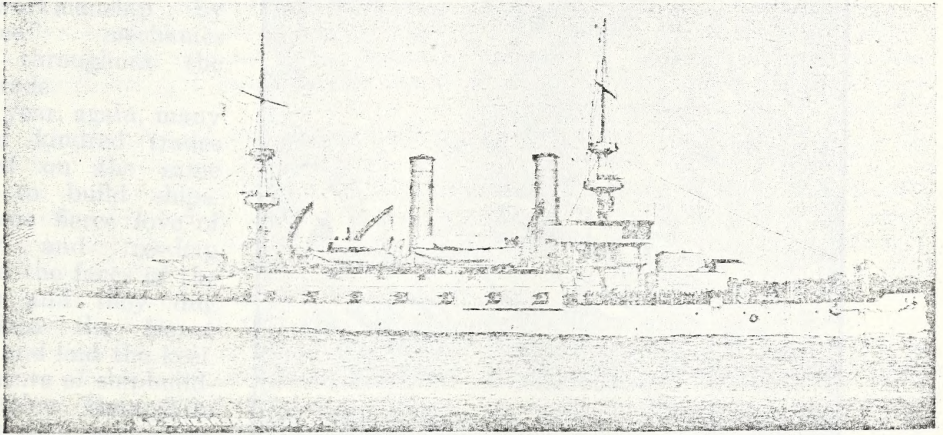
Now, hail to thee, *Kearsarge*, and hail again,
Mountain-sired, and the mountain-sired thy men!
You the laurels wore of the Civil War;
And through thirty years of its peace you saw,
In the great reunion, man's hand clasp hand,
And the war-sundered states become one land.
Then the sea claimed its own, and you went to your sleep;
But the sons of the country your glory shall keep—
And forever your requiem be sung as 'today
By the thunder of surf on the Roncador Cay.

*And still, above the hill-land's greenness,
Gray Kearsarge watched the nation's every trend,
Watched launch or wreck with like sereneness—
Looked on beyond each little end.*

*Beyond the Alabama sinking,
Beyond the Kearsarge wrecked on Roncador,
While men of joy or grief were thinking,
Kiasaga in the future saw.*

*The resurrected ships go sailing,
As comrades go, in past the Portsmouth bars,
And brave from both their mastheads trailing
Old Glory's shining Stripes and Stars!*

NOTE.—Kearsarge Mountain, in Warner, N. H., was called by the Indians Kiasaga. "The great inland beacon" is visible at sea off Portsmouth. The war-ship *Kearsarge* was built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1861, and was named after the mountain. The *Alabama* was built at Birkenhead, England, in 1862. The duel of the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama* was fought June 19, 1864, in the English Channel, off Cherbourg, France, and opposite Old Hampshire in England. During the fight the ships sailed a course of seven great circles. The *Kearsarge* was wrecked on Roncador Cay, in the Caribbean Sea, February 2, 1894. In the last of the nineties, two new battleships were built and named the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. On September 18, 1900, at Portsmouth, the state of New Hampshire presented "the resurrected ships" with bronze tablets commemorating the event, and the reuniting of the North and the South. Captain Winslow of the *Kearsarge*, afterward Admiral, was descended from a brother of Edward Winslow of the *Mayflower*, and Governor of Plymouth Colony. His grave at Forest Hills is marked by a boulder from Kearsarge Mountain.



The U. S. S. Kearsarge of Today

NEW HAMPSHIRE SHIPS

By Harry C. Raynes

Nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, many men of kindred trades gathered on the banks of the Piscataqua to build ships.

The burning spirit of liberty and patriotic devotion wrought into these hulls brought to the young navy of our beloved country a never-fading glory.

Merchant ships followed and the reputation of Piscataqua built vessels as sea boats and for honest workmanship by "Yankee" mechanics spread throughout the India trade.

Last year, again, many men of kindred trades gathered on the same waters to build ships. The same fierce love of country and freedom shone in the faces of the workers and they dug deep into the frozen ground and laid the keel.

The future of shipbuilding in New Hampshire depends to a very great extent upon the attitude of the people of New Hampshire, because the corporations building ships on the Piscataqua need the help and encouragement of every loyal citizen.

Both steel and wooden ships are built in New Hampshire as economically as they are elsewhere and the workmanship is far superior, as it has long been conceded that New England labor produces more per hour than is



H. C. Raynes

Manager Atlantic Corporation

produced by any other section of the country, due to the fact that New England has the most competent and efficient mechanics, having always been in the lead in industrial enterprises.

BUILDING SHIPS AT PORTSMOUTH

By F. W. Hartford

During the early history of our country New England was its shipping center. Practically all foreign business, especially with the Far East, passed through the ports of Boston, Salem and Portsmouth. As a result, the building of ships became a very important industry.

Portsmouth, owing to her natural resources, location and superior water facilities, was one of the principal centers of this industry. But, through causes which brought about the loss of American ships from the seas, this industry would have become a lost art in and about Portsmouth were it not for the continually increasing activities of the United States Navy Yard and the unprecedented demand for ships brought about by the World War.

Portsmouth has the deepest water of any port in the United States except that of Puget Sound. There is absolute freedom of ice and no dredging is required for either the harbor or its approaches; therefore, there is no expense for maintenance. The water depth in front of the ways of the Atlantic Corporation at mean low tide ranges from sixty to seventy-five feet, the average depth being from forty-seven to one hundred feet from the ways down the river to the broad Atlantic, a distance of less than two miles.

Consequently, Portsmouth has again taken her place as a leader in producing ships and now has three important yards, building as many distinctive types, wooden, steel and naval.

An attempt in this article to more than outline the part taken by the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and the ships built there, during the entire history of the United States, would mean writing practically the complete early history of our Navy, and a

chronicle without interruption to date, only a proportionately lesser task.

The first ship of which we have any authentic record as built at Portsmouth is the frigate Falkland, of fifty-four guns, added to the Royal Navy of England the second of March, 1695, being one of many of its type.

When it became apparent that war with England was unavoidable, and that it was necessary to build a navy to protect our seaboard from the incursions of the enemy, the natural position of the port of Portsmouth for the purpose of a naval station became obvious and measures were at once taken to establish a building yard.

The island, now known as Badger's Island, was then the property of John Langdon, and, with that spirit of patriotism which was so conspicuous in him, he tendered its use to the Continental Congress. The offer was accepted and, almost immediately, March 21, 1775, the keel of the frigate Raleigh, of thirty-two guns, was laid. She was launched May 21st, just sixty days later.

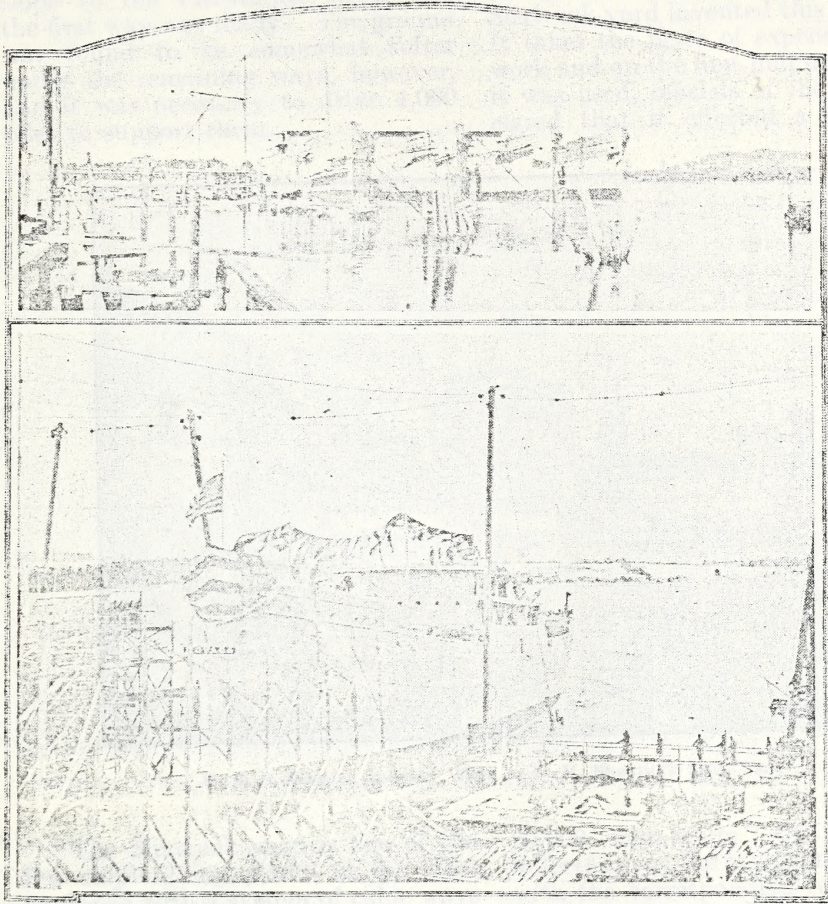
The date of the origin of the navy yard should be this year, 1775, as Badger's Island was used exclusively by the Government for naval purposes from 1775 to 1800, the time of the purchase of the site of the present yard.

One cannot help recalling the exploits of the Ranger under the command of Paul Jones, when mentioning this era of warshipbuilding at New Hampshire's port. Among the others built there of the same class were the Raleigh, America and Crescent.

The story of the wonderful record made by the L. H. Shattuck, Inc., in wood ship construction is known throughout and beyond the state. This company was organized by L. H. Shattuck of Manchester, Robert Jack-

son of Concord and Major F. W. Hartford of Portsmouth, and it is today the largest wood shipbuilding yard in the country. The company stands fourth in point of production and it has a fine record.

yard, the L. H. Shattuck plant, has twelve ways, and during the year 1918 it has delivered six Ferris type steamers to the Government. Beginning with July 4, when three Shattuck hulls hit the water and added to the



Scene at Shattuck Yard

The following reference to the Shattuck Yard is from the *Emergency Fleet News*:

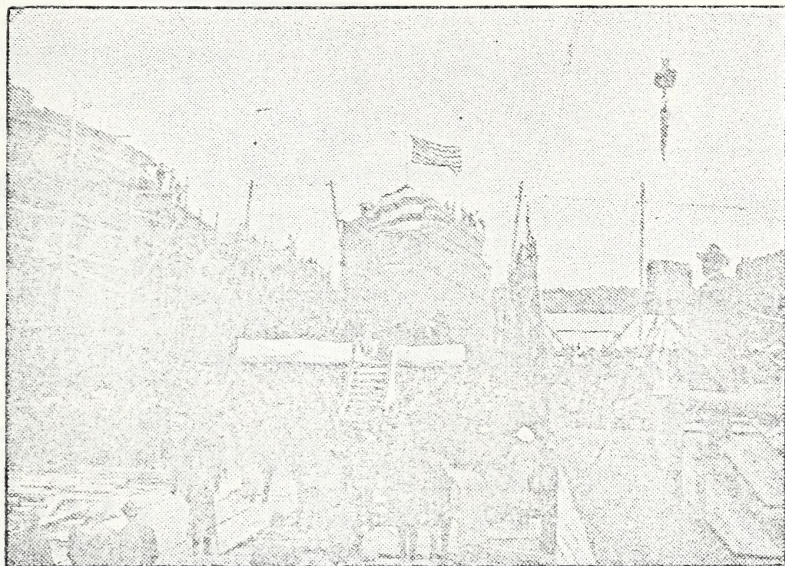
"More than a century ago the wood shipbuilding industry had its start, and there are those up New Hampshire way who say that the first keel of the first American wood ship was laid in Portsmouth. In those days the most modern wood shipyard had two crude ways; today Portsmouth's wood

Independence Day total of 95 launchings, there have been seven launchings in 1918.

"Old men in Portsmouth claim that they can remember the time when the building of a wood ship—by no means as large as a Ferris type steamer of 3,500 deadweight tons—required three to four years and the production of one such ship a year from a single yard would have been miraculous.

"Ground was broken for the Shattuck plant on August 1, 1917, on soil so firm that it was unnecessary to resort to any artificial foundation for one of the shipways. Three slabs of concrete were laid on the gentle slope to the Piscataqua River and the first way was ready. The ground was found to be somewhat softer under the remaining ways, however, and it was necessary to drive 4,000 piles to support them.

"The Shattuck yard has developed a noteworthy labor-saving device in a machine designed for shaping and ceiling plank. One operation of this machine tapers and levels the plank and makes the caulking seam. A naval architect connected with the Shattuck yard invented this machine. It takes the place of expensive hand work and on the first hull upon which it was used, officials of the yard declared that it effected a saving of



U. S. S. Woyaca Leaving Ways at L. H. Shattuck Ship Yard

"The Shattuck yard is one of the few shipbuilding plants in the East equipped with a system of cable ways to handle material. This system is more common on the Pacific Coast. The Shattuck cables are mounted on 90-foot masts in the vertical position on the straight line between the ship ways. The masts can be inclined 15 feet in either direction, so as to let material in or upon the hulls on either side. They are adjustable, independently of each other, although all are carried upon one lateral guide for the head masts and another for the tail masts.

20,000 man-hours. On subsequent hulls they say the saving will be greater with the corresponding further economy in ceiling."

The Atlantic Corporation was organized in January, 1918, for the purpose of building steel cargo vessels, and a contract was entered into with the Emergency Fleet Corporation to build ten such vessels of 8,800 tons D. W. C.

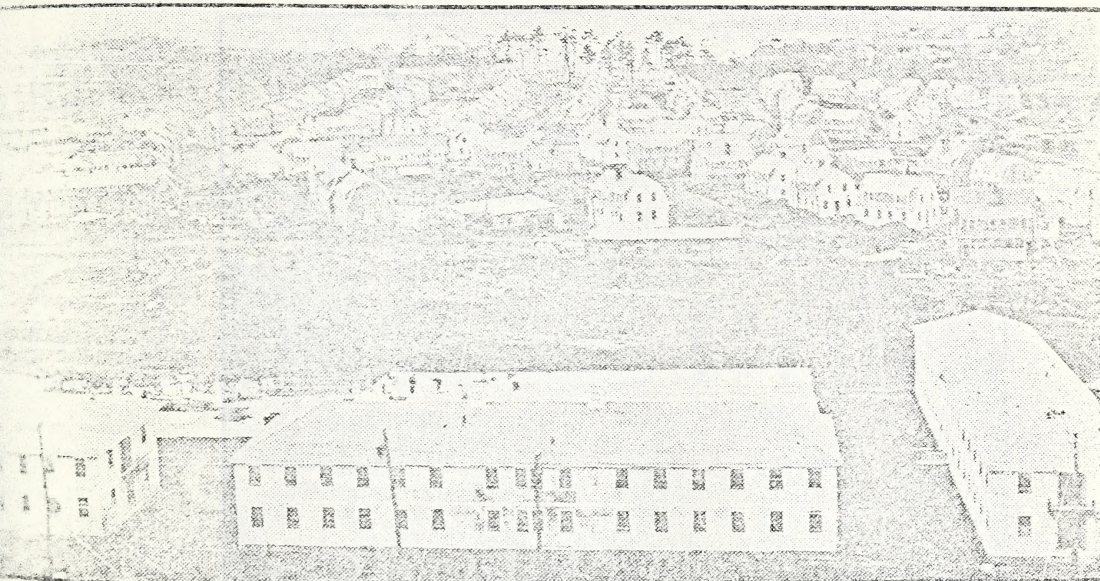
The following are the directors of the Atlantic Corporation: Arthur A. Sharpe, president, Boston, Mass.; Walter L. Clarke, vice-president, Boston, Mass.; William A. Bent,

Taunton, Mass.; F. G. Barrows, Boston, Mass.; Captain Thomas Doe, Lowell, Mass.; Loyal A. Osborne, New York; H. C. Raynes, Portsmouth, N. H.

The corporation purchased the property of the Colonial Paper Company, which plant, built at a cost of millions, had lain idle for a number of years, and the conversion of this property into a modern shipyard was commenced on February 17, 1918.

the ways, it was necessary to move the substantial edifice built for an administration building by the Colonial Paper Company. This building was moved intact to a more suitable location two hundred yards away without damage to the building and with the office force serenely working as usual.

Directly in the rear of this structure is that known as Building No. 2, containing on the first floor, the



Bird's-Eye View of Atlantic Heights, Built for Atlantic Corporation Employees

The buildings, of brick and steel, lent themselves with comparatively little change to meet the requirements of the war industry. Large gangs of laborers were set to work, with steam shovels, auto trucks and other appliances, to remove the material necessary to make the ways. This material was used to grade the south end of the grounds, adding several acres to the storage capacity of the yard. Five ways were built, as was also a fitting-out dock about 500 feet long and up to date in every particular.

In order to make room in front of

material department, general stores, pneumatic tool room, the general accounting department, hull superintendent's and other field offices; the joiner shop, master mechanic's office and employees' restaurant and cafeteria on second floor; mold loft, educational department offices, engine and hull drafting and blue print departments, ship supplies and stores on the third floor. The free area covered is 29,000 feet.

Back of Building No. 2 is the building now used as a steel plate shop, originally intended to be used as a

machine shop by the paper company, covering an area of 141,000 square feet, three sides and most of the roof being of glass. The plate and angle furnaces and blacksmith shop are located at the northern end of this building. Shears, planers, bending rolls, punches, hydraulic press, bull riveter, and other fabricating equipment also functionize in this so-called "Plate Shop." Overhead traveling cranes, electric trucks, railroad tracks, and numerous jib

manufacture of marine engines of large size. It was practically impossible to obtain certain needed tools; accordingly the ingenuity of the foreman of this shop was called into action and he developed a number that are a credit to himself and to the corporation.

The first keel was laid May 23, 1918, and by being able to launch the ship on January 18, 1919, a record for a new plant was made. This record



Office Building Atlantic Corporation Portsmouth, N. H.

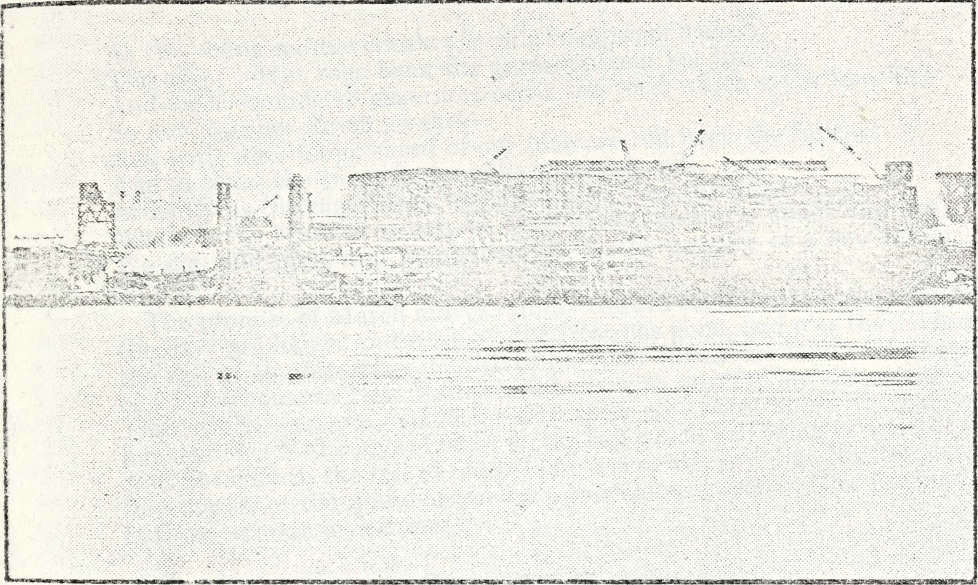
cranes facilitate the handling of the heavy material.

It would take too much space, and probably would not be overinteresting to the layman, to describe in detail the other twelve buildings; suffice it to say that great difficulties were overcome during the stress of war in equipping the buildings to perform their part. However, before leaving the buildings, it will not be amiss to say a word about the machine shop, which covers an area of about 28,000 square feet, is provided with a forty ton overhead crane and the machine tools necessary for the

was accomplished by the company's fortunate choice of a thorough engineer of wide experience as its manager, Harry C. Raynes, whose ancestors were shipbuilders in the early days of Portsmouth. It is interesting to note that Mr. Raynes is a nephew of George Raynes, who, together with his contemporaries, Fernald and Marcey, built and launched during the early part of the nineteenth century an average of nine so-called "clipper" ships a year, which plied between New England ports and the West Indies.

The *Kisnop*, the first vessel launched

by the Atlantic Corporation, is of single screw type, 427 feet long overall, beam 54 feet, draft 24 feet, tonnage 8,800 D. W. C., full displacement 11,300 tons; is propelled by reciprocating engines of 2,800 horsepower and the steam capacity furnished by three water tube boilers. She carries two steel masts and will be manned by sixty men, including officers.



View Atlantic Plant From Water Front

APRIL

By Fred Myron Colby

The thrush sings in the meadow,
The bluebird breasts the breeze;
The bees are blithely humming
Beneath the budding trees.
There's laughter, song and gambol
'Mongst rivulets and rills;
And white-hoofed flocks are nibbling
The grasses on the hills.
April is here!

Amongst dried leaves of autumn
Arbutus peeps up and smiles;
Green carpets are unfolding
Within the forest aisles.
The daffodils are springing
From out the teeming sod,
And crocuses and violets
In southern breezes nod.
Summer is near!

Warner, N. H.

THROUGH THE YEAR IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

By Rev. Roland D. Sawyer

APRIL

As the young mother awakes from a long night's sleep,
The eager infant rolls back the garment from her breast,
And with convulsive eagerness seeks the food which gives him life.
So now Mother-Earth awakes—
And with the shining shard of our plow we roll back the furrows
And uncover the sweet flesh of the steaming soil;
Ardently as the eager babe we turn to the long furrows—
We drop the beads of sweat, we draw hard breath o'er spade and hoe,
We dig, and plan, and plant, thrilled by the promise of a new season.

The promise of March moves rapidly toward fulfillment; the sun rises higher, the days are longer and warmer, the frost has gone, and o'er the fields we hear the call of the farmer as he drives his plow across his land. Every resident of a rural home in New Hampshire hails with keenest joy the month of April. That which we have looked forward to is now here, and with eager zest we buckle down to the joys of labor on the soil which will bring us another harvest. And not only in the toil of life is there a renewed joy, but Nature gives us the forerunners of the grandeurs of her out-of-doors season in New England. First in these esthetic joys comes—

THE EDGE OF APRIL DAYS

We now get the longer sunrise and sunset; there is time between sunrise and breakfast to pause and enjoy the sunrise; and there is time between sunset and bed-hour to stop and brood a bit. These longer mornings and evenings are full of beauty, of cheer, of the good-will of the earth. In them we can wander about, think, brood, enjoy. The weather is again mild, one can sit for a moment on the old stone-wall, chat with a neighbor, look out across the lands which he owns and so proudly tills. During the mornings we are stirred by the merry notes of the returning birds, but it is in the evenings that we get the most splendid of all the spring-time sounds, it is

THE FLUTES OF THE FROGS

The music of the glad wet spring is voiced in a thousand trills,
As up from the meadows comes a wild, mad music that thrills—
It's the piping notes from a hundred throats in merry spring-time lore,
As the emerald frogs neath sodden logs awake to life once more.

I am one who has had the pleasure of drinking deeply from the well of nature-emotions. The purring of the pines, the insect chorus of the sun-warmed summer fields, the music of the trickling brook, the deep majesty of the pounding waves upon the shore at Hampton, the spell of the star-lit night, the cheery songsters in the boughs, all these have filled me with those emotions which Byron so well says, "We can ne'er express." But seldom is there a nature-emotion that comes stronger than that indescribable feeling that comes to us when we hear the piping of the frogs. We are then filled with a

sense of mystery, of longing, of memories of the past and hopes of the future. The rural homesteader is much indebted to those little green-coated fellows who so hardily break forth in early April and send their shrill vibrant notes across the meadows to our homes. They are mysterious, romantic little fellows, living off there in the mysterious swamp, and their notes are the vanguard of the millions of birds and insects who will sing to us before the year is over. By and by their shrill pipings will be joined by the hoarse notes of the big frog, as he brings his water-soaked banjo to the surface and twangs away on its strings, but now they have the field to themselves, and each night their flutings reach deep down into our souls.

A BOOK OF NEW HAMPSHIRE INTEREST

The severest critic never complained of a lack of interest in the stories told by Eleanor Hallowell Abbott. And it is merely an added interest which the people of New Hampshire take in her books because they are very largely written in a Granite State farmhouse. Mrs. Fordyce Coburn, to give the writer her other than pen name, is and has been since she was a little girl a summer resident of Wilton, Hillsborough County, where her father, Rev. Dr. Edward Abbott, named Rollo Farm in honor of the most famous character created by his father and Mrs. Coburn's grandfather, Jacob Abbott, author of some of the "best-sellers" of his day.

There must be many of us whose boyhood libraries had the Rollo Books among their foundation stones and for whom Rollo and his guide and mentor, Jonas, formed an open antidote for our stealthy studies of Deadwood Dick and Calamity Jane. None of us is reminded of the Rollo Books by the works of the family genius in this generation. And yet in some respects, in surpassing and almost unbelievable innocence and in frequent

misfortunes, the heroine of Mrs. Coburn's latest story, "Old Dad," has a resemblance to Rollo. And "Old Dad" himself might be cast for the rôle of a very sophisticated, twentieth century Jonas.

It is difficult to imagine Mr. Jacob Abbott's Rollo in the predicament in which Eleanor Abbott's Daphne finds herself in the first chapter of the present story; but doubtless the wise Jonas would have wished and worked for the same final issue which Old Dad brought about in his own way.

In the old days we used to see in many stories plays for the stage; now we see, instead, pictures for the films. And for that further popularity "Old Dad" seems especially fitted. The characters chop up their conversation into most suitable screen titles. Every character is a "type." The action is fast enough to suit the most strenuous director and the Florida stage settings are the most picturesque imaginable. The publishers, E. P. Dutton & Company, New York, might well ask for a referendum of readers on the movie actress best fitted for the part of Daphne.

EDITORIAL

The New Hampshire Waterways Association, recently formed, has in it great possibilities for the development of our state, beginning with our port of Portsmouth, but directly or indirectly affecting all our people. The Maine to Florida intercoastal waterway now comes north from the Cape Cod Canal thirty miles to Gloucester Harbor through the Annisquam Canal, owned by the state of Massachusetts, thence by the Plum Island River to the Merrimack River; thus far by existing waterways. It now is proposed to build a canal from the Merrimack through the Salisbury, Mass., marshes, Hampton Harbor, Hampton marshes and Taylor River to the Exeter River and down that river to Great Bay and the Piscataqua. This inland waterway has the backing of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress and of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association. A government survey is to be made of it and its projectors are confident of its construction in the not distant future. Its possibilities in the way of water transportation freight rates are at once apparent. Great Bay is an inland salt sea of eleven square miles, parallel to the ocean, with a channel 65 feet deep. A canal only three miles long to the ocean would give slack water navigation to Portsmouth Harbor and Congress will be asked to cut this canal. Another canal 20 miles long from the Newmarket River to Manchester would make the New Hampshire metropolis a seaport in the manner of its namesake in England. A century ago a canal was surveyed from Great Bay to Lake Winnepesaukee and four times charters were granted by the New Hampshire Legislature for its construction. It will yet be built, and, like all the new waterways mentioned, it will be of great benefit to the business and the

pleasure of New Hampshire and the nation. New Hampshire has received from the national treasury for waterways development the least amount of any state in the Union and one reason therefor is because we never have asked for much on this line. The New Hampshire Waterways Association intends to remedy this lack, and all who are interested in the future prosperity of the state will wish this new organization the best of fortune in securing what it seeks. Senators Moses and Keyes, Congressman Burroughs, Governor Bartlett, former Governors Spaulding and Bass and other leading men of the state are among its officers and members, and its secretary is O. L. Frisbee of Portsmouth, who has devoted a lifetime to the problems of waterway development, particularly as affecting our Atlantic coast and its tributary territory.

It is good for the soul of any man who takes pride in the state of New Hampshire to read the record of the town meetings which were held in the various little republics of this state on Tuesday, March 11, 1919. In almost all of them the community view was shown to be upward and forward. The majority disposition in evidence was to hold fast to all we have that is good and to proceed to get that which we have not now, but which it is desirable that we should have. It was to be expected that a general desire would be expressed to honor New Hampshire's soldiers and sailors in the world war in some tangible way in their home towns; and such was the case. In many cases Old Home Day this year will be especially dedicated to sons returning from the service of their country, and such observance seems most fitting. Town meeting proceedings cover a

wide range, from where a new street light shall be placed to whether or no the town shall buy the local street railway; and one question is given as careful and courteous attention as the other. Appropriations are made with a caution that is wise; not nigardly. Every citizen, be he farmer, mechanic, capitalist, laborer, employer,

employee, professional man or town loafer, stands on the same sawdust footing on the town hall floor; is entitled to and gets his share of attention; and bears his share of responsibility. Long may the town meetings of New England and New Hampshire survive! They are a splendid institution.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Prof. Richard Whoriskey of New Hampshire College and James W. Tucker, Concord newspaper man, who begin in this issue the detailed history of food administration in New Hampshire, are, because of their experience, the best qualified men in the state for the task. Maj. F. W. Hartford is actively interested in, and closely connected with, the Portsmouth ship-building enterprises concerning which he writes. Nathaniel S. Drake of Pittsfield, agreeable

writer and well-posted publicist, pays tribute to his friend and fellow-townsmen, the late Sherburne J. Winslow. Charles Stuart Pratt, in the days of his activity one of the best known editors and literary men in New England, now is living in retirement at Warner. Miss Frances M. Pray is a member of the faculty of St. Mary's School, Concord. Messrs. Sawyer, Chapin and Colby have contributed to previous numbers of the magazine in the present year.

THE CALL

By Frances Mary Pray

Up! the east is golden in all its morning splendor,

The first returned of robins is singing in the day.

White frost lies in the shadows and the breeze is cool and bracing,

The air is full of springtime with its call to "Come away!"

The leaf buds now are swelling and the first spring flowers peeping

From out their dark leaves' shelter where the sun has stolen thru.

The smell of new-bared earth comes up with deep and pungent fragrance

And above, there is no cloud to break the wide expanse of blue.

The hills are soft and purple in the golden light of morning

Far below, the stony river winds its twisted valley down.

Its murmur rises louder now, then fainter in its calling

To come and walk the live-long day along the banks so brown.

The pine trees gently wave and sigh above their carpet soft,

A brooklet gurgles past their shelter tall,

Beyond, the willows bend their silver catkins o'er its banks

"Come to us," the woods and brooklet seem to call.

Up! the east is golden in all its morning splendor,

The first-returned of robins is singing in the day.

White frost lies in the shadows and the air is cool and bracing,

The air is full of springtime with its call to "Come away!"

Concord, N. H.

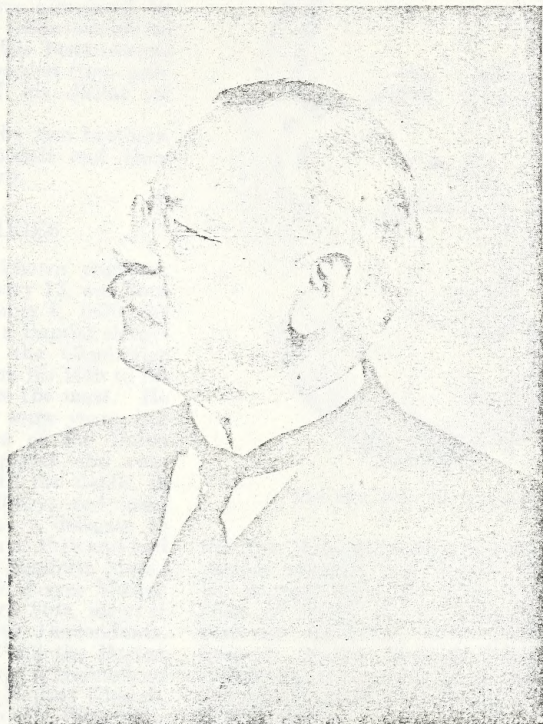
NEW HAMPSHIRE NECROLOGY

HON. ERNEST M. GOODALL

Hon. Ernest Montrose Goodall, foremost citizen of Sanford, Maine, who died at his winter home in Miami, Florida, January 29, was born in Troy, August 15, 1853, the youngest son of the late Thomas and Ruth Goodall. He attended school in his native village, at Thompson, Conn., in Burlington, Vt., and in England, during his sojourn with his parents in that country 1866-67.

Ernest M. Goodall, who had been president of the Sanford Mills Company since the retirement of his father in 1883, became president of a consolidation of all the interests in 1885 and held that position at the time of his death. He was one of the organizers and always a member of the board of directors of the very successful Goodall Worsted Company.

Other companies which he organized and of most of which he was president included



The late Hon. Ernest M. Goodall

On returning to the United States, the elder Goodall decided to locate in Sanford and there his sons were associated with him in starting the mills which have become so important and successful an enterprise. Showing marked executive ability, Ernest was made superintendent of the Sanford Mills while still a very young man. The development of the business was rapid and on various lines, including the manufacture of carriage robes, the first made in this country, of plain and fancy blankets, of mohair car and furniture plushes, carriage robes, etc.

the Sanford Water Company, the Maine Alpaca Company, the Mousam River Railroad, the Sanford & Cape Porpoise Railroad, the Atlantic Shore Railway, the Sanford Power Company, the Cape Porpoise Land Company, the Holyoke (Mass.) Plush Company, the Oakdale Cemetery Association and the Sanford Trust Company.

Mr. Goodall was a Republican in politics and a public-spirited citizen who gave much of his valuable time to official service. He was several times selectman and served in the House of Representatives, the State Senate

and the executive council of the state of Maine. He headed the local and county Republican organizations and served on the state committee of the party for many years.

Mr. Goodall was an ardent sportsman, being especially interested in baseball, for which he built fine grounds at Sanford, and in yachting. His splendid yacht, the *Nemo*, he placed at the disposal of the government immediately upon the entrance of this country into the world war.

To business ability and sagacity of the highest type, Mr. Goodall added a genial and kindly disposition and a genuine friendly interest in his fellowmen which won him the affection as well as the deep respect and regard of all with whom he was associated, be they his employees or his fellow-leaders in business and public life. His benevolences were many, but carefully guarded from public knowledge, because of his dislike of ostentation.

Mr. Goodall is survived by two brothers, Congressman Louis B. Goodall and Hon. George B. Goodall, of Sanford.

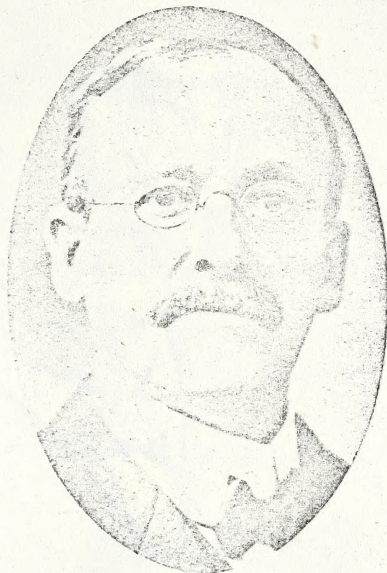
GILBERT HODGES

Gilbert Hodges, widely known engineer, who died in Franklin, February 13, was born in Brookfield, Mass., December 8, 1850, the son of Rev. Joseph Hodges, a Baptist clergyman. He graduated from the Cambridge (Mass.) High School and from his 16th to his 20th year was a sailor before the mast. He was engaged in business for some years, but in 1881 entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad as an engineer and continued in that profession until his death, in connection with various railways and independently. Mr. Hodges was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1918 and had served in the city councils of Medford, Mass., and Franklin. He was a 32d degree Mason, worthy patron of the Eastern Star, member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Sons of the Revolution and the Boston Society of Engineers. He was a Republican in politics and attended the Baptist Church. Mr. Hodges is survived by his wife, three sons, the oldest of whom is Maj. Gilbert Hodges of the A. E. F., and one daughter.

REV. ORISON C. SARGENT

Rev. Orison Clark Sargent, prominent Baptist clergyman, born at Pittsford, Vt., October 1, 1849, the grandson of a "Green Mountain Boy," died at his home in Concord, February 26. He was educated at the Fairfax (Vt.) Literary and Scientific Institute, at Colgate Academy, at Colgate University, A. B. 1875, and A. M. 1878, and at Hamilton Theological Institute, B. D. 1878. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1878, he held pastorates at Jewett City, Conn., Randolph, Mass.,

New York City, and Claremont, before becoming general secretary and superintendent of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention in 1901. This position he held until ill health necessitated his retirement in 1914. Rev. Mr. Sargent was a life member of the American Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Societies; three years president of the New Hampshire Y. P. S. C. E., a director of the New Hampshire Bible Society, a member of

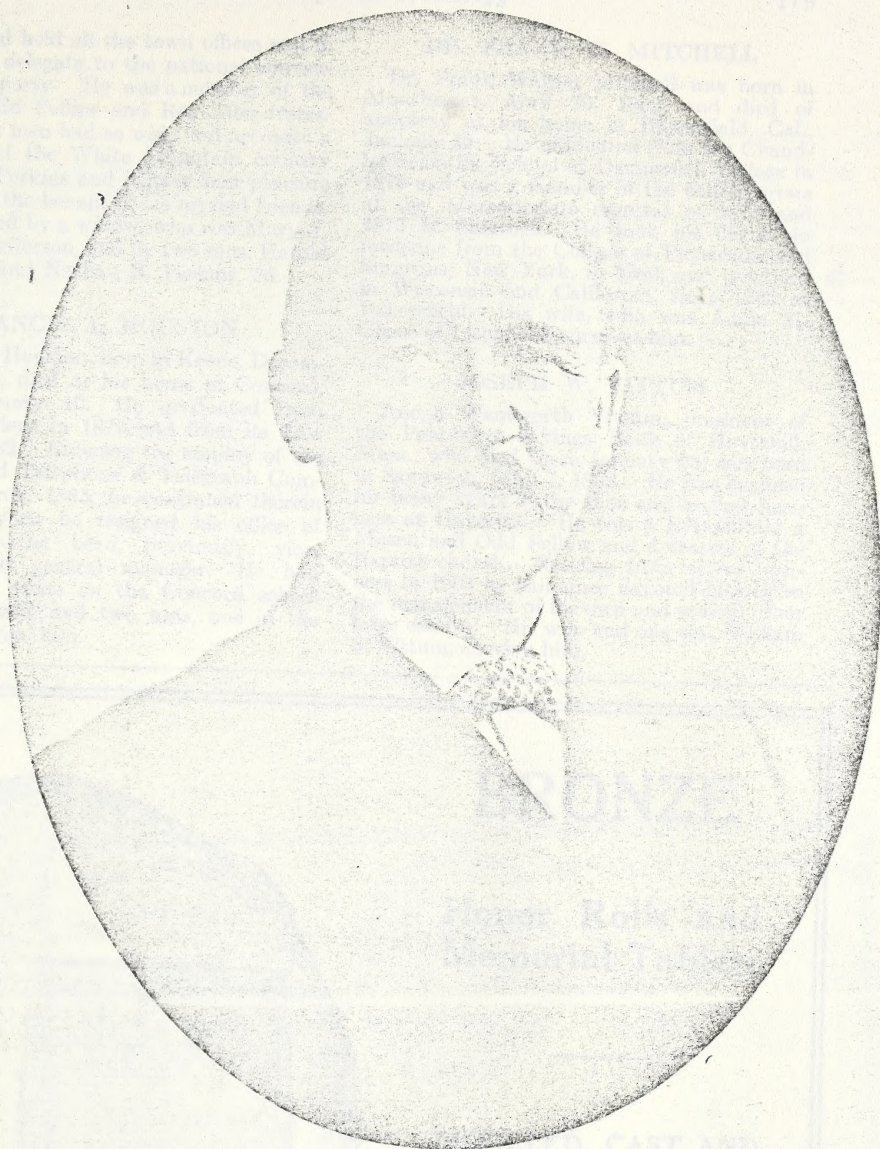


The late Rev. O. C. Sargent

the New Hampshire Historical Society and of various religious and reform organizations. He married June 25, 1878, Anne Phidelia Sears of Delhi, N. Y., who survives him, with one daughter, Miss Elizabeth Sears Sargent, Mount Holyoke College, '03, a member of the faculty of the Concord High School and president of the Concord Woman's College Club.

GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD

Grosvenor Silliman Hubbard, born in Hanover, October 10, 1842, the only son of the late Prof. Oliver Payson Hubbard of Dartmouth College and Faith Wadsworth (Silliman) Hubbard, daughter of the eminent Professor Silliman of Yale University, died in New York City, January 4. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1862 and was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1867. His practice was very extensive and eminently successful and his position in his profession is indicated by the fact that he was appointed referee in more than four hundred cases. He never married.



Manasah Perkins

MANASAH PERKINS

Manasah Perkins, leading citizen of the North Country, died at his home in Jefferson, March 1. He was born in that town, October 28, 1855, the only son of the late Nathan R. Perkins, whose extensive business interests and great influence the son worthily con-

tinued, and Elizabeth (Hicks) Perkins. Manasah Perkins was a farmer and lumber dealer and identified with the management of the Whitefield & Jefferson Railroad, the Waumbek Hotel, Jefferson, and the Brown Lumber Company. A Democrat in politics he had represented Jefferson in the Legisla-

ture and had held all the town offices and in 1904 was a delegate to the national convention of his party. He was a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellow and Red Men fraternities. Few men had so wide and accurate a knowledge of the White Mountain country as did Mr. Perkins and it gave him pleasure to use it for the benefit of his myriad friends. He is survived by a widow, who was Mary A. Stillings of Jefferson, and by two sons, Harold M. Perkins and Nathan R. Perkins, 2d.

FRANCIS A. HOUSTON

Francis A. Houston, born in Keene, December 16, 1858, died at his home in Concord, Mass., February 10. He graduated from Harvard College in 1879 and from its Law School in 1882. Entering the employ of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in March, 1885, he continued therein until 1917 when he resigned his office of treasurer, having been, previously, vice-president and general manager. He had served many years on the Concord school board. His wife and two sons, one in the A. E. F., survive him.

DR. FRANK W. MITCHELL

Dr. Frank Walton Mitchell was born in Manchester, April 20, 1862, and died of apoplexy at his home in Bakersfield, Cal., January 12. He graduated from the Chandler Scientific School of Dartmouth College in 1876 and was a member of the college crews at the intercollegiate regattas of 1874 and 1875 at Saratoga. He took his degree in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1880, and practised in Wisconsin and California, since 1902 at Bakersfield. His wife, who was Addie M. Chase of Litchfield, survives him.

JOSEPH W. VITNUM

Joseph Wentworth Vitnum, president of the Pentucket Savings Bank of Haverhill, Mass., who died there January 28, was born in Sandwich, May 7, 1838. He was engaged for many years in the shoe and leather business at Haverhill. He was a Republican, a Mason and Odd Fellow and a trustee of the Baptist church. Retiring from active business in 1903 he had since devoted himself to the management of his own and several other large estates. His wife and one son, William S. Vitnum, survive him.

BRONZE

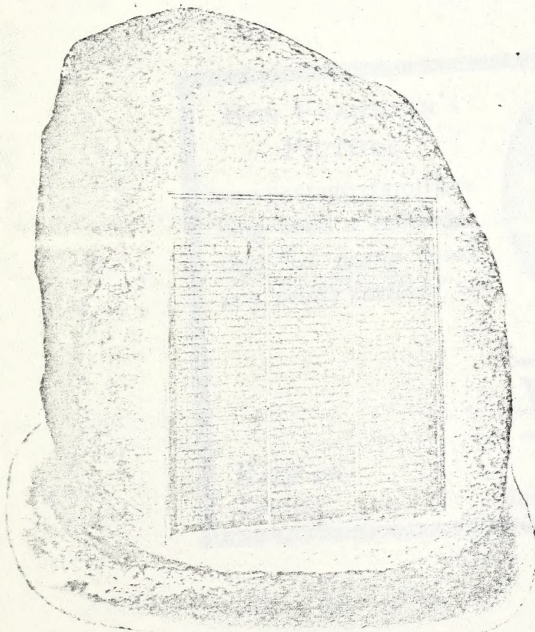
Honor Rolls and Memorial Tablets

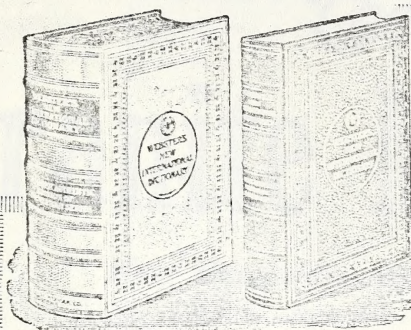
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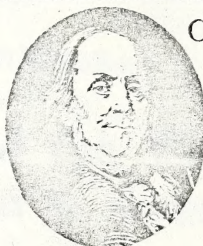
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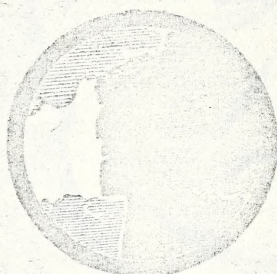
MAY, 1919

Number 5

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The Granite Monthly

New Hampshire State Magazine



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THE GRANITE MONTHLY

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MAY, 1919

No. 5

FOOD ADMINISTRATION IN THE GRANITE STATE DURING THE WORLD WAR

By Richard Whoriskey and James W. Tucker

(Concluded from the April GRANITE MONTHLY)

Chapter IV

Regulation

Although it is true that the United States Food Administration preferred to rely on the voluntary coöperation of the people of the country to accomplish the necessary conservation of food-stuffs, yet it is also true that it became necessary to license and regulate certain classes of manufacturers and distributors of food commodities in order that the flow of these commodities from producer to consumer might be direct and uninterrupted.

It is also a fact that this regulatory control of commodities interfered with the so-called law of supply and demand. This conflict with a natural economic law was undoubtedly an evil, but as Mr. Hoover so often stated, it was the lesser of two evils and necessary in order that the people of Europe might obtain sufficient food to carry the war to an immediate and successful conclusion.

The success of Mr. Hoover's system is now apparent. Essential commodities, such as flour and sugar, in which there was a serious and world-wide shortage, were so controlled as to keep the price reasonable and the quantity sufficient to supply the actual needs of every family. Contrasted with the Civil War period, the conditions during the World War in this country were almost ideal as to price and available supply of essential food commodities.

Under proclamations of the President, issued from time to time during the war, the various classes of manufacturers and distributors of food commodities were brought under license control. In New Hampshire the Federal Food Administration had under its jurisdiction the following classes of licensed dealers: wholesalers or jobbers, retailers doing a gross business of \$100,000 a year; millers, salt water fishermen, bakers either commercial or hotel, using four barrels of flour or meal monthly and a few canners. When it became necessary to ration sugar to commercial users, bottlers and manufacturers of ice cream and syrups, including druggists, were brought under the jurisdiction of the New Hampshire Administration for that particular purpose. It has always been a source of immense gratification to Mr. Spaulding and all the staff members of the New Hampshire Administration that every retail grocer in the Granite State, whether he was classed under the provisions of the license regulations or not, felt it his duty to obey those regulations to the letter. Every other class of licensed dealers in the state was equally responsive to the wishes of the national and state administrations and the number of violations was surprisingly small.

Lists of all New Hampshire licen-

sees were maintained in the Administration offices at Concord and, whenever a new regulation was issued at Washington, an interpretation of the effect of that regulation on the New Hampshire licensee was mailed, in the shape of a bulletin, to the licensee concerned. The broad and common-sense views adopted by Mr. Spaulding in his interpretation of these regulations for the New Hampshire licensees were highly appreciated and undoubtedly resulted in a closer bond of co-operation between licensees and the state office.

THE WHOLESALERS

Early in December of 1917 Mr. Spaulding called all of the jobbers of food commodities in the state to Concord for a conference. The regulations, particularly with regard to margins of profit, were talked over and the relations that should exist between this class of dealers and the New Hampshire administration were thoroughly discussed. As a result of the conference, the dealers present resolved to coöperate in every possible way during the period of the war, and it is highly satisfactory to be able to record that the resolution of that initial meeting was always lived up to on the part of the jobbers. Numerous other conferences were held with the wholesalers during the period of the war, the last one on December 3, 1918. At this final meeting Mr. H. J. Reed of the Daniels-Cornell Company of Manchester thanked Mr. Spaulding on behalf of the wholesale grocers of New Hampshire for the "uniformly fair and courteous treatment" he had accorded them and also for the "splendid way in which the New Hampshire Administrator had always coöperated with the jobbers of the state to make their work, under the regulations of the Food Administration, as easy as possible."

THE 50-50 REGULATION

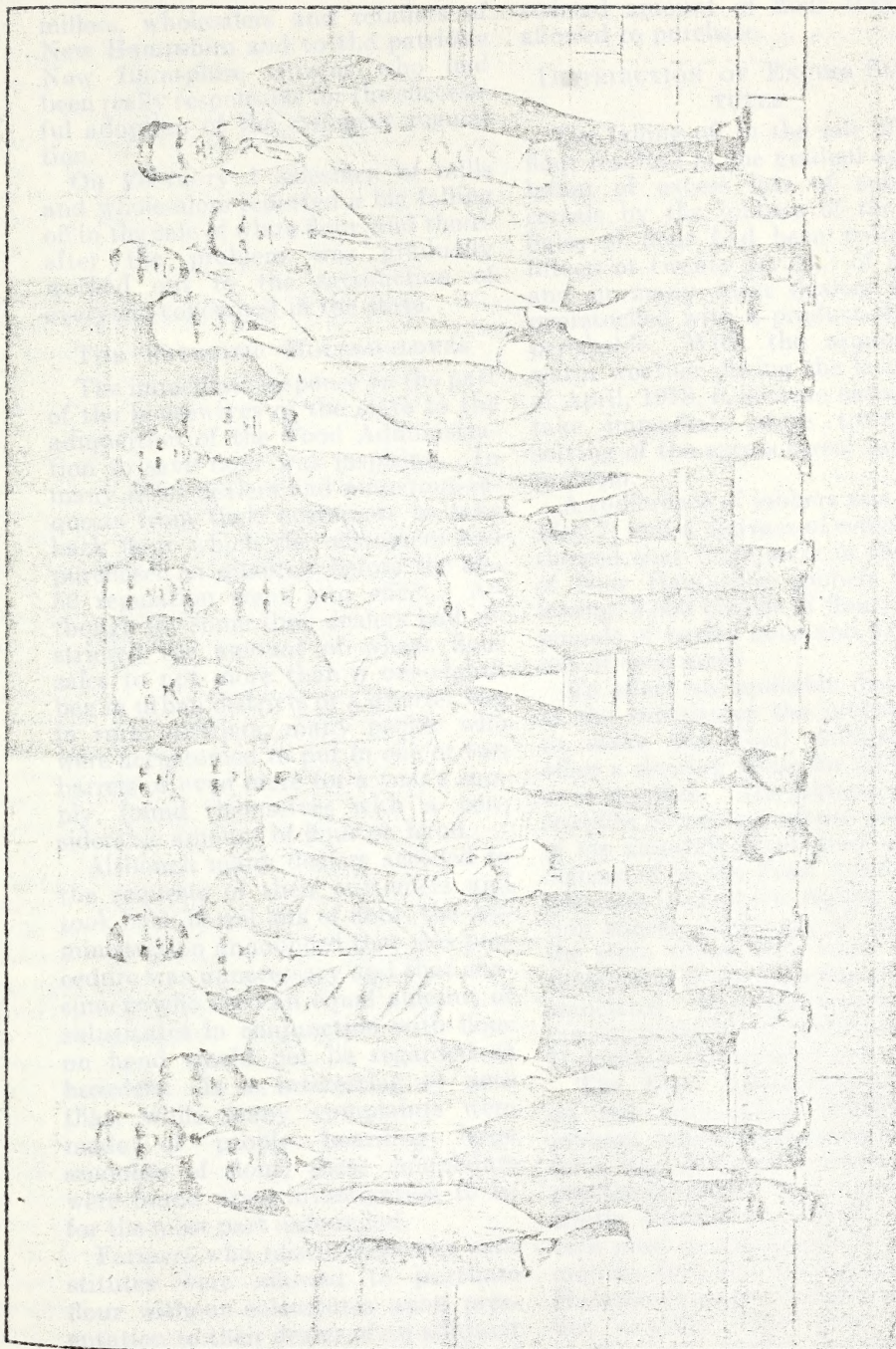
The importance of the cereal, wheat, in the world's diet, is more fully realized today than ever before. It is the

most essential of all cereals. In January, 1918, there was put squarely up to Mr. Hoover the problem of supplying the wheat needs of Europe from a surplus of twenty million bushels, then apparent in this country. How the United States saved enough wheat to ship one hundred and twenty million bushels in addition to this surplus is too well known to bear repeating here. The regulation that resulted in this wonderful saving of wheat in the United States has become popularly known as the "50-50 Regulation."

New Hampshire had a proud part in this venture. The regulation was issued on January 28. No one had previous knowledge of the rule or its import. On January 29, 1918, it was imposed on the jobbers and retailers of New Hampshire, and their immediate response in the face of difficulties more numerous than can be easily imagined was perhaps the most gratifying incident in the entire history of the New Hampshire Administration. For three days anxious inquiries were poured in on Administration headquarters by telephone, letters and personal visits. No one questioned the judgment of the framers of the regulation. How are we going to put it across was the import of every query.

The object of the regulation, as everyone now knows, was to pass down from the mill to the consumer through every distributing branch an equal amount of wheat flour and substitute cereal like corn meal, barley or oats. New Hampshire was, in a sense, isolated from all the big centers of cereal distribution and the immediate problem was to get the substitutes to pass to the consumer with the flour.

On January 31 the following telegram was received from the United States Food Administration by Mr. Spaulding: "Congratulations to New Hampshire for adhering absolutely to the 50-50 regulations." The congratulations were passed along to the



CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON FOOD CONSERVATION WITH COUNTY ORGANIZERS

millers, wholesalers and retailers of New Hampshire and to the patriotic New Hampshire citizens who had been really responsible for the successful adoption of the stringent regulation.

On February 1 salesmen of mills and wholesalers reported a big falling off in the sale of white flour, and thereafter the problem was gradually worked out to the satisfaction of everyone concerned in the state.

THE PATRIOTIC HOUSEHOLDERS

The immediate response on the part of the housewives of the state to the admonition of the Food Administration to save flour was inspiring. In many cases dealers had numerous requests from their customers to take back flour which the customers had purchased in quantity before the 50-50 regulation went into effect. Although for some time dealers had restricted the amount of wheat flour sales to not more than a one-eighth bag in urban districts or a quarter bag in rural districts, many people who were accustomed to put in one or two barrels or even more for a year's supply, found themselves with a considerable amount of flour on hand.

Although many dealers acceded to the requests of their customers and took back barrel lots of flour, the Administration announced that this procedure was unnecessary and that consumers who used an equal amount of substitutes in conjunction with flour on hand would not be regarded as hoarders. It is interesting to note that, while many complaints were made of people hoarding large amounts of flour, these complaints were found upon investigation to be for the most part unfounded.

Farmers who raised their own substitutes were allowed to purchase flour without substitutes upon presentation to their dealer of an affidavit to the effect that they had raised and had on hand ready for use an amount of substitute cereal equal to the re-

stricted amount of flour they were allowed to purchase.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXCESS SUBSTITUTES

The falling off in the sale of white flour resulted in the gradual accumulation of excess lots of substitute cereals by the jobbers of the state. Sales of flour had been reduced to fifteen or twenty per cent of normal, and in many cases dealers became overstocked with a product that was perishable. With the approach of warm weather during the latter part of April, 1918, it became necessary to take immediate steps toward the solving of the excess cereal substitute problem.

A conference of jobbers was held on May 7, and a canvass of cereal stocks showed that there were in the hands of New Hampshire jobbers the following: 8,600 barrels of flour, 417,000 pounds of barley flour and 6,000 barrels of corn meal.

To effect an equitable distribution of the substitutes the jobbers voted to make the Food Administration office a clearing house for information as to supplies. The jobbers with over supplies of any substitute sent notice of the amounts which they wished to dispose of to the Food Administrator who was to send out regular information sheets, informing all jobbers of the state where they could purchase substitutes in the state from their own associates. For this reason the importing of these commodities into New Hampshire was reduced to a minimum.

The Food Administration, acting on the information obtained from jobbers, made arrangements at once for a corn meal drive which has been previously noted and urged all patriotic citizens to consume as much corn meal as possible in the next two months that the oversupply in New Hampshire might be consumed before hot weather. The Food Administration was highly gratified at the spirit of cordial coöperation shown by the jobbers in their willingness to

assist the Administration in every way.

SUBSTITUTES SHIPPED ABROAD

The arrangement to redistribute within the state the surplus substitutes in the hands of jobbers proved to be a good move, for stocks of flour and substitute cereals soon almost ceased to move, and the Grain Corporation of the United States Food Administration decided to lend a helping hand to the jobbers of the country by purchasing from them as much of the excess cereal stock as could be shipped abroad and sold to neutral countries. Arrangements were made for the disposal of excess New Hampshire stocks through the port of Boston. All of the cereal purchased by the Grain Corporation had to conform to certain analytical standards, and Mr. Spaulding arranged with Mr. B. E. Curry, chemist of the New Hampshire College Experiment Station, to take samples of barley flour and make analyses of corn meal held by jobbers in all sections of the state.

Letters were sent to the wholesalers asking them to fill out blanks in duplicate with the amounts of cereal substitutes they desired to sell to the Grain Corporation for export. As a result of the activities of the Administration in this direction the jobbers were able to export about 7,000 barrels of their excess stocks to Europe. In writing to Mr. Spaulding with regard to the results of this export proposition in New England, A. C. Ratchesky, Assistant Food Administrator for Massachusetts, said: "In addition it would be well to know that, pro rata to the population, the state of New Hampshire was given more help than any other state in New England, which proves that your efforts were not in vain."

On September 1 the Food Administration's "50-50 Regulation" was modified so that flour could be sold with substitutes in the ratio of 80 per cent flour and 20 per cent substitutes. This was put into effect immediately

in the state and, although it resulted in alleviating conditions in a small degree, it did not clear up entirely the matter of excess substitute stocks. Substitutes were sold with flour in this reduced proportion until the regulation was rescinded altogether.

The first of December, 1918, the Food Administration Grain Corporation again made plans to assist in unloading surplus stocks of substitutes in the hands of jobbers, and A. I. Merigold was sent to Boston to look after the exporting of cereals from New England. Mr. Spaulding called a conference of jobbers for Wednesday, December 3, and at that time an inventory of surplus stocks showed that there were approximately fifteen carloads in the hands of New Hampshire jobbers. These were offered to the Grain Corporation and have been practically all shipped abroad.

REJECTED SHIPMENTS OF PERISHABLES

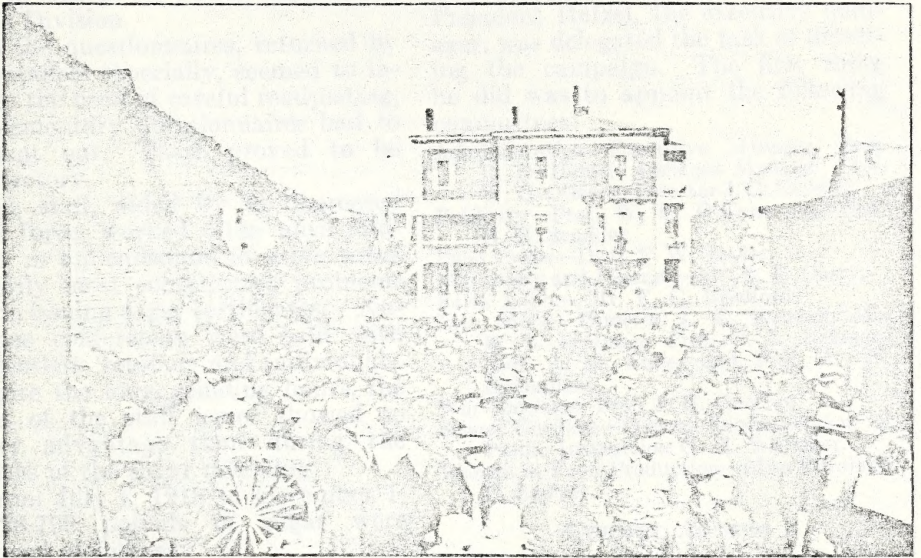
Another and frequent way in which the wholesaler or jobber came in contact with the Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire was under the regulation relative to the shipment of perishables. This regulation was designed to prevent the wasting of food commodities through the rejection of shipments of perishables by consignees. Under the regulation, whenever there was a question as to the acceptance of a shipment of perishables like potatoes, onions, cabbages, etc., the consignee got in touch with the Local or State Food Administrator and asked for an inspection of the car by the Administration. Following the inspection the Administration sat as a referee and adjusted the matter in dispute, usually to the entire satisfaction of both parties and always without the loss of any of the perishable shipment. In this, as in all other relations with the licensees, matters were adjusted harmoniously and with the maximum of coöperation on the part of the licensees.

THE RETAIL DEALER

The relation between the office of the Food Administration and the fifteen hundred or more retail dealers of the state was most cordial. Only a few retail dealers were licensed. It is true that this class of dealers could be forced to obey the regulations, whether licensed or not, but the remarkable thing was that the retailer, even though doing a business amount-

plaint and with an evident desire to assist the sugar division in its difficult task of making an equitable allotment.

In the same spirit they adopted the schedules of profit margins prepared by the Administration and endeavored to make their prices fair and reasonable at all times. Many of the dealers adopted the "cash and carry" plan as a war measure that would be of general assistance to the Admin-



Public Market—Berlin

ing to but a few hundred dollars a year and located in a remote, inaccessible part of the state, was for the most part always anxious to play the game fairly and squarely. When they were asked to sell flour and sugar in restricted quantities, they did so to the best of their ability. There were not more than a half-dozen complaints that a dealer was selling wheat flour without the proper substitutes. They accepted the rationing of sugar in the best spirit imaginable and put up with the inconvenience of having to buy their entire supply on certificates issued from this Administration office without com-

plaint and with an evident desire to assist the sugar division in its difficult task of making an equitable allotment.

SUGAR RATIONING

Although the sugar shortage in the world had long been a matter of concern, the United States Food Administration depended at first on the voluntary saving of the people to weather the crisis. This plan was satisfactory, until the U-boats and crop failures made rationing inevitable on July 1, 1918. Each state was to receive a limited supply, based on records furnished by refiners, and this supply was to be equitably dis-

tributed by each state Food Administrator.

When New Hampshire received her allotment, it was found that the state was far short of her proportionate share. A special trip of the New Hampshire Food Administrator to Washington and several hours of intensive work with officials of the Sugar Division rectified the mistake. Then the work of distribution began at the State House under the efficient guidance of George N. Towle, head of the Sugar Division.

As the questionnaires, returned by the retailers especially, seemed to indicate the need of careful readjusting, supplementary questionnaires had to be sent out. These proved to be satisfactory.

The staff, aided by an increased office force, worked often until midnight in an endeavor to solve satisfactorily most complicated problems and in issuing sugar certificates. Numerous conferences were held with wholesalers, retailers and individuals. Despite the long, grinding hours, the spirit of the staff never showed to better advantage than during the months of the sugar rationing.

From July 1, 1918 to December 1, 10,728,798 pounds of sugar were rationed as follows:

July.....	2,654,874
August.....	1,039,000
September.....	1,880,008
October.....	1,304,090
November.....	1,678,191
December.....	2,172,635

FOOD PRODUCTION IN 1918

The Food Production Campaign for 1918 in New Hampshire had one goal in view, the best effort on the part of everybody to beat the splendid record made in 1917. The Federal Food Administrator for New Hampshire, Mr. Huntley N. Spaulding, desirous of making use of every available agency that would help to solve the immediate problem, accepted the chairmanship of the Committee on Food Production. The other mem-

bers of the committee were Pres. R. D. Hetzel of New Hampshire College, executive manager; Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture; George M. Putnam, President of the Federated Farm Bureau Association of New Hampshire; Fred A. Rogers, Master of the State Grange; G. H. Whitcher, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The committee accepted the offer of New Hampshire College to establish headquarters at Durham, and to President Hetzel, the executive manager, was delegated the task of directing the campaign. The first thing he did was to appoint the following committees:

Administration—Executive Manager, Pres. R. D. Hetzel; Assistant Manager, Prof. W. C. O'Kane, Director J. C. Kendall.
 Publicity—Prof. W. C. O'Kane and Prof. H. H. Scudder.
 Field Crops—Dean F. W. Taylor.
 Machinery and Finance—Mr. B. E. Curry.
 Farm Labor—Mr. F. C. Bradford.
 Live Stock—Director J. C. Kendall, Mr. E. G. Ritzman, Prof. O. L. Eckman, Prof. J. M. Fuller and Prof. A. W. Richardson.
 War Gardens—Prof. J. H. Gourley.
 School Gardens—Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction G. H. Whitcher.
 Women in Food Production—Miss Elizabeth C. Sawyer.

COUNTY AGENTS

The County Agents represented the state committee in their respective counties, and in seven of the counties assistant county agents were employed to enable the county agent to carry on essential parts of his regular work. These agents helped materially in organizing local committees, arranged for mass meetings and through several surveys kept in active touch with the progress of production in their counties.

COÖPERATING AGENCIES

The Farm Bureaus of the state put all their facilities at the disposal of the committee and were very active in urging increased production by their members. The State Department of Agriculture, the schools of the

state, the Grange, the fraternal orders, the churches, and the staff of the Agricultural Division of the State College, gave their cordial support to the work at hand.

CAMPAIGNS

Mass meetings were held in every county to stir up enthusiasm. The speakers at these meetings were Pres. R. D. Hetzel, Commissioner Andrew L. Felker, Dean J. R. Hills of Vermont, Director J. C. Kendall, Prof. W. C. O'Kane and Major Guy Boyer of Canada, who had just returned from three years of service on the western front. Following these county meetings, local meetings were held in practically every community of the state and were addressed by county agents and others. In order to keep the need of increased production before the people, articles and press notices were sent to the newspapers, and posters, information sheets and press bulletins were distributed throughout the state.

SURVEYS

That the Committee on Food Production might be fully informed of the difficulties confronting the farmers, frequent surveys were made by the county agents and the local committees. The latter reported on special blanks to the county agents the needs of the farmers, as well as the surplus supplies of seeds, live stock, labor, machinery, etc. The loyal effort of the farmers was evident in the answers to the questionnaires sent out by the county agents early in the season. The replies received from 6,447 farms indicated an increased yield of 32.6 per cent over 1917 in the combined acreage of potatoes, corn, oats and wheat.

FARM LABOR

To Mr. F. C. Bradford of the United States Department of Agriculture was assigned the task of solving the shortage of farm labor. Mr. H. N. Sawyer of Atkinson spent a week at the Boston office of the

United States Employment Bureau interviewing 200 men and boys who were interested in coming to New Hampshire to work. Many of these applicants were sent directly to farms, and the names of others were sent to county agents. Much help in supplying needed labor was given by Mr. J. S. B. Davie, State Commissioner of Labor, and Mr. E. K. Sawyer of Franklin, who was in charge of state headquarters of the United States Employment Service. A few "conscientious objectors" were sent from Camp Devens to farms in the state, and a plan was worked out in conference with Roy D. Hunter of Claremont, Agriculture Adviser for New Hampshire, whereby the county agents listed draft registrants engaged in agricultural work and verified their status.

WOMEN IN FOOD PRODUCTION

Miss Elizabeth C. Sawyer of Dover, who had charge of this work, enrolled many college graduates and undergraduates and assigned them to farms in different parts of the state. These young women carried out their tasks faithfully and gave proof, as the women in France and England had given proof, that they could replace men on the farm, if the need became urgent.

WAR GARDENS

As State Garden Supervisor, Prof. J. H. Gourley had charge of this work. Meetings were held during Garden Rally Week from March 18-23 to explain to the people of the state the impending food crisis and to urge them to do more than they had ever done before. Supervisors of community and factory gardens were appointed and worked under the guidance of the State Garden Supervisor. This work was a great success, for at the end of the season 15 cities reported an increase of 75 per cent in the acreage of their war gardens over the acreage of 1917. The number of plots given out in these cities increased

by 79 per cent over the plots assigned in 1917. Thirty rural towns reported an average of 25 acres per town in gardens.

Although the severe frosts of June 19 and 20 discouraged many for a moment, the comment most frequently heard was, "Well, I have to replant my garden tomorrow."

SCHOOL GARDENS

As in 1917 the response of the school boys and girls to the plea of Mr. G. H. Whitchee was all that could be wished. They went out to beat their previous record, and they did. Thirty-two thousand pupils carried on garden projects

and, although accurate returns as to the money value of the crops harvested are not yet available, the indications are that it will exceed \$100,000.

UNITED STATES CROP REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1918

That the Committee on Food Production carried out its program effectively, may be judged from the Monthly Crop Report for December, 1918, published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The figures for corn, buckwheat, barley, oats, rye and potatoes, the New England field crops included in this report, are as follows:—

CROP ACREAGE
PERCENTAGE INCREASE, 1918 COMPARED WITH 1917

	Corn	Buck- wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Potatoes	Total
New Hampshire.....	+16	+100	+0	+41	....	-4	+17
Maine.....	+42	+40	+100	+40	....	-25	+10
Vermont.....	+15	+16	+23	+26	+0	-13	+16
Massachusetts.....	+25	+100	....	+71	+33	-5	+16
Rhode Island.....	+0	....	....	+0	....	+0	+0
Connecticut.....	+17	+60	....	+33	+37	-4	+19

A better index of the production attained by New Hampshire in the year 1918 is afforded by comparison of 1918 with 1916, which was approx-

imately a normal year. The following tables give such a comparison, based on the federal crop reports:

CROP ACREAGE
PRINCIPAL NEW ENGLAND FIELD CROPS, 1918 COMPARED WITH 1916

	Maine		New Hampshire		Vermont		Massachu- setts		Rhode Island		Connecticut	
	1918	1916	1918	1916	1918	1916	1918	1916	1918	1916	1918	1916
Corn.....	27,000	15,000	28,000	19,000	45,000	45,000	40,000	42,000	13,000	11,000	56,000	70,000
Buckwheat.....	21,000	14,000	2,000	1,000	14,000	12,000	2,000	1,000	....	....	8,000	5,000
Barley.....	12,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	16,000	15,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oats.....	169,000	160,000	24,000	12,000	103,000	80,000	12,000	11,000	2,000	2,000	24,000	17,000
Rye.....	....	....	....	....	1,000	1,000	4,000	3,000	....	....	11,000	8,000
Potatoes.....	112,000	125,000	21,000	15,000	26,000	23,000	36,000	25,000	5,000	6,000	26,000	22,000

CROP ACREAGE
PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1918 COMPARED WITH 1916

	Corn	Buck- wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Potatoes	Total
New Hampshire.....	+47	+100	+0	+100	....	+40	+58
Maine.....	+80	+50	+100	+5	....	-11	+6.6
Vermont.....	+0	+16	+7	+29	+0	+13	+16.5
Massachusetts.....	-5	+100	....	+9	+33	+44	+14.6
Rhode Island.....	+18	....	....	+0	....	-16	+5
Connecticut.....	-20	+60	....	+41	+37	+18	+2.5

The increased value of the five principal field crops of New Hampshire in 1918 as compared with 1917 and 1916, according to the figures in the Monthly Crop Report is shown in the following table:

INCREASED VALUE OF THE FIVE FIELD CROPS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1918 COMPARED WITH 1917 AND 1916

	1916	1917	1918
Corn.....	\$1,005,000	\$2,083,000	\$1,890,000
Buckwheat.....	20,000	29,000	68,000
Barley.....	25,800	44,000	48,000
Oats.....	308,000	543,000	793,000
Potatoes.....	2,988,000	3,931,000	4,263,000
	<u>\$4,344,000</u>	<u>\$6,630,000</u>	<u>\$7,062,000</u>

It will be noted that the above tables do not include wheat, beans, and some other crops of considerable importance in New Hampshire.

The total yield of wheat in New Hampshire in 1918 was estimated at 96,500 bushels. The area in wheat was estimated at 4,500 acres.

THE BAKERS

As so many people buy their bread from bakers, the United States Food Administration required practically all bakers to have licenses. One of the first permanent and special divisions of the Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire was a baking division in charge of Winthrop Carter of Nashua. Mr. Carter saw the immediate need of soliciting the assistance of the bakers themselves in solving the numerous unprecedented problems which would arise.

Consequently he arranged for a mass meeting at Manchester of all bakers in the state and at this meeting the state was divided into seven districts with a captain in charge of each district. These captains kept the bakers of their district informed of all developments emanating from the baking division. One of the first and probably the most important regulation imposed on the baking industry of the country was promulgated on February 24, 1918, and made it necessary for all bakers to use a dough mixture composed of 80 per cent white flour and 20 per cent substitute cereals. This was

indeed a problem, and at the bakers meeting in Manchester an expert was present to discuss with the bakers the best methods for making bread under the new conditions imposed by the Administration. On April 24, 1918, the amount of substitutes was increased to 25 per cent.

To assist the bakers, the baking division furnished standard dough sheets, and on these sheets the bakers were required to post each day the amounts of wheat and cereal substitutes used in the making of their bread. Other regulations were imposed upon the bakers with regard to the method of manufacturing their products and the ingredients used in the same, but the so-called "80-20 Regulation" was by all means the most important.

For the most part the bakers lived up to the law in every detail. As some got careless it became necessary to send inspectors through the state. These inspectors did very effective work for they found many violations of the regulations. The transgressors were given hearings before the Federal Food Administrator and nearly all of them were found guilty. Some were obliged to close their shops for varying periods. Others were given the choice of contributing a certain sum of money to the Red Cross or other war welfare societies or running the risk of having their licenses revoked by Washington. All preferred the former penalty.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

One of the very important divisions of the Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire was the Hotel and Restaurant Division. It was composed of J. Ben Hart, chairman; W. E. Carter, Rye Beach; George Q. Pattee, Portsmouth; A. P. Fairfield, Hanover; George I. Leighton, Dover.

Appointed in August, 1917, the chairman made a canvass through postmasters, selectmen and town clerks, of the hotels, restaurants and boarding houses of the state. Although 1,578 were listed at that time, the number had dwindled to 1,325 by December 30, 1918, many of them having gone out of business on account of the high cost of foods and the impossibility of getting sufficient help.

From Mr. Hart's office in Manchester approximately 53,000 pieces of mail were sent out, including letters, bulletins, questionnaires, etc. No letter came to the office that was not answered or acknowledged. Only 8 per cent of the hotel, restaurant and boarding-house keepers refused or neglected to sign the Food Administration Pledge Card and in Manchester only one person refused to sign.

The "Roll of Honor" card, designed by this office for those who signed the wheatless pledge, made such an impression outside the state that it was adopted, with the approval of the chief of the Hotel and Restaurant Division at Washington, by many of the other states.

The actual food savings reported from October, 1917, to October, 1918, were as follows:

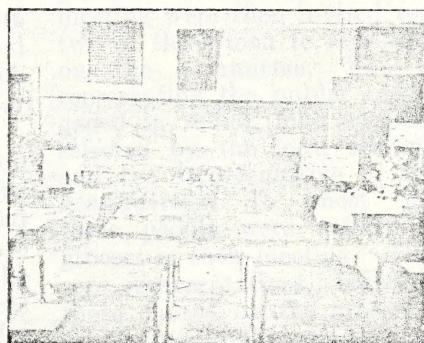
<i>Months</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Meats, 12.....	211,425
Flour, 12.....	214,544
Sugar, 12.....	163,380
Fats, 6.....	62,563

On the basis of the replies received, the estimated savings for all places were as follows:

<i>Months</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Meats, 12.....	1,686,456
Flour, 12.....	1,933,267
Sugar, 12.....	1,323,299
Fats, 6.....	480,960

It is interesting to note the gain in reported savings of wheat flour in the month of July, after the wheatless pledge became effective. The reported savings for May were 15,232 pounds; in June, a part of which month was affected by the wheatless pledge, the reported savings were 20,908 pounds and in July 48,205 pounds. The estimated total savings for May were 150,000 pounds, for June 121,562 pounds and for July 335,610 pounds.

A letter from Mr. Kiser, the state chairman for Indiana, to Mr. Hart stated that he considered, from a careful examination of the figures in the Publicity Division, New Hampshire stood among the first five in the country in the work accomplished by the Hotel and Restaurant Committee.



Typical School Room Exhibit—Food Conservation

CANTONMENTS

When the shortage of sugar became acute, it was reported to the New Hampshire Food Administration that a soldier had bought an excessive amount of sugar at the Quartermaster's Department, Fort Constitution. On complaint of Mr. Spaulding, Colonel Patterson investigated the matter, found the charges true and

stated that every effort would be made henceforth to coöperate with the United States Food Administration.

The report of the wasteful throwing of perfectly good food into the river at the Portsmouth Navy Yard was also investigated by the Food Administrator. He was able to report on his return from the Navy Yard that he had had a pleasant and profitable interview with the commandant and that the navy officials were doing at that time everything possible to conserve food.

The cantonments at Dartmouth and New Hampshire State College responded loyally to all requests made of them by the Federal Food Administrator for New Hampshire.

POULTRY REGULATION

In February the Administration looked with alarm upon the situation which the poultry industry of the United States was in. The demand for dressed poultry had been so great that the flocks of the country were threatened with extermination and the outlook was similar to that which had spelled ruin the previous year for the poultry industry of England.

On February 11 the poultry division of the United States Food Administration in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture issued an order which prevented the killing of hens or pullets by licensees or others until April 30. This order was faithfully adhered to in New Hampshire until it was rescinded on April 20, a few days before the time originally set for its termination.

A single exception had been made to the provisions of the regulation. This was in behalf of the Jewish people of Manchester who based their claim for exemption on the ground of religious practices. The gratitude of these people was expressed in the following letter:

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 17, 1918.
MR. HUNTLEY N. SPAULDING,
Food Commissioner,
Concord, N. H.

Dear Sir: On behalf of the Jewish People of Manchester, N. H., we wish to thank you for your kindness in having granted our petition for the killing of chickens on Passover Week. Your order was more than appreciated by our community and helped them materially and spiritually in making their celebration a week of joy and cheer.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd) REV. M. TARAN,
HARRY SHEWFIELD, PR.

PRICE INTERPRETATION

In nine cities and larger communities of New Hampshire local price-interpreting committees were set up. In establishing these committees the following plan was adopted:

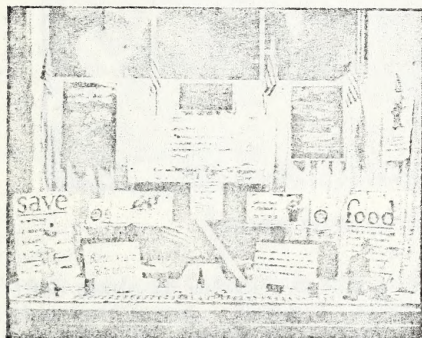
A meeting of the grocers, retail and wholesale, was called by the local food administrator. This meeting was attended, also, by a representative of the State Food Administrator, Prof. Walter C. O'Kane. At this meeting the plan and purpose of a price-interpreting committee was explained. The grocers attending the meeting were then invited to choose two or three men to represent them on the committee. Two citizens representing the public and not engaged in selling food supplies were selected by the local administrator and the representative of the state headquarters. In most instances these people were ratified by the grocers at their meeting. These citizen representatives, together with those chosen by the grocers, served as the price-interpreting committee under the chairmanship of the local food administrator.

A limited list of commodities was chosen at the beginning and this list was later extended somewhat on request from Washington. The prices decided on were made to conform to the margins laid down by Washington headquarters.

Some difficulty was experienced in securing publication of prices. Newspapers stated that they already had

an impossible amount of war material for which space was not available and, in addition, there was considerable complaint that the public exhibited little interest in the list of prices published.

A representative of the state administrator checked up retail prices at various points in the state and in practically no instance found an exorbitant margin charged by the retailer. The margin on certain kinds of commodities, such as wheat substitutes in bulk, was apt to be somewhat higher than that specified by Washington instructions, but the margin on other commodities, such as canned goods, was lower. The average appeared to be reasonable.



Fat Conservation—Window Display

WHEAT REGULATIONS

On October 8, 1918, after a two days' conference held by Food Administrator Huntley N. Spaulding with Master of State Grange Fred A. Rogers, Commissioner of Agriculture Andrew L. Felker and other representative farmers, the regulations with regard to the milling and disposal of wheat were amended to suit conditions as they then existed in New Hampshire.

The United States Food Administration regulations with regard to the milling, sale and use of wheat were adapted for the wheat-growing belts of the United States but were not proper for the peculiar local con-

ditions where farmers had planted a comparatively few acres of wheat for use in grinding their own flour. The changes in the regulations were most acceptable to all of the farmers in the state.

ICE DEALERS

On May 8, 1918, communications were mailed to New Hampshire ice dealers and local administrators which resulted in preventing increases in the price of ice to the consumers. In some cases dealers were able to show that increases were necessary because of the higher cost of doing business and whenever this occurred, the increased rates were approved by the Federal Food Administrator.

THE LIVE STOCK COMMITTEE

October 2, 1917, the State Food Administrator appointed the following to act as the Live Stock Committee: Roy D. Hunter, West Claremont, Chairman; W. H. Neal, Meredith; W. H. Ranney, Derry; Harry Morrison, Orford; John Walker, Newmarket. P. A. Campbell, Dixville Notch, later succeeded W. H. Neal.

SWINE

After careful study of the situation the Live Stock Committee decided that the farmers of the state should be urged to produce more swine and that the "Keep a pig" movement should be encouraged.

Two circular letters were mailed to New Hampshire farmers. News articles were published in the state press, and Prof. E. Ritzmann and the Extension Department of the State College stressed the matter.

Surveys by county agents in the spring of 1918 showed an increase in the hog population of 6.7 per cent. Reports received in the fall and winter of 1918 indicated a supply of pigs in excess of the demand.

DAIRY CATTLE

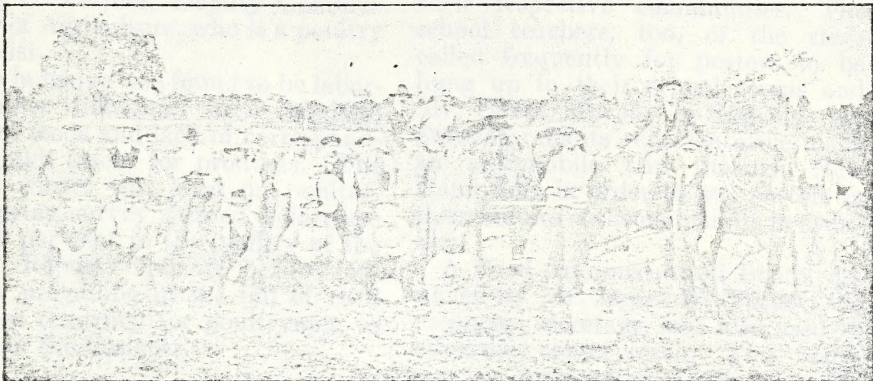
Dairying is the chief agricultural industry of New Hampshire. During the period under review it was

subject to varying factors which made it impossible for the committee to outline any general policy.

The summer of 1917 was marked by a large hay crop, the fall by rapidly advancing price of feed stuffs and the winter by scarcity of feeds due to transportation difficulties caused by the unusually severe winter and war demands. New Hampshire had largely imported its feed stuffs but in

milk. Better breeding and feeding methods are now being taught by the Farm Bureaus and other agencies. The condition and progressiveness of the industry compares favorably with that of other states.

The special need for the future is the more general use of pure-bred sires and coöperative breeding. The best development of New Hampshire agriculture must come through supe-



Faculty Potato Harvest—New Hampshire State College

1918 made an increase in the production of grain. Reports indicated considerable slaughter of dairy cows in the summer of 1917. This was checked by advancing prices for cattle in the fall of that year.

The chief market for New Hampshire milk is at Boston. The Regional Milk Commission took over the situation in the fall of 1917 and fixed the prices for all markets.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

An ample supply of milk was maintained during the war. The withdrawal of milk from bread-making on order of the Federal Food Administration and the advancing retail price created a surplus which seemed likely to affect the future of the industry.

Notable progress was made in the coöperative purchasing of grains in car lots by farmers and in methods of collective bargaining for the sale of

rrior live stock. As the topography of the state prevents quantity production, the improvement must come through quality. The development of bull clubs is the most promising plan in sight for the dairy industry of the state.

BEEF CATTLE

During the fall of 1917 several carloads of beef cattle were brought in from Texas to various points of the state. The results of these operations are not yet available. To what extent feeding can be profitably carried on is not known. The State College is collecting data and it is hoped that general lines can be laid down for the guidance of farmers.

Pure-bred and high-grade beef cattle are being raised in the state in limited numbers. This business can doubtless be extended advantageously.

SHEEP

The sheep situation was carefully studied and many factors entering into its profitableness were considered. Action on the dog menace was taken by inducing the Committee on Public Safety to offer a reward of \$25 for each conviction under the dog laws. This action had a decidedly good effect.

POULTRY

The Committee consulted with Mr. James C. Farmer, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, who is a poultry specialist.

The industry was found to be laboring under difficulties from the high price of feeds and lack of correspondingly high prices for products. The severe winter was hard on poultry. The spring survey showed a decrease of 16.7 per cent in the poultry of the state. Reports indicate better conditions prevailing in the fall of 1918 and less tendency for poultrymen to abandon the business.

PUBLICITY

In November, 1917, Mr. James S. Chamberlin, of the Staff, was delegated to look after the installation of large painted signs and billboard advertisements calling attention to food conservation. These signs were put up in conspicuous places in Manchester, Nashua, Concord, Dover, Berlin, Portsmouth, Rochester and on the grounds of the State College, Durham. Attractive as they were, they appealed to the eye and kept the problem of conservation before the people.

In addition to this, the bill-posting system in every one of the cities of New Hampshire was placed at the disposal of the Food Administrator, and managers and proprietors of these systems were always glad to use the large posters that were sent to them at various times from Washington. Mr. Joseph G. Chandler, proprietor of the Bachelder system in Concord, not only placed his own boards at the disposal of the Food Administration,

but also secured the coöperation of other systems throughout the state. Hotels also assisted in the publicity campaign by printing on their menus an appeal for conservation, and merchants, running advertisements in newspapers, used part of their space for the same purpose.

A great number of posters from the Washington office and several original ones from the Concord office were put up by the local representatives in their respective communities. The school teachers, too, of the state called frequently for posters to be hung up in their school rooms and Mr. David Murphy of Concord, the State Merchants' representative, made an automobile trip through New Hampshire in order to put posters in the windows of the merchants in every city.

A Food Administration Booth, designed by Mr. James W. Tucker, the executive secretary, was also used to advertise conservation. This booth was so constructed as to be easily assembled or taken down, in order that it might be shipped to different fairs and exhibitions in the state. Demonstrations in canning and drying were given in this booth by an expert, and one of the attendants distributed bulletins or answered questions on food conservation. Although the full usefulness of the booth was interfered with in the early fall of 1918 by the influenza epidemic, it attracted hundreds of people at Concord and at Hampton Beach during carnival week.

Another method of appealing to the people was through lantern slides displayed in the moving picture theaters of the state. The Food Administrator for New Hampshire also had films made of "The Awakening of America," a pageant written and produced by Miss Dorothy Emerson, one of the emergency demonstrators.

The newspapers of New Hampshire, both daily and weekly, showed themselves exceedingly generous in publishing Food Administration news.

but also secured the cooperation of other agencies throughout the state. It also was assisted in the publicity campaign by entering on their records an appeal for cooperation, and a number of business organizations in the state were asked to place their own posters and signs in their stores for the same purpose.

A great number of posters have been distributed and several hundred have been placed in the local newspapers. The local newspaper companies have been asked to place one of the state called posters in their stores and to place up in their school rooms and in their homes. The State Department of Education has also been asked to place one of the state called posters in their schools and in their homes. The State Department of Education has also been asked to place one of the state called posters in their schools and in their homes.

A Food Administration Bulletin, the first of the series, was issued in the first week of the year. It was a small booklet, one page long, and was distributed to all the schools and to all the churches. It was also distributed to all the homes. It was a very successful campaign, and it was the first of a series of similar campaigns. The Food Administration has been very successful in its efforts to secure the cooperation of the people in the war effort. It has been able to secure the cooperation of the people in the war effort, and it has been able to secure the cooperation of the people in the war effort.

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The newspapers of New Hampshire, both daily and weekly, showed their interest in the Food Administration by placing their own posters in their stores and in their homes. The Food Administration has been very successful in its efforts to secure the cooperation of the people in the war effort.

Summary

The Food Administration was established in 1917, and its main purpose was to secure the cooperation of the people in the war effort. It has been very successful in its efforts to secure the cooperation of the people in the war effort, and it has been able to secure the cooperation of the people in the war effort.

Footnote

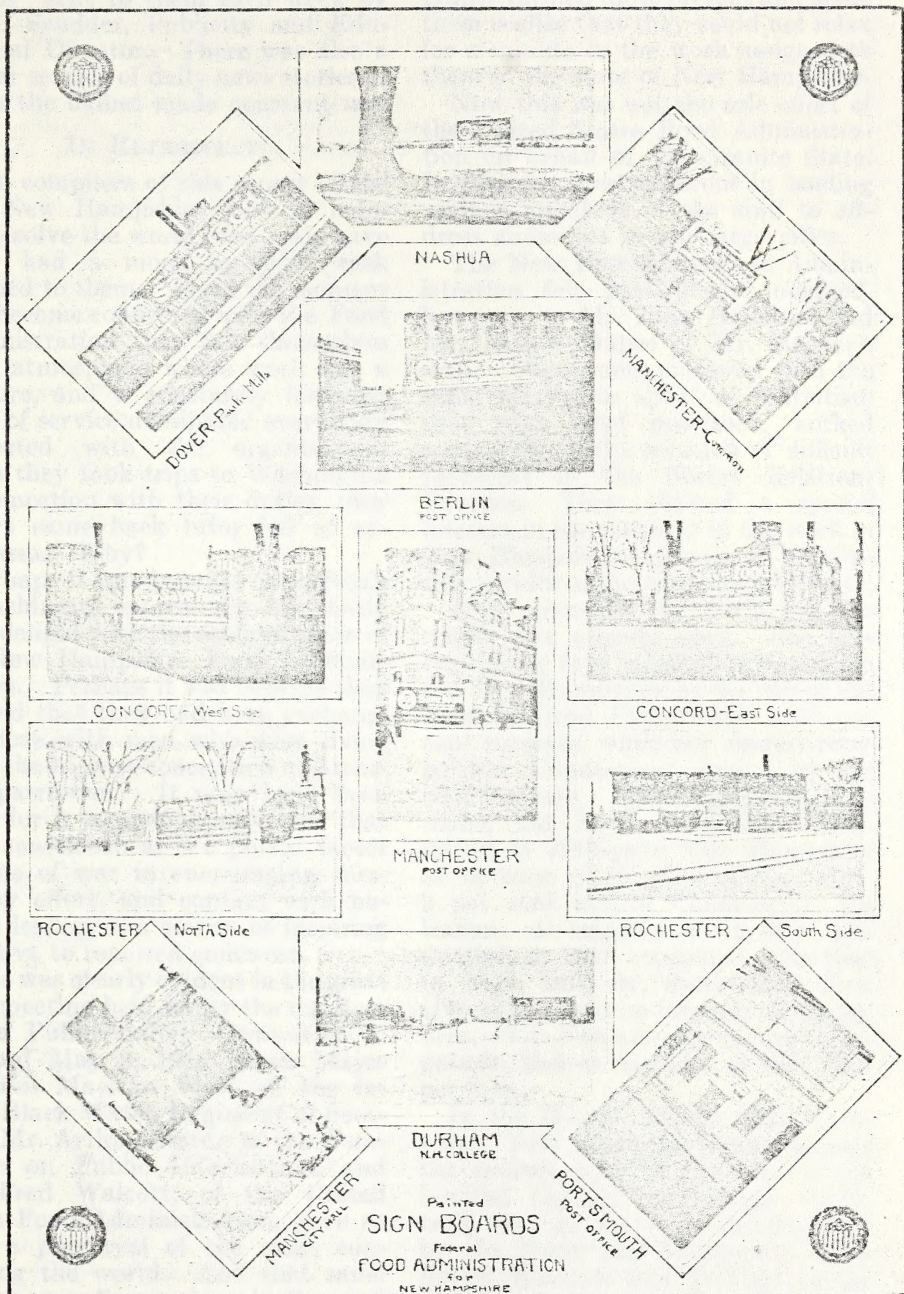
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Footnote

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In addition to the bill-posting system in every one of the cities of New Hampshire was placed at the disposal of the Food Administration, and the Food Administration has been very successful in its efforts to secure the cooperation of the people in the war effort.



Most of them ran the column of "plate" sent to them each week by H. H. Scudder, Publicity and Educational Director. There was also a regular service of daily news stories of which the dailies made constant use.

IN RETROSPECT

The compilers of this report of the part New Hampshire took in helping to solve the world food crisis have never had a more agreeable task assigned to them. From the moment they became connected with the Food Administration they felt themselves in an atmosphere where work was a pleasure, and a constantly inspiring spirit of service dominated everybody connected with the organization. When they took trips to Washington in connection with their duties, they always came back brim full of enthusiasm. Why?

Perhaps it was because the officials at Washington expressed so frequently their delight with the achievements of the New Hampshire Food Administration. Perhaps it was because they realized that they had been exchanging ideas with men who were living up to the highest conception of American patriotism. It may have been both; for it is undoubtedly true that state consciousness is a potent factor in time of war in encouraging community effort, and contact with national leaders is a source of inspiring incentive to renewed endeavor.

This was clearly evident in the great mass meeting held under the auspices of the Public Safety Committee in Concord May 9, 1918, when Major Laughlin Maclean Watt, of the famous Black Watch Regiment of Scotland, Mr. Arthur Bestor, of the Committee on Public Information, and Mr. Fred Walcott, of the United States Food Administration, gave so vivid a portrayal of the crisis confronting the world. And that same evening at a dinner given in Concord by the Federal Food Administrator of New Hampshire to his personal representatives throughout the state, Major

Watt, Mr. Walcott and Mr. Arthur Dupee thrilled those present and made them realize that they could not relax for a minute in the work assigned to them in the state of New Hampshire.

Now this was not the sole effort of the United States Food Administration on behalf of the Granite State. It was also most generous in sending various members of the staff to address audiences in our large cities.

The New Hampshire Food Administration felt particularly indebted, however, to Mr. John Hallowell and Mr. Arthur Dupee of Mr. Hoover's staff. These men, endowed with the same marvelous spirit of patriotism that their chief possessed, worked constantly in the solution of difficult problems in the States Relations Division. They showed a special interest in the progress of the work in New Hampshire and were of inestimable service to the state in many ways.

How successful the work was, the reader has already seen. The first emergency food production campaign put New Hampshire at the top of the New England States with a 35 per cent increase, while her nearest competitor, Connecticut, had a 14 per cent increase. The second campaign under the Food Production Committee in 1918 gave New Hampshire an increase of 17 per cent over 1917, 2 per cent behind Connecticut, the leader. A comparison of the production in 1918 compared with that in 1916, however, shows that New Hampshire had an increase of 53 per cent, while Vermont, her nearest competitor, had an increase of only 16.5 per cent.

In the Hoover Pledge Card Campaign, New Hampshire stood among the leaders, with 80 per cent of the families signing the pledges voluntarily and in the work accomplished by the Hotel and Restaurant Committee, the state was rated among the first five in the country. Other successful achievements were the small gardens throughout the state, the work of the school boys with a pro-

duction in 1917 and 1918 of crops to the value of about \$150,000, the Canning, the Potato and the Corn Meal Campaigns. Two great sources of satisfaction were the sending by Mr. Hoover of the plan of organization of the women of New Hampshire to all the Federal Food Administrators in the country and the visit of the Canadian representatives to study our system.

The important factor in the success mentioned above was naturally the organization of the Food Administration. It seemed like a big family whose sons and daughters, the unit chairmen and the local administrators, living in different communities of the state, worked in complete accord with the parent authority in Concord, that the old Granite State might maintain its high standard of service to the nation in time of need.

This high standard of service prevailed, too, among the wholesalers, retailers, the bakers and the hotel men of the state. They realized what was at stake and gave their best thought, at the conferences called by the Food Administrator, to the solution of the problem at hand. Although there were some violations of the regulations, it may be said that the central office worked in the closest harmony with all the forces having anything to do with the dispensing of commodities.

The problem that affected all the people of the state most particularly was the rationing of sugar. Hours and hours were devoted by the staff to the study of the best method of distributing the sugar allotted to New Hampshire. An efficient plan was finally evolved, and everything was going along smoothly, when the United States Sugar Division announced a big decrease in the amount of sugar allotted to the state. Mr. Spaulding went at once to Washington, convinced the authorities of their mistake and returned to Concord with an order for enough sugar to meet the minimum requirements of New Hampshire.

The thought may suggest itself that the extensive work carried out by the Food Administration in New Hampshire must have cost a lot of money. Here, again, New Hampshire leads; for figures at Washington show that the cost to the United States of the work of the New Hampshire Food Administration was the lowest in the country, not only actually, but relatively. The state, through the Public Safety Committee, by giving office room and equipment had something to do with keeping the expenses down.

A very delightful testimonial of the devotion of the staff and the employees to Mr. Spaulding was the surprise dinner given to him at Concord, at which time he was presented with a silver water pitcher. The local administrators, who with the unit chairmen had been the backbone of the state organization, also gave a dinner to Mr. Spaulding and presented him with a large silver punch bowl.

As one looks back on the work of 1917 and 1918, there comes the feeling of deep pride in the responsiveness of all the people of the state to the call to do their utmost that democracy might live, and mingled with it is the sense of gratitude for the privilege of serving the old Granite State.

UNIT CHAIRMEN

The following are the unit chairmen of the Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, co-operating with Huntley N. Spaulding, the Federal Food Administrator for New Hampshire.

Miss Julia F. Baker, Acworth.
 Mrs. Irma J. Nickerson, Albany.
 Mrs. Nat G. Plummer, Alexandria.
 Miss Helen M. Kimball, Alstead.
 Mrs. E. R. Wright, Alton.
 Mrs. Fannie L. Clark, Amherst.
 Mrs. Nahum J. Bachelder, East Andover.
 Mrs. Mary J. Wilkinson, Antrim.
 Mrs. Louie V. Fifield, Ashland.
 Mrs. Herbert A. Sawyer, R. F. D. 3, Haverhill,
 Mass.
 Mrs. Alice J. Shattuck, Auburn.
 Mrs. Ralph W. Tuttle, Center Barnstead.
 Mrs. Francis O. Tyler, East Barrington.

- Mrs. Marion R. Stoddard, Bartlett.
 Mrs. Martha F. Wiggin, Bedford.
 Mrs. F. W. Fitzpatrick, Belmont.
 Mrs. Helen Dunklee, Bennington.
 Mrs. A. M. Stahl, Berlin.
 Mrs. Mary Dunham, Bethlehem.
 Mrs. Belle Brown, Boscawen.
 Mrs. Annie W. Stevens, R. F. D. 4, Concord.
 Mrs. Mary L. H. Carr, Bradford.
 Mrs. John Lake, Brentwood.
 Mrs. Sherman Fletcher, Bridgewater.
 Mrs. Samuel Ferguson, Bristol.
 Mrs. L. S. Powers, Brookline.
 Mrs. Daisy M. Stickney, R. F. D. 3, Ply-
 mouth.
 Mrs. James B. Wallace, Canaan.
 Mrs. Frank E. Page, R. F. D. 1, Manchester.
 Mrs. Freeman T. Jackman, R. F. D. 11,
 Penacook.
 Mrs. L. B. Hall, Twin Mountain.
 Mrs. F. B. Stanley, Center Harbor.
 Mrs. William H. Gilson, Charlestown.
 Mrs. Edith H. Tappan, Chester.
 Mrs. Ruth M. Webb, West Chesterfield.
 Mrs. Sally P. Carpenter, Chichester.
 Miss Emma H. Baum, Claremont.
 Mrs. Horace Comstock, Clarksville.
 Mrs. Lizzie Young, Colebrook.
 Miss E. Gertrude Dickerman, Huntwood
 Terrace, Concord.
 Miss Myrtle P. Conant, Bath.
 Mrs. Lillian S. Newell, Contoocook.
 Mrs. A. M. D. Blouin, Center Conway.
 Mrs. Lizzie C. Wood, R. F. D. 4, Windsor, Vt.
 Mrs. Helen L. Barton, Croydon.
 Mrs. Thomas Smith, R. F. D. 1, Whitefield.
 Mrs. Miles Roby, Danbury.
 Mrs. Allen C. Keith, Danville.
 Miss Laura M. Marston, R. F. D. 1, Ray-
 mond.
 Miss Izetta Fisher, Hillsborough.
 Mrs. Lando B. Hardy, Derry Village.
 Mrs. Robert Ashley, Dorchester.
 Miss Alice Clark, 36 Summer St., Dover.
 Mrs. M. D. Mason, Dublin.
 Mrs. C. H. Lord, R. F. D. 2, Concord.
 Mrs. Annie J. Morgan, Durham.
 Miss May Shirley, East Kingston.
 Mrs. W. N. Snow, Snowville.
 Mrs. Augusta Pike, Eppingham.
 Mrs. Katherine Carlton, Enfield.
 Mrs. Margie E. Ricker, R. F. D. 1, Epping.
 Miss Eleanor S. Chesley, Epsom.
 Mrs. Harriett G. Burlingame, Exeter.
 Mrs. E. C. Perkins, Farmington.
 Mrs. George H. Fairbanks, Fitzwilliam.
 Mrs. E. D. Stevens, Francestown.
 Mrs. H. L. Johnson, Franconia.
 Miss Mary A. Proctor, Franklin.
 Mrs. Walter Nutter, Freedom.
 Mrs. J. Harold Mitchell, Freedom.
 Mrs. Bertha Stevenson, Fremont.
 Mrs. W. A. Jackson, Gilford.
 Mrs. Clarence P. Ballard, Gilmanton Iron
 Works.
 Mrs. Dana Wilder, Gilsun.
 Mrs. Mary A. Parker, Goffstown.
 Miss Mary E. Noonan, Gorham.
 Mrs. Lillian K. Morgan, Goshen.
 Mrs. A. E. Velia, Grafton.
 Miss Virginia Diamond, Grantham.
 Mrs. Nellie F. Heller, Greenfield.
 Mrs. D. C. MacLachlan, Greenland.
 Mrs. W. H. Doonan, Greenville.
 Mrs. Annie K. Little, Hampstead.
 Mrs. Howard G. Lane, Hampton.
 Mrs. William H. McDeavitt, Hampton Falls.
 Miss Ella Ware, Hancock.
 Mrs. Homer E. Keyes, Hanover.
 Mrs. E. L. Keniston, Harrisville.
 Mrs. Norman J. Page, Haverhill.
 Mrs. Harry Morgan, Hebron.
 Mrs. F. L. Chase, Henniker.
 Mrs. Jean M. Shaw, Hill.
 Mrs. John B. Smith, Hillsborough.
 Miss Georganna R. Scott, Hinsdale.
 Mrs. Lorin Webster, Holderness.
 Mrs. Charles E. Hardy, Hollis.
 Mrs. C. Frank Stevens, Hooksett.
 Mrs. Franklin Johnson, Hopkinton.
 Miss Annabel Morgan, Hudson.
 Mrs. J. B. Hurlin, Jackson.
 Mrs. Homer White, East Jaffrey.
 Mrs. Annie Small, Riverton.
 Mrs. Fred E. Barrett, Court St., Keene.
 Mrs. G. A. Prescott, Kensington.
 Mrs. Levi Bartlett, Kingston.
 Miss Claribel Clark, Laconia.
 Mrs. Merrill Shurtleff, Lancaster.
 Mrs. C. S. Chandler, Landaff.
 Mrs. George Porter, Langdon.
 Mrs. A. J. Hough, Lebanon.
 Mrs. Louis Snell, R. F. D. 5, Dover.
 Mrs. Susie B. Hurd, Lempster.
 Mrs. Charles B. Henry, Lincoln.
 Mrs. Vida S. Webb, Lisbon.
 Mrs. R. H. Campbell, R. F. D. 1, Hudson.
 Mrs. G. E. Speare, Littleton.
 Mrs. Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, Londonderry.
 Mrs. W. A. Megrath, Loudon.
 Mrs. W. S. Tarbell, South Lyndeborough.
 Mrs. Frank J. Bemis, Madbury.
 Miss Emma M. Forrest, Madison.
 Mrs. George D. Towne, 2279 Elm St., Man-
 chester.
 Mrs. Kate K. Davis, Marlborough.
 Mrs. Jennie F. Wright, Marlow.
 Mrs. Eugene Whitaker, Mason.
 Mrs. D. Emery Eaton, Meredith.
 Mrs. Joseph N. Henderson, Merrimack.
 Mrs. J. S. Phipps, Milan.
 Mrs. W. Francis French, Milford.
 Mrs. Caroline Fifield, Lyme.
 Mrs. James P. Wiley, Milton.
 Mrs. Agnes Gibson, Monroe.
 Mrs. Ralph E. Goodwin, Moultonborough.
 Mrs. Susan F. Wallace, Nashua.
 Mrs. T. N. Barker, East Sullivan.
 Mrs. Annie B. Read, New Boston.
 Mrs. Florence H. Symonds, Newbury.
 Mrs. Myra J. Jones, New Durham.
 Mrs. Harry G. Atwood, Newfields.
 Rev. Anna B. Parker, New Hampton.
 Mrs. Henry Barnes, Newington.

Mrs. Phillip F. Gordon, New Ipswich.
 Mrs. Melville Robbins, New London.
 Mrs. Alanson Haines, Newmarket.
 Mrs. Mary M. Sibley, Newport.
 Mrs. John E. Hayford, Newton.
 Mrs. Harry B. Smith, Groveton.
 Mrs. Florence L. Miner, Northwood Ridge.
 Mrs. Elizabeth W. Fernald, Nottingham.
 Miss Luella M. Huse, R. F. D., Canaan.
 Mrs. Francis B. Morrison, Orford.
 Mrs. E. C. Connor, Ossipee.
 Mrs. Alice Hillman, R. F. D., Nashua.
 Mrs. Henry S. Roberts, Suncook.
 Mrs. William H. Schofield, Peterborough.
 Mrs. John P. Metcalf, Piermont.
 Mrs. Henry Johnson, Pittsburgh.
 Mrs. William Ely, Pittsfield.
 Mrs. James C. Wark, Windsor, Vt.
 Miss Cora B. Pollard, Plaistow.
 Mrs. Verne F. Pierce, Plymouth.
 Miss M. I. Boger, Portsmouth.
 Mrs. John H. Boothman, Randolph.
 Mrs. Charles P. Armstrong, Raymond.
 Mrs. Harold Dickinson, Richmond.
 Miss Mary Lee Ware, West Rindge.
 Mrs. J. J. Abbott, Rochester.
 Mrs. Jessie Doe, R. F. D., Dover.
 Mrs. George C. Craig, Rumney.
 Mrs. Agnes E. Perkins, Rye Beach.
 Mrs. H. E. Pulver, Salem Depot.
 Mrs. Frank Dunlap, Salisbury.
 Mrs. Charles Page, North Hampton.
 Mrs. George A. Underhill, 5 Beard St., Nashua.
 Mrs. M. A. Hill, Sanbornston.
 Mrs. Laura J. M. Talbot, Sandown.
 Mrs. F. M. Smith, Sandwich.
 Miss Annie M. Perkins, Seabrook.
 Mrs. Mae Taylor, Shelburne.
 Mrs. William Ames, Somersworth.
 Mrs. Maurice Brock, Springfield.
 Mrs. Lou Merrill, Stewartstown.
 Mrs. Mary F. Sanborn, Stoddard.
 Mrs. Herman R. Hill, Strafford.
 Mrs. Lena J. Rich, Stratford.
 Mrs. Annie W. Scammon, Stratham.
 Mrs. Ella D. Brown, Sullivan.
 Mrs. R. T. Walcott, Sunapee.
 Mrs. J. V. Stillings, Surry.
 Mrs. Ada L. Little, North Sutton.
 Mrs. E. A. Nelson, East Swanzey.
 Mrs. Sarah F. Kimball, Tamworth.
 Mrs. David Williams, Temple.
 Mrs. Frank L. Hazeltine, Thornton.
 Mrs. W. B. Fellows, Tilton.
 Mrs. F. Ripley, Jr., Troy.
 Mrs. Walter Fernald, Melvin Village.
 Mrs. Carrie Reed, Unity.
 Mrs. Clara H. Sanborn, Sanbornville.
 Miss Mary Howland Bellows, Walpole.
 Mrs. Frederick Adee Smith, Warner.
 Mrs. George E. Brown, Warren.
 Mrs. H. R. Bateholder, Washington.
 Mrs. M. E. Currier, North Weare.
 Miss Winnifred M. Putney, Webster.
 Mrs. Mary L. Thomas, Wentworth.
 Mrs. Eva Burt, Westmoreland.
 Mrs. Bertha Sawyer, Whitefield.

Mrs. Vernon L. Fisher, Center Wilmot.
 Mrs. W. H. Jennings, Winchester.
 Mrs. J. Arthur Nesmith, Windham.
 Mrs. C. O. Doe, Wolfeboro.
 Mrs. Bernice Orozoco, North Woodstock.
 Mrs. Sidney P. Wiley, Charlestown.
 Mrs. Frank A. Mace, Kensington.
 Mrs. Caroline Edgerly, Tuftonborough.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATORS

The following are the names of local food administrators who coöperated with Huntley N. Spaulding, the Federal Food Administrator for New Hampshire.

Guy S. Neal, Acworth.
 Ichabod Hammond, Pequaket.
 B. H. Sleeper, R. F. D., Bristol.
 M. A. Currier, Alstead.
 Charles H. McDuffee, Alton.
 Charles P. Dodge, Amherst.
 H. L. Thurston, East Andover.
 Robert W. Jameson, Antrim.
 Carl H. Robinson, Antrim.
 Albion Kahler, Ashland.
 Herbert N. Sawyer, Atkinson.
 Fred H. Hall, Auburn.
 Dr. George H. Hawley, Center Barnstead.
 Lawrence Haley, East Barrington.
 William Pitman, Intervale.
 T. B. Southard, Bath.
 Harry W. Peaslee, R. F. D. 7, Manchester.
 Col. John M. Sargent, Belmont.
 Maj. A. J. Pierce, Bennington.
 L. H. Parker, Benton.
 William E. Matthews, Berlin.
 Benjamin Tucker, Bethlehem.
 Frank L. Gerrish, Boscawen.
 Robert W. Upton, R. F. D. 3, Concord.
 George W. Cofrin, Bradford.
 Rev. A. Gibson, Brentwood.
 Everett Atwood, R. F. D. 1, Plymouth.
 Ira A. Chase, Bristol.
 Charles Willey, R. F. D. 1, Sanbornville.
 Orville D. Fessenden, Brookline.
 George D. Pattee, R. F. D. 3, Plymouth.
 Frank D. Currier, Canaan.
 Willis E. Lougee, Candia.
 Elmer Osgood, R. F. D. 3, Penacook.
 E. W. Burns, Twin Mountain.
 Orville P. Smith, Center Harbor.
 C. A. Smith, Charlestown.
 Olin R. Hanscom, Chatham.
 William Underhill, Chester.
 Burton C. Thatcher, Chesterfield.
 Albert S. Dame, R. F. D. 7, Concord.
 Judge H. S. Richardson, Claremont.
 F. W. Johnston, Claremont.
 Darwin Lombard, Colebrook.
 Freeman G. Marshall, Columbia.
 J. C. Derby, Concord.
 H. Boardman Fifield, Conway.
 W. E. Beaman, Cornish.
 Charles P. Barton, Croydon.
 Rev. D. C. Hershey, Whitefield.

Dr. L. V. Knapp, Danbury.
 Clarence M. Collins, Danville.
 Chester E. Maynard, South Deerfield.
 H. Chester Smith, Hillsborough.
 William H. Ranney, Derry.
 George N. Burnham, Dorchester.
 Dr. Louis W. Flanders, Dover.
 Henry N. Gowing, Dublin.
 Ernest P. Goud, Milan.
 F. E. Garvin, Dunbarton.
 C. H. Pettee, Durham.
 Anson J. Cole, East Kingston.
 Charles A. Young, Easton.
 Eugene Hatch, Center Conway.
 E. Forrest Leavitt, Effingham.
 E. C. Wilcox, Enfield.
 Dr. A. W. Mitchell, Epping.
 Dr. Roscoe Hill, Epsom.
 F. H. Evans, Errol.
 John Scammon, Exeter.
 Frank Adams, Farmington.
 Fred I. Thayer, Farmington.
 Rev. Albert A. Howes, Fitzwilliam.
 Rodman Schaff, Fitzwilliam.
 Edward W. Farnum, Francetown.
 Dr. H. L. Johnson, Franconia.
 Leonard M. Aldrich, Franconia.
 Warren F. Daniell, Franklin.
 George I. Philbrick, Freedom.
 Stephen A. Frost, Fremont.
 Leland M. James, Gilford.
 Stephen Weeks, Gilmanton.
 Phin M. Wright, Gilsum.
 Charles G. Barnard, Goffstown.
 Judge A. R. Evans, Gorham.
 Fred W. Pike, Mill Village.
 A. W. Bennett, Grafton Center.
 Perley Walker, Grantham.
 E. H. Clover, Greenfield.
 Charles H. Brackett, Greenland.
 Frederick W. Ely, Greenville.
 J. A. Rogers, North Groton.
 Daniel Emerson, Hampstead.
 Joseph B. Brown, Hampton.
 Walter B. Farmer, Hampton Falls.
 Edson K. Upton, Hancock.
 Prof. C. D. Adams, Hanover.
 Percy W. Russell, Chesham.
 Charles H. Morey, Hart's Location.
 Horace B. Knight, Haverhill.
 Frank O. Morse, East Hebron.
 William H. Bean, Henniker.
 Jean M. Shaw, Hill.
 John H. Grimes, Hillsborough.
 W. F. Robertson, Hinsdale.
 Charles E. Kayou, Hinsdale.
 Lawrence J. Webster, Holderness.
 Willis C. Hardy, Hollis.
 George Keating, Hooksett.
 Robert T. Gould, Contooscook.
 Frank A. Connell, Hudson.
 Arthur P. Gale, Jackson.
 Charles L. Rich, East Jaffrey.
 Richard B. Eastman, Jefferson.
 Robert Faulkner, Keene.
 Judge Louis G. Hoyt, Kingston.
 Arthur G. Wadleigh, Hampton Falls.

Judge F. M. Beckford, Laconia.
 Fred C. Congdon, Lancaster.
 Charles S. Chandler, Landaff.
 H. A. Holmes, Charlestown.
 F. U. Bell, Lebanon.
 Lewis H. Snell, R. F. D. 5, Dover.
 A. L. Benway, Lempster.
 Alfred Stanley, Lincoln.
 Ben S. Webb, Lisbon.
 Norris C. Griffin, Manchester.
 Henry E. Richardson, Littleton.
 J. C. Donahue, Livermore.
 Ralph Parmenter, Hudson.
 Dr. W. H. Mitchell, Loudon.
 C. E. Mason, Lyman.
 George W. Barnes, Lyme.
 Roy N. Putnam, Lyndeborough.
 William E. Hayes, Madbury.
 John F. Chick, Madison.
 Dr. J. H. Gleason, Manchester.
 William B. McKay, Manchester.
 Robert Whitney, Marlborough.
 George A. Corey, Marlow.
 Albert B. Eaton, Meriden.
 B. K. Dearborn, Meredith.
 Norris Henderson, Merrimack.
 Charles F. Young, Reed's Ferry.
 Charles Knowles, Union.
 L. A. Bickford, Milan.
 Emory D. Heald, Milford.
 William Lougee, Milton.
 Willis L. Reynolds, Milton Mills.
 Rev. C. L. Carter, Monroe.
 George D. Kittredge, Mont Vernon.
 James C. French, Moultonborough.
 Harry P. Greeley, Nashua.
 H. E. Priest, Nelson.
 Louis W. Swanson, New Boston.
 John H. Gillingham, South Newbury.
 George H. Jones, New Durham.
 Harry G. Atwood, Newfields.
 Arthur E. Cox, New Hampton.
 Stillman A. Packard, Newington.
 W. A. Preston, New Ipswich.
 M. Gale Eastman, New London.
 W. M. Pilsbury, New London.
 Henry E. George, Newmarket.
 George A. Fairbanks, Newport.
 Irving M. Heath, Newton.
 Joseph O. Hobbs, North Hampton.
 E. H. Macloon, Groveton.
 John Towle, Northwood Ridge.
 Thomas E. Fernald, Nottingham.
 Barney Eastman, Orange.
 Harry E. Morrison, Orford.
 Dana J. Brown, Ossipee.
 Sherman O. Hobbs, Pelham.
 George W. Fowler, Pembroke.
 Arthur H. Spaulding, Peterborough.
 Admon C. Drury, Piermont.
 Parker Tabor, Pittsburg.
 Herbert B. Fischer, Pittsfield.
 Fred P. Hill, Plaistow.
 Louis E. Shipman, Plainfield.
 John E. Smith, Plymouth.
 Frank J. Beal, Plymouth.
 George A. Wood, Portsmouth.

John H. Boothman, Randolph.
 Walter J. Dudley, Raymond.
 Leason Martin, R. F. D., Winchester.
 Harris H. Rice, Rindge.
 Leslie P. Snow, Rochester.
 John K. Allen, Rochester.
 Guy Smart, Rochester.
 Joseph D. Roberts, R. F. D., Dover.
 Thomas M. Dillingham, Roxbury.
 George C. Craig, Rumney Depot.
 H. Russell Sawyer, Rye Beach.
 William E. Lancaster, Salem.
 Buron W. Sanborn, Andover.
 Frank H. Hunkins, Sanbornton.
 John G. Goodwin, Chester.
 Charles B. Hoyt, Sandwich.
 Jacob F. Dow, Seabrook.
 Alpha T. Wilson, Sharon.
 Lawrence A. Philbrook, Shelburne.
 Judge C. H. Wells, Somersworth.
 James M. Carr, South Hampton.
 S. W. Philbrick, West Springfield.
 Paul R. Cole, Groveton.
 Leon Ripley, West Stewartstown.
 C. B. McClure, Munsonville.
 James H. Stiles, Center Strafford.
 John C. Hutchins, Stratford.
 Frank H. Pearson, Stratham.

Arthur E. Rugg, Sullivan.
 George Gardner, Sunapee.
 Hiram F. Newell, Keene.
 Fred H. Pratt, Sutton.
 Henry W. Brown, West Swanzey.
 Ralph B. Smith, Tamworth.
 George H. Wheeler, Wilton.
 W. B. Emmons, West Thornton.
 Osborne J. Smith, Tilton.
 Franklin Ripley, Sr., Troy.
 John A. Edgerly, Mirror Lake.
 Frank Reed, Unity.
 J. Frank Farnum, Union.
 George L. Houghton, Walpole.
 Andrew J. Hook, Warner.
 F. C. Jackson, Warren.
 F. A. Peaslee, East Washington.
 George Eastman, South Weare.
 Benjamin P. Little, Warner.
 Dr. Samuel Frazier, Wentworth.
 Edward C. Greene, Westmoreland.
 E. M. Bowker, Whitesfield.
 F. E. Goodhue, Wilmot.
 Frank L. Davis, Wilton.
 G. C. Hawkins, Winchester.
 John E. Cochran, Windham Depot.
 Judge Ernest H. Trickey, Wolfeboro.
 Frank A. Fox, North Woodstock.

MY MOTHER

By Edward Hersey Richards

Who is it keeps the pace with time
 No matter to what heights I climb
 And holds my heart with love sublime?
 My Mother.

Who is it, when I wayward bend
 Bereft of hope, or gold, or friend,
 Awaits me, loyal to the end?
 My Mother.

Who is it, when the shadows fall
 And Sorrow's night obscures my all
 Holds out the light and heeds my call?
 My Mother.

Who is it when she goes away
 Where angels dwell, and goes to stay,
 Departing, bids me watch and pray?
 My Mother.

Exeter, N. H.

THE SPIRIT AND THE VISION

"Where there is no vision the people perish."—Old Spanish Proverb

By Frances Parkinson Keyes

I

The battered little Ford runabout, three years old and never repainted, its shabby top thrown back, its hinges creaking, looked strangely out of place as it drew up at the brilliantly lighted entrance of Mr. Thomas Hamlin's town house, and came to a noisy and abrupt stop. Mr. Thomas Hamlin was a dignified and imposing personage, and his residence certainly reflected its owner's characteristics; only the most expensive, silent, and shining limousines stopped there as a rule, and impassive chauffeurs sat staring stolidly in front of them, while the owners of the marvellous machines walked with quiet assurance up the broad, low, gray marble steps. The young man who had been driving the Ford, however, jumped out, shut the door of his car with a bang, and pushed the house-bell with considerable determination. He was tall, lean, and frankly shabby, from the crown of his rough, weatherbeaten gray cap to the soles of his heavy leather boots. Nevertheless, the face of the very correct man-servant who opened the door changed its expression to something not unlike a smile, and he spoke with real cordiality, mixed with surprise, before the visitor had so much as stated his errand.

"Mr. Garland! I'm that glad to see you, sir! It's a long time—begging your pardon, sir—since you've been here."

"Rather!" The visitor smiled, showing some very white teeth. "I'm glad to see you, too. Thompson—convince me *somebody's* been taking good care of the family, anyway."

"Oh, as to that, sir—"

"I know. Is Miss Gloria in?"

Thompson coughed, and his expression became doubtful. "Yes, sir, she's in; but very much engaged, I'm afraid, sir."

"Very much engaged!" thundered the caller, his bright smile quite gone.

"Oh no, not—that way—not as I know of, sir. But there's been a dinner, and there's quite a crowd in for dancing afterwards, besides, sir—you'll hear the music beginning again just now. But if you'll step into the reception-room, sir, I'll see what I can do—I'll tell Miss Gloria, anyway, that you're here."

The boy pulled off his shabby cap, and followed the servant into the white-panelled room with its gilt furniture and its glare of light; then, as if attempting to escape as far as possible from it all, he crossed to the window, threw up the shade, and stood staring angrily out into the street. What an atmosphere! It wasn't sour grapes—he was honestly glad that he had never lived in it. Did anyone really *live* in it?—Did Mr. Thomas Hamlin, with his heavy correctness, and his manner of uttering bromidic nothings as if they were the brilliant and original inspirations of his own dignified brain? Did Mrs. Thomas Hamlin, with her lorgnon that shut with a click, and her carefully regulated smile, and equally carefully regulated figure? Did Thomas Hamlin, Jr.—and all the friends that he brought home with him—with their silk socks, and their imported cigarettes, and their taste for musical comedy? Yes, and their ability to buy long-stemmed roses and big boxes of chocolates for Gloria! Did Gloria herself really live?—Gloria, who at sixteen, her years divided between a country boarding-school in the

winter, and a very quiet seaside resort in the summer (that was before Mr. Thomas Hamlin had pulled off that last enormous deal in copper) had been so wholesome and sunshiny and generally delicious? Not that he meant to be unjust to Gloria, in her later development, or bitter about her—not in the least—only—

"Steven! Where on earth did you drop from? And—and—*why* if you don't mind my asking?"

The boy turned abruptly. Gloria Hamlin had come into the room quietly and quickly, pulling the pink brocade portieres together behind her as she did so. Her golden hair was piled up high, soft and fine and shining, on her erect little head; her sleeveless dress, with its mere apology for a bodice, was of gold-spangled tulle; there were gilt slippers on her feet, and a small gilt fan in her hand; and out of all this dazzling glitter, her face and neck and arms shone all the whiter and lovelier and more perfect than he had ever seen them.

"Good Heavens, Gloria, you startled me! I didn't hear you come in—must have been thinking about something pretty hard, and you're—sort of dazzling—"

"Sorry to have interrupted a valuable train of thought—I suppose I'm quite the most expensive looking creature you've seen lately and that it was too much for you!"

"Exactly. Thank you for supplying me with just the right phrase," the boy retorted in a voice as hard as hers, the honest admiration entirely faded from it. She stamped her foot.

"There you begin, quarrelling with me again, and you haven't been inside the door five minutes! Do tell me what you want quickly! Didn't Thompson tell you—I'm having a party?"

"He said you were very much—engaged—are you?"

"Is that what you came to find out?"

"Partly."

"What else?"

"Is it really necessary to treat me quite so much like a tramp asking for a job? Well, mostly to ask you if you wouldn't go out for a ride with me—just once more?"

The girl burst out laughing. "Just once more!" she mocked. "I wonder how many times I've heard you say that, as the ending to all kinds of sentences! Gloria, do dance with me—just once more! Gloria, do let me come and see you again before I go back to college—just once more! Gloria, forgive me for losing my temper—and being cross and jealous—and disagreeable—just once more! Gloria, let me kiss you—just once more! All that went on for two years, and you know how it ended—two silly children, wrangling and making love in one breath, and then getting found out, and very properly separated by their parents! I think your mother was as angry as mine, and your father has a truly Biblical hatred of the idle rich! And now that it's all been over two years, you suddenly turn up, without any warning whatever, when the house is crammed with people, and calmly ask me to go out to ride with you—as if you expected me to accept!"

"Aren't you going to?" asked Steven quietly.

"No—no—*no*—of course I'm not! It wouldn't be just once more at all—even if there were nothing else to be said against it!—It would mean starting the whole thing all over again!"

"So you're afraid of that?"

The girl stamped her foot again. "Of course I'm not—what makes you twist my words so? But I know perfectly well what 'just once more' means with you!"

"This time it happens to mean exactly that. I've ridden all day—over all kinds of roads—to get here tonight, hoping you'd say yes. I've got to get back home tomorrow to stay with my mother till Saturday."

"If it's the same old Flivver"—the boy nodded—"You must have put

in an awfully uncomfortable, jiggly, jolty, wild-geese chase—for nothing!” said Gloria flippantly. “May I inquire where you’re going on Saturday—just to assure myself that I shan’t have to turn down another preposterous invitation from you?”

“I’m going to France,” said Steven Garland.

II

Afterwards—it was not until he was on the steamer—Steven realized how suddenly the lovely mocking face grew pale and quiet, and that Gloria, catching hold of the portiere, dropped the little glittering fan, and that it lay for a full minute on the floor between them before he stooped to pick it up. At the time he was only conscious of how rapidly she spoke and acted, after that one silent moment.

“Don’t bother; let it stay there—I shan’t need it.” Her fingers were on the electric bell. “Why are you going?”

“I can’t help it.”

“Father says the United States may not get into the war at all.”

“I hope that isn’t so; but that wouldn’t make any difference.”

“Are you going into the Ambulance Corps?”

“No—Aviation.”

Gloria stooped over, and picked up the fan herself; her hands were trembling—Steven remembered that afterwards too; then she flung open the portiere; Thompson was standing outside.

“You rang, miss?”

“Yes. Ask Marie to give you a heavy coat and scarf for me and bring them to me in the vestibule—you’ll hurry, please. Come, Steven.”

She put her hand on his arm, drawing him after her, switched off the entrance lights, and closed the front door after them. Before Steven found his voice, the servant had reappeared, holding her wraps. Breathlessly, she slipped into the coat, and wound the scarf about her head.

“I’m going out with Mr. Garland,

Thompson. I may be late getting back.”

“Yes, Miss.”

“You’ll please tell my mother.”

“Er—just that, begging your pardon, miss?”

“Yes, it isn’t to be a secret this time—*after I get away*. But thank you, Thompson, just the same.”

And then she was climbing into the motor, and asking “Will you drive, or shall I?” and he was answering “I will,” and watching her, stupidly, without offering to help her, while she tucked herself in beside him. They were in the suburbs before he was able to fully realize that it had really happened—that they were together—and alone—again and that the chance he had hoped and waited for so long had come. He turned to her.

“Warm enough, Gloria?”

“Yes.”

“Rather have the top up?”

“No.”

“Care particularly what time we get back?”

“Not in the least.”

“You’re a good sport, same as always, aren’t you? Because if you don’t, I thought we’d get straight out into the country, to that little lake we found once—remember?—and climb out, and sit beside it for a while—there’s an awfully jolly moon, and it isn’t cold—and—and—I think it would be rather fun, don’t you?”

“Anywhere you say.”

“Look here, Gloria, you’re awfully quiet! Is anything the matter?”

They were already past the lighted streets, and her face, shadowed by the scarf, was turned away from him. Steven gave a little laugh.

“There were advantages to that little old brown horse I used to have, after all,” he said. “I could drive him with one hand, and he didn’t need much driving, at that! On a pinch I could drop the reins entirely, he went along about the same. But I’ve got to hang on to this blamed wheel, or we’ll go into the gutter. So

please be a good girl, and look round at me just this once!"

The words were out before he could stop them, and he tried to catch them back, fearing another bitter answer. But Gloria surprised him—she turned around, to be sure, but quite silently, and in the dim light he saw that she was crying, as if her heart would break.

His own suddenly stood still; less than an hour before she had been standing before him so hard and glittering and erect, making him hot and cold with bashfulness, and resentment, and shame—and now she was out alone with him, this glorious spring night, her shimmering dress covered with a little rough serge coat, her hands bare and cold because in her haste she had not stopped for gloves, her wilfulness and self-assurance all gone—crying! Was it possible that this was the same girl? Or was it the old Gloria, miraculously come back? He steered the motor to the side of the road and stopped it.

"Gloria," he began, his voice trembling a little, "you mustn't. I shall be most awfully cut up, if you do. I had no idea you'd take it like this. I didn't think you'd care a bit. I didn't feel I could go off without seeing you just—without saying good-bye, that's all," and timidly, almost awkwardly, he put his arm around her. He was rewarded with a flash of the old spirit.

"You do that very badly."

"I'm out of practise."

"Too bad," flashed back Gloria, "Let me help you"—and she threw both hers around his neck; he drew her towards him, and without speaking, looked straight into her eyes.

"Yes," she said. "If you don't hate me too much—I should think you would," and began to cry again. Then Steven surprised her; he let her go, and started the car again.

"I'm not going to," he said stubbornly, "not until we get to the lake, and sit down, and thrash things out. Then maybe you'll say no."

"Aren't you taking rather a long chance?" asked Gloria.

"Yes, I am; but I've got to take it. I can't get near you when you're making fun of me, because you hurt me too darned much—nor when you're crying, because that also hurts too much—I don't see things straight. This may be the last chance I'll ever get to talk to you, and I've just got to get them straight—see?"

"I see," said Gloria, and sat staring ahead of her for a long time; then at last, "but I think you might have kissed me—just once more!"

"That tiresome old phrase," mocked Steven; but Steven's mocking was very different from Gloria's. He managed to get one arm around her again, for a minute, in spite of the wheel, and then he laughed very happily, showing all his white teeth. "There's not going to be any just once more about that, darling, if I get started at all, but I'm not certain that I'm going to get started."

"Aren't you?" asked Gloria lightly, "why not?"

"Because, as I've kept trying to tell you, I asked you to come out here with me tonight so that I could have a chance to talk to you—alone and—away from—all that stuff you live cluttered up with. I haven't the least idea of trying to get you to change your mind about—well, about marrying me. Of course it was a mistake that we ever thought of that—I know that now just as well as you do. But I did care an awful lot for you, and so—"

"You *'did'*?"

"Oh, I *do*, then! you know I do! But that's beyond the mark. The real point is, that because I *did*—and *do*—I can't bear to go off to France and perhaps—get—hurt—and have to lie still for a long time thinking of you doing the sort of thing you've been doing the last year or two, without even attempting to make you see that you're built for something much better than that. It won't amount to much—my going over, I mean—except

to me personally. It'll be a tremendous satisfaction to me to go, but there are hundreds of other fellows who can accomplish five times as much as I can, and who are doing it, right along. Whereas *you*”—he broke off, and brought the little Ford to a stop—“well, that's what I came to talk to you about. Here we are—climb out.”

III

Steven made her very comfortable first. There were pillows tucked away in the back of the motor (“He must have been pretty certain I was coming!” said Gloria to herself, as she watched him taking them out) and he spread the rug that had been around them on the ground, and piled the pillows up in one corner of it, and then he unearthed a small blanket to put over her; and when she was all settled, he took out a battered old pipe, filled and lighted it, and sat looking down on the quiet little lake shining in the moonlight for a long time without speaking or moving. At last he reached for her hand, which was very smooth and small and cold, and trembling a little, and taking it in both his big rough warm ones, held it fast.

“Isn't this wonderful, Gloria?” he asked softly. “All this silence and space and water and light, the open bits of pasture and little pointed fir trees, and—you and I alone? I'll never forget it, or get over being grateful to you for coming with me. I know it was a lot to ask of you; but while I'm flying around up in the clouds ‘over there,’ I'll live it over and over again in my mind, just as long as I live myself.”

“If that shouldn't happen to be very long,” he went on after a short pause, during which Gloria did not stir, “I think we'll both be glad that we parted differently than—than the way we did the last time—that we did go out together ‘just once more!’”

“Steven—won't you believe me when I tell you that I'm sorry—oh, *desperately* sorry—for everything I

said and did that day. I've been paying for it ever since, if that's any satisfaction to you. I *did* care!”

“You—*did*—”

“I—*do*! Oh, I can't let you go to France! There are lots of other men to go, just as you said. What difference will it make in the winning of the war if you stay home? And aviation, of all things! Why, I never hear of an aviator except to read that he's been *killed* and that's the way you feel about it yourself—don't you suppose I can tell? You know you'll never come back, if you go—but I won't let you go; I'll do anything—*anything*—you ask me to now, if you'll only stay with me!”

“I'm going on Saturday,” he said quietly “and I'd rather you talked to me the way you did the last time than like that. It doesn't mean much to me after all, to have you care for me, if that's the way you feel.”

He dropped her hand, and turned a face towards her from which all the youth and gentleness seemed to have gone, leaving it stern and white and cold.

“Listen to me,” he said, “if this war hasn't done anything else good, it has at least brought back to most of us the capacity, which we seemed to have lost, of seeing things in their proper prospective—of being able to distinguish between what really matters, and what only seems to matter; and after we've been able to do that—of choosing to stick to what's worth-while, and dropping everything else like a hot cake. I suppose, when you're young like us, you can't help making a personal matter of the big events—I can't, anyway. And I understand now—which I didn't before—why everything went dead wrong with us from the beginning—we kept letting non-essentials get in our way; and the non-essentials, in our case, were that you were beautiful and rich and clever and worth-while, and that I was just an ignorant no-count, stupid boy from a little one-horse country town, where my father

is a teacher in a two-by-four college, and supports his entire family on less than your father pays his butler! I'd never even *seen* a girl like you until that day I found you changing a tire—quite capably and all by yourself—on the road between Meriden and Boston, and stopped to see if I couldn't help you. I couldn't, of course—you were perfectly able to do it yourself, and I saw that, after the first minute; but I couldn't help hanging around—just for the pleasure of watching someone so lovely—and so efficient—and when you asked me perfectly casually, after everything was in order again whether you mightn't give me a lift—well, I nearly jumped out of my skin with joy. I was crazy about you from that minute."

"We'd saved for years to take that trip to the seashore; none of us had ever seen the ocean before—and of course we all expected wonderful things of that vacation. But nothing half so wonderful as what *did* happen. When I wandered into that dance at the Casino, the Saturday night after I met you, I felt just like what I was—a great big country boob, and then some—I was dressed all wrong, and I didn't know any of the new dances, and I was sure not a girl there would look at me. Then suddenly, as I was standing leaning against the veranda rail, wondering whether I'd better go home, or drown myself right then and there, and rid the earth of such a cumbersome object, you came along, with half-a-dozen fellows at your heels, and stopped and shook hands, and said you were glad to see me again, and hoped I was having a good time; and while I was wondering how on earth you *did* it—spoke so easily and pleasantly, and as if nothing could possibly embarrass or disturb you—the music began again, and I blurted out "May I have this dance?" and then went hot and cold all over because I'd said it. And—the next minute you were in my arms—do you remember, Gloria?"

"I remember how angry the boy to whom the dance really belonged was," she said with a little laugh, "and that you danced very well indeed—so well, that I was glad to have another with you. Go on."

"Well, I'm not going to bore you reviewing the whole thing. You were kind to me at first because I was such an absolute outsider that you could afford to be; and by the next summer—you'll never know how I worked to scrape together the money to go to Meriden a second time—you were kind because—somehow—in spite of yourself—you cared. Didn't you?"

"Yes," said Gloria, very low, "I cared—quite a lot."

For an instant it looked very much as if Steven were about to forget his strong-minded resolutions; but he pulled himself together and went on. "Now, if we'd only had sense enough to face the non-essentials right then and there, and thrash them, and stick them behind us once for all, we'd have been mar—we wouldn't have come to grief the way we did. But although we both knew they were there, we tried to ignore them and shirk them. So, as a result of our cowardice, we quarrelled about them. And since you were my superior in every way—and I knew it—and you knew it—and we each knew that the other knew it—I was constantly in the position of a starving dog who's grateful for any meager bone that the little girl who lives in the big house he's always hanging around will throw him—and that's not a suitable attitude for any man to have towards the girl that's promised to marry him."

"Steven!"

"Well, that's the way things really were, if you'll only be sincere enough to admit it. You said this evening that you thought my mother was just as angry as yours when we were found out. She wasn't angry, but she was pretty nearly heart-broken. She thinks a lot of me, just because I'm *hers*, you know, and she said she'd never get over the disgrace of having

her only son making love to a girl secretly—with the help of a friendly butler—when he didn't think he was good enough—and the girl didn't think he was good enough—to go and ask her father for her, like a decent man, and then, if he were refused, put up a good fight for her! In the open! She said she didn't wonder that I turned tail and ran, instead of making you stick by me, for my whole behavior had been just as dishonorable and cowardly as if I'd—"

"As if you'd—what?" asked Gloria, for he stopped and turned his head away.

The boy swallowed hard, and flung back his head. "As if I'd ruined some poor little creature in the streets," he muttered, "she said the only difference was that a girl like you was safe, and the other kind—wouldn't be—that didn't make *my* share any better."

"And didn't your mother ever say that *I* had behaved disgracefully?—led you on, and played with you, and then thrown you over after I'd got over the fun and excitement of a new plaything—the prerogative that any idle, rich girl has over the man she considers beneath her?"

"No, she never said that—I don't believe she ever thought it. You see, I'd told her about you."

"Told her what?"

"Why, how wonderful you were—how capable and self-confident and fearless—and how sweet and noble and lovely, too."

"Did you feel that way about me—afterwards?"

"Of course—why now? We had let the non-essentials spoil things for us, but the essentials were there just the same, weren't they?"

"What were the essentials?"

"Those qualities in you I've just described—and the fact that we loved one another."

He took her hand again, and this time kissed it gently and laid it against his cheek and held it there for a minute.

"Listen darling," he said, "men—

like me—can go out and fight, and die if we have to, but women—like you—have got to win the war—same as they always have. Aren't you ready to begin to do your share?"

"But I don't know *how* to do anything! What *can* I do? What *is* my share?"

"You ought to be able to decide that better than I can; but I'll tell you what I think, if I may."

"Please; only Steven—"

"Yes, dear?"

"Don't—hurt any more than you can help. Whatever you tell me, don't say it in that voice you used when you said it didn't mean much to you after all to have me care if I was such a coward."

"I don't want to hurt you; but I do want to bring you to your senses—if I can." He stopped, as if seeking for just the words he wished to use. "I'm not a clever talker, and I *feel* an awful lot, and between the two it's hard for me to express myself."

"Do you mean you think I ought to stop dancing, and playing cards and all that, and go in for Red Cross work and food conservation, and Civic Reform?"

"Partly that, but not entirely. It isn't all in what you *do*: Red Cross work and Civic Reform are mighty good things, but there's nothing wrong—*per se*—in playing cards and dancing, if you've got the time and strength for them, after you've done more important things—the way I look at it anyway. It's the spirit—and the vision—back of it all that really counts."

"The spirit—and the vision?"

"Yes—the vision to discover not only the right and the wrong, but the essential and the non-essential; and having been granted the vision, the spirit to follow it faithfully—at all costs."

"How?"

"I can't tell you that. Every woman must decide that for herself. I suppose sometimes it's making bandages, and sometimes it's taking

some fellow's job outright, and keeping it for him while he goes to the front, and sometimes it's giving up dinner-parties so that you can send food to France. Women can't all work the same way, any more than men can. Now you know that I can tinker with any kind of a machine, and I'm light and quick and strong; I know a good deal about higher mathematics and astronomy, which I've been considering rather useless for a long time, when suddenly I discover that I've all the qualifications for an embryonic aviator! Whereas Bill Smith, who weighs two hundred, and doesn't know a triangle from the dipper, or an automobile from a locomotive, may in some other mighty efficient way of his own be exactly what General Blank is looking for to serve as a Non-Com. in the Heavy Artillery."

Steven laughed a little, and then sat quietly for a few minutes looking off into space, as if dreaming that the new work had already begun for himself—and Bill Smith of the Heavy Artillery. Gloria waited. At last he turned, his face shining with a radiance which did not seem to come wholly from the moonlight, but from the clarity of such a vision as he had tried to express to her.

"Excuse me, darling," he said, "I was Somewhere in France for a minute, I guess. I hadn't finished what I was trying to say, though—there's something else. Whatever women do—and whatever they do without—I think they ought somehow to make the men who've gone to fight feel that they're trying to do their share—taking their part of the work and the pain and the sacrifice—and not entirely for the sake of one man whom they love, but for *all* of them—every single man that's gone. Have you read anything about the women in France who are still safe—the work *they're* doing? Why, there's nothing—*nothing*—that seems too much, or too hard! Don't you suppose that our soldiers will do more, when they

know that their women are helping like that? Have you read anything about the women in *Belgium*—I don't mean wild-cat reports, but perfectly authentic accounts? Well, our men are trying to save you—yes, women just as rich and lovely and safe as you, Gloria—from horrors like that."

"When you came into the room tonight," he went on in a low voice, "of course the only thing I could think of at first was how beautiful you were, and how glad I was to see you, and how I hoped to get you—in my arms—and—kiss you, all I wanted to, just once more before I went away. And then—a new feeling seemed to sweep over me like a flame and drive out everything else. I saw that your dress wasn't useful, or warm, or—even modest, but just a glittering, alluring wisp of gauze; and that you were coming to me, straight from some man with whom you'd been dancing—who'd had you in his arms—some man who's probably just as young and strong and able to fight as those fellows over there in the trenches; and when you spoke to me, it was to jeer at me, and mock the way I used to plead with you, and tell me to go away and leave you to go back and dance some more, dressed like that, when I'd ridden a hundred and fifty miles on the chance of seeing you, and in the hope of asking you to think—more gently of me before I went away for good." His voice sank almost to a whisper, "Oh, Gloria, darling, please don't think I'm venturing to preach, or even criticise, I never did amount to much, and for a little while—when you first threw me over—I did things that were so weak—and mean—and bad that I couldn't tell you about them. I'd been pretty straight, as men go, until then; but with the memory of that time in my mind, still pretty fresh and bitter, I know I'm not fit to consider myself even half as worthy of you as I used to be. But I couldn't help thinking—if hundreds of others, already over

there had seen you, just as I did, wouldn't they have felt—just as I did—that it wasn't worth-while to go out and fight for women, if all they were going to do in return was to stay at home, and make themselves lovely for the slackers!"

Steven sprang to his feet, and walking away, stood for a full minute with his back towards Gloria, his shoulders shaking. The radiance of the night had dimmed a little; the moon had gone under a cloud, and a slight chill wind, foreboding rain, had sprung up. The boy shivered. Then he set his teeth, and turned again. Gloria was standing beside him.

"Steven," she began, but he interrupted her.

"That's why I wouldn't kiss you, even when you gave me the chance much sooner than I expected," he said gently, "even when I found you still cared, and had been suffering too; I had to tell you all this first—and ask you if you wouldn't give your own self—the girl I told my mother about, you know—a fair chance to do her share. I'm sorry if I've hurt you—I haven't meant to—have I?"

She hesitated, but only for a moment. Then, unasked, she slid her hand into his.

"You've hurt me dreadfully," she said, "but that doesn't matter—what matters is that you've brought me out here, and talked to me, and shown me your whole soul—and my own. I've been longing for you—all these two long years—but I've been too proud to send for you and tell you so, and say that I was ashamed from the bottom of my heart at the way I had treated you and ask you to take me back—and give me another chance to show you how much I loved you. When you came, I tried not to let you see how glad I was—I didn't want to throw myself into your arms before you'd even asked me to—and then—when I found you were going to France—that I'd got to lose you right straight off again—I felt, just for a minute, as if I couldn't bear it.

But of course, now, I know I can. I want you to go. Only before you do—I must tell you—though I don't know whether it means much to you now—I've been silly and idle and proud, but I've—never for one instant forgotten—how much you meant to me. *Engaged!* Oh, Steven, you ought to have known better than that without asking! I never cared for anyone else, and I never shall—no other man has ever touched me—my darling, won't you kiss me now?"

How long they stood there, his arms around her, her wet cheek against his, they never knew; and when at last Steven raised his head again, he found himself looking into such a new strange beauty in the pale and tear-stained face still raised to his, that he was frightened.

"Gloria—dearest—I didn't mean to let myself go," he said, "but—you never kissed me—we never kissed *each other* I mean—like that before, I don't see now—how I can give you up. You belong to me now, whatever happens. I've got to have you for my very own."

"Will you—take me?" she whispered, "will you marry me—and take me home with you? I know it's an awful lot to ask of your mother to share you with me, but somehow I think she'll understand—and forgive me. I don't think my father will mind as much as you imagine—now—but if he does—well, I was twenty-one last week, and I've got a little money of my own—enough to keep me from being a burden to your family if you shouldn't—I mean, until you come back. I won't keep you from going on Saturday—I *want* you to go—but before you do—"

"Gloria," began Steven huskily, and stopped. "Gloria," he said again, and again found that he could not go on. "I—I—mustn't," he breathed at last, "I haven't any right to. Aviation isn't as dangerous as you imagine, and much less—less dreadful than the trenches, but still I'm—sure I'm never coming back—"

"I know. I—feel that way, too. And so—if I could be yours—your very own before you go—"

"All the rest of my life," she went on, when he would let her speak again, "I can remember that. I'll feel so rich—and safe—and proud—compared to all the other women who's husbands are with them at home. We may be mistaken—you may come back safe and sound—

or perhaps I might—perhaps I wouldn't be alone all the rest of my life after all. But even if I am—I'll *exult*, every time I think of you because I've had so much more than—those others. And after you've gone—after Saturday—I can find my work—whatever it is—and do it well, because you've given me the spirit—and the vision—for ever and ever."

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

By Charles Nevers Holmes

They pass so blithely to and fro
On fair or stormy day
As to and from their school they go
Like lambkins full of play;
At morn, at noon, near shades of night,
Surcharged with roguish joys,
They pass my home—hearts always light—
O happy girls and boys!

I hear their merry laugh and shout,
Like mine long, long ago,
Restrained by neither fear nor doubt—
'Tis well they do not know;
I see their faces fresh and fair,
As fresh as once was mine,
Their mirthful eyes and curly hair,
But not a careworn line.

Unselfish, loving, good and free—
Ah, could they so remain
And never, never taste or see
Earth's cup of death and pain;
Oh, if this life would backward fly
And make us free as they,
Without one care, without one sigh,
A child just for today!

Newton, Mass.

OFFICIAL NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1919-1920

By Harlan C. Pearson

IV

The Work of the Legislature

The New Hampshire General Court of 1919 assembled on Wednesday, January 1, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and was prorogued between 8.30 and 9 o'clock in the evening, actual time, at 5 p. m., legislative time, of Friday, March 28. Of these 87 days, 62 witnessed sessions of the two bodies and business was transacted on 38 of them.

The total number of measures originating in the Senate was 55; in the House, 484. Of these 309 became laws, 228 were killed in one branch or the other of the Legislature, one was vetoed by the governor and from one in the last hours of the session he withheld his approval.

Two members of the House, Bradley Ford Parsons, of Ward Six, Rochester, and Harry K. Young of Easton, died before the assembling of the Legislature. Charles W. Varney was chosen in place of Mr. Parsons, but no special election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Young. During the session the deaths occurred of Representatives Ralph C. Gray of Ward Two, Portsmouth, and John H. Wesley of Ward Five, Dover.

After considering the results of inspections of votes, the House seated on recommendation of its Committee on Elections, George M. Randall of Ward Two, Dover, and Delor J. Floyd and Edward H. King of Claremont, all Democrats.

According to the figures given in the Official Manual of the General Court the Senate was made up of 19 Republicans and 5 Democrats; the House of 244 Republicans, 160 Democrats, 1 Independent Democrat and 1 Independent; total, 406.

A valuable and informing feature of the session was the number of addresses made before the Legislature upon subjects connected with its work, or in which its members were much interested, by men ranking as authorities in the different matters. Among those whom the members were privileged to hear in this way were General Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., former Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York City, Presidents Hopkins, of Dartmouth, and Hetzel, of State College; Educational Commissioner Hillegas, of Vermont; Bishop Edward M. Parker; Will M. Cressy, the actor and overseas worker; Captain Arthur J. Coyle, aviator; Major Frank Knox of the A. E. F.; State Treasurer Plummer, Chairman Lyford of the bank commission, Public Service Commissioner Worthen, State Forester Hirst, Rev. Lyman T. Powell of New York, Rev. Manley B. Townsend of the Audubon Society, Representative Ralph D. Paine, war correspondent with the fighting fleets abroad, Professor Lewis Johnson of Harvard, authority on taxation, Doctors Duncan and Weaver of the state board of health department, General Frank S. Streeter, Commissioner Butterfield of the department of public instruction, Secretary William J. Ahern of the state board of charities, Commissioner Felker of the department of agriculture and others.

When the General Court of 1919 convened for the first time, each branch was called to order by its veteran clerk. Earle C. Gordon in the Senate and Harrie M. Young, in the House. The oath of office was administered by the acting governor, Judge Jesse M. Barton of Newport, who, in

The New Hampshire Legislature of 1919

DID

- Increase the pay of jurors.
- Endorse the League of Nations.
- Increase the poll tax from \$2 to \$3.
- Make the purple lilac the state flower.
- Lengthen the open season for hunting deer.
- Prevent automobiles from escaping taxation.
- Punish more severely offenses against chastity.
- Extend the scope of the law taxing inheritances.
- Enact a new general law governing incorporations.
- Prevent discrimination at places of public entertainment.
- Legislate against "the overthrow of government by force."
- Change the system of management of the state's institutions.
- Require the weekly payment of wages by employers of labor.
- Authorize cities and towns to own and operate street railways.
- Authorize towns to create voting precincts within their boundaries.
- Authorize the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad system.
- Raise the municipal debt limits of Manchester, Portsmouth and Berlin.
- Give half a million dollars towards an interstate bridge at Portsmouth.
- Ratify the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
- Strengthen the law enforcement provisions of the state prohibitory statute.
- Create a military staff for the governor and continue the State Guard organization.
- Place the highway department under the more direct control of the governor and council.
- Regulate the sale of wood, and of air guns, the practice of chiropody and the operation of jitneys.
- Reorganize the public school system of the state on a basis of supervision and Americanization.
- Recognize, financially and otherwise, the service of New Hampshire men in the war with Germany.
- Make increased appropriations for schools, the State College, highways, agricultural work and health work.
- Increase the salaries of the state treasurer, the adjutant-general, the deputy state treasurer, the attorney-general, the assistant attorney-general, the deputy secretary of state, the governor's secretary, the fish and game commissioner, the commissioner of motor vehicles, the deputy commissioner of agriculture, the administrator of the blue sky law.

The New Hampshire Legislature of 1919

DIDN'T

License cats.

Place a bounty on crows.

Prohibit smoking in garages.

Increase the bounty on bears.

Increase the homestead right.

Repeal the direct primary law.

Require bonds of automobilists.

Lengthen the terms of selectmen.

Define the rights of labor unions.

Change the Sunday observance law.

Amend the employer's liability law.

Require a woman factory inspector.

Require uniformity in guide boards.

Investigate the fees of probate officers.

Allow the sale of beer, wine and cider.

Lengthen the legal size of brook trout.

Advertise the state's vacation business.

Allow municipalities to engage in business.

Create additional state free employment offices.

Increase the salary of the insurance commissioner.

Provide for a new revision of the Public Statutes.

Erect new buildings at the various state institutions.

Establish a 48-hour-work week for women and children.

Provide for participation in the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration.

Establish new normal schools at Manchester, Nashua and Whitefield.

Authorize municipalities to adopt the city manager form of government.

Give the governor and council more power over the fish and game and forestry departments.

Instruct our United States senators to vote to submit to the states a suffrage amendment to the federal constitution.

Establish a state police force, a minimum wage commission, an industrial welfare commission, a board of boiler rules.

Make our laws uniform with those of other states upon the subjects of conditional sales, fraud, conveyances, warehouse receipts, stock transfers, etc.

the illness of Governor Henry W. Keyes, came to discharge the chief executive's duties by virtue of his office as president of the state Senate of 1917.

Professor James A. Tufts of Exeter was chosen as temporary presiding officer in the Senate and Marshall D. Cobleigh of Nashua, chairman of the House Republican caucus, in the lower body. Permanent organization was effected by the choice of the Republican nominees. Arthur P. Morrill of Concord, speaker of the House of 1917, was elected president of the Senate, the vote being made unanimous on motion of his Democratic opponent, Senator Daniel J. Daley of Berlin. For speaker of the House Charles W. Tobey, Republican, of Temple had 239 votes and William N. Rogers, Democrat, of Wakefield, 135.

Wednesday afternoon, a farewell message sent to the Legislature by Governor Henry W. Keyes from his sick bed at North Haverhill, was read to a joint convention of both branches by Secretary of State Edwin C. Bean. In it the governor reviewed briefly the work of his administration, with particular reference to New Hampshire's participation in the World War.

On Thursday at noon Governor John H. Bartlett was inaugurated in the presence of a brilliant company of guests, in addition to the legislators to whom his message, of unusual length and interest, was addressed. After the exercises in Representatives' Hall the Governor and his party held a reception in the Council Chamber, at which the attendance was the largest in the history of similar occasions.

The governor's inaugural message, occupying 90 minutes in its delivery, assumes particular importance as a state document because of the remarkable degree to which its recommendations were enacted into law by the Legislature.

Among these recommendations were the raising of all the schools in

the state to a uniform standard of excellence; return to the executive department of various powers of which it had been shorn; the freeing of toll bridges; the Americanization of aliens; the abolition of the board of trustees of state institutions; giving the governor and council more control over the highway department; establishing the executive budget system; increasing the state's income by new taxes on incomes, inheritances, corporation franchises and intangibles; suitable recognition of the work of our soldiers and sailors in the World War; consolidating various state agencies of law enforcement; substituting one man for three-men state commissions; retaining the corporation taxes in the state treasury; and the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution.

The feature of the second week of the session was the brilliant debate upon woman's suffrage during a recess of the House. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Mrs. W. L. Shaw and Miss Doris Stevens spoke for suffrage; Mrs. A. T. Dudley, Mrs. Lydia D. Jackson, Mrs. John Balch and Miss Charlotte Rowe in opposition. The House then voted, 210 to 135, to request Senators Hollis and Moses to vote for submitting to the states an equal suffrage amendment to the federal constitution; but during the following week the Senate killed the concurrent resolution to this effect by a vote of 15 to 6.

During this week standing committees were appointed in both branches and Rev. Harold H. Niles, pastor of the White Memorial Universalist Church, Concord, was elected chaplain of the Legislature.

This week saw the first law of the session enacted, both branches passing and the governor signing a bill authorizing his appointment of a personal military staff. The former statute on this point had been put out of commission by the federalizing of the National Guard.

The third week of the session witnessed the ratification by the state of New Hampshire of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution by a vote of 222 to 121 in the House and 19 to 4 in the Senate. Secretary of State Edwin C. Bean and State Treasurer John Wesley Plummer were re-elected to those positions without opposition.

In the fourth week of the session the time limit for the introduction of bills, except by unanimous consent, or through committees, expired, with only 12 measures docketed in the Senate and 299 in the House. These figures were the smallest in many years, and while they were almost doubled before the end of the session, still the final total was far below the average for the past 20 years.

Not until this week was the initial casualty of the session among the bills reported, the first measure killed being an act to require the licensing of photographers.

During the second month of the session its interest lay largely in the committee rooms where public hearings were given upon all the bills and in some cases the measures were ably and amply debated by counsel and citizens seeking to influence the committee recommendations. The Farmers' Council also held some interesting meetings at which the State Master of the Grange and other prominent agriculturists gave their views upon pending legislation as affecting the farmers of the state.

The passage of the Boston & Maine reorganization bill was the event of the fifth week of the session. The sixth week saw the appearance of the first of numerous budget bills, accompanied by the first of several statements as to probable increase in expenditures from Chairman James E. French of the Committee on Appropriations. At previous sessions there had been but one "budget bill," coming in very late in the session and covering practically all the appropriations, but this year the policy was

adopted of bringing in separate bills for the different departments so that each could stand or fall on its own merit. As it happened, they all stood, but such might not always be the case.

With the seventh week of the session the period of debates began, oratory flowing freely in the House upon the subject of beer and light wines, against which the majority pronounced, on this occasion and again later in the session. A favorable committee report upon the bill to license cats was overthrown by the House without the interesting discussion which the topic was expected to provoke.

During this week the oldest member of the Legislature, Representative George S. Peavey of Greenfield, reached his 84th birthday and the occasion was made much of in the House.

The eighth week was featured by the biennial Governor's Ball, which was the most largely attended in many years. For the entertainment of visitors to the Legislature in connection with this event a debate on the state flower bill was staged, which ended in the House voting for the apple blossom. The Senate later chose the purple aster. Then a committee of conference on the momentous topic was arranged and in the closing hours of the session the purple lilac was agreed upon as a compromise.

The ninth week brought real progress in important legislation. The governor's bill to abolish the board of trustees of state institutions, which went through the House without trouble, was fought bitterly in the Senate, President Morrill leading the opposition, but finally passed the upper branch 15 to 7. The movements of the House during this week were on decidedly different tangents, one bill passed being a very liberal Sunday law and another a drastic stiffening of the state prohibitory statute. Later the Senate passed the liquor law, with a few amendments,

but killed the Sunday bill. Three other attempts were made to secure some modification of the Lord's Day "blue laws," but none was successful. It was agreed, however, to give the governor authority to appoint an *ad interim* commission to consider the subject and make recommendations to the next Legislature.

The tenth week saw both branches unite in the adoption of resolutions expressing sympathy for Ireland in her struggle for the right of self-determination.

The Senate passed another of the governor's bills, in which the House later concurred, giving the executive department the final decision in matters of highway department policy.

As is usually the case, the legislative week including Town Meeting Day was only two days long and was ended by the first and only adjournment of the House for the lack of a quorum during this session of the General Court. A number of appropriation bills and labor bills were killed, the latter causing lively debate.

The House began the twelfth week of the session by voting to take final adjournment March 28 and proceeded to suit its deeds to its words by clearing its table at a lively rate. The Portsmouth bridge bill, the soldiers' bounty bill, the general fish and game bill and the bill increasing the poll tax rate were important measures sent up to the higher branch during this week.

Not until Wednesday of the final week of the session did the Senate decide as to the time of adjournment and then the sentiment in regard to the matter was so evenly divided that President Morrill was obliged to break a tie, which he did by casting his vote in favor of a session of 13 weeks instead of 14. Be it said to the credit of the Senate that all its members, whatever their wishes as to adjournment, worked like Trojans during the last few days and gave careful and sufficient consideration to all the

large number of measures that piled up in front of them at the finish.

The friends of beer, wine and cider fought in the House to the very finish for a bill to allow the beverage use of liquids containing not more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol, which was beaten only 179 to 161 on Tuesday of the last week of the session. Its advocates, encouraged by this showing, returned to the charge on Wednesday, but a motion to reconsider the action of Tuesday was beaten 180 to 139.

Governor Bartlett's one and only veto of the session was received in the House on Wednesday and was directed against a bill which had passed both branches unanimously, reducing the membership of the Portsmouth school board from twelve to six. The House voted 176 to 105, not quite the necessary two thirds, to pass the bill over the governor's veto.

Important bills coming from the Senate and passed by the House in the last hours of the session included an act giving the state's law department more power in the way of suppressing Bolshevism should it make its appearance in New Hampshire; requiring permits for all parades and meetings in the public streets; and exempting from taxation registered sires of pure-bred cattle.

An attempt in the Senate to raise the soldiers' bounty from \$30 to \$50 per capita failed by a 17 to 5 vote on roll-call.

Friday, the final day of the session, had the usual windup features, a mock session, presentations of gifts, etc., and some new ones as well. Will M. Cressy, just back from overseas, gave a splendid address on the work of our soldiers, after which Speaker Tobey led the singing of "America" and the members joined with Chaplain Harold H. Niles in the Lord's Prayer.

Governor Bartlett made the following farewell address in proroguing the General Court:

"The New Hampshire General Court of 1919 has presented to me for my

consideration 256 bills and 55 joint resolutions, all of which I have signed, with the exception of two, one, House Bill No. 309, which I vetoed and which failed to pass over said veto, and the other, Senate Bill No. 23, from which I have withheld my approval.

"This has been a legislature which faced an unusual situation and extraordinary circumstances. For this reason, I am presuming that you would desire me to review more extensively than otherwise the financial record of this legislature.

"The legislature of 1917 appropriated for its two fiscal years sums of money which required a regular tax of \$800,000 each year in addition to a special Mexican War soldier tax.

"This legislature has appropriated sums of money which require a state tax of \$1,800,000 for our first fiscal year and \$1,500,000 for our second fiscal year, or an average of \$1,650,000 for each year. Expressed in different form, this legislature has appropriated sums of money which require a state tax for the first year of \$1,000,000 and for the second year of \$700,000 in excess of the state tax of the preceding legislature. In other words, we have to account for the appropriation of about \$1,700,000 for our two fiscal years in excess of the appropriation of the two fiscal years last past.

"How do we account for this excess of \$1,700,000 for the next two fiscal years over the past two fiscal years? In other words, what will the people of the state get in return for this excess in the state tax over two years ago, and what conditions have made this increase necessary?

"The first item with which we were faced was an item of \$365,000 to meet a necessary deficiency which we inherited from the last administration or administrations, and which arose because of unexpected war conditions, which could not be foreseen when the state tax was assessed by our immediate predecessors.

"The next item (in bulk) which I call to your attention is \$616,000,

which this legislature has appropriated to the general cause of education, including the Agricultural College, in excess of what was appropriated by the last Legislature. This sum divides itself naturally into three parts as follows: \$107,000 would have been required by the Educational Department if the so-called Americanization Bill had not passed. That is, by its regular budget the educational department would have required \$107,000 of this Legislature more than it required of the last Legislature. The passage of the Americanization Bill, however, called for \$334,000 additional for the two years combined. Again, the conditions at Durham, created largely by the war, called for an additional appropriation, all things included, of \$175,000. Every item of this appropriation for the college was gone over very carefully by the entire Legislature and everything was cut as much as possible. The state will, however, acquire valuable additional property through this appropriation.

"Again, for the two years combined, the highway appropriations will amount to \$475,000 more than two years ago. This, however, reckons the increase in automobile fees over the sum at which it was reckoned two years ago. It also reckons an additional appropriation of \$100,000 which qualifies us, with our other appropriations, to receive from the federal government nearly \$800,000. This extraordinary sum which we are to receive from the federal government we could not afford to lose by failure to meet the necessary conditions imposed by the federal government. In fact, the state is extremely fortunate in being able to thus augment its available highway funds.

"Again, the agricultural department will receive at the hands of this Legislature about \$60,000 more than from the last. This is to make possible the work which was recommended by a committee of our leading agriculturists, in whom I have great confidence.

"We have appropriated for soldiers \$26,500 more than two years ago, but this does not include the soldiers' bonus which I will mention later.

"The additional expense of collecting the new inheritance tax we estimate at \$24,800.

"The increase in salaries is \$14,000.

"We have appropriated \$18,000 to pay an old debt at Durham which has been running for years in order to clean up and start square.

"We have appropriated \$10,000 extra for dependent mothers.

"We have appropriated \$10,000 for a constitutional convention.

"We have appropriated \$10,000 extra to help check the spread of tuberculosis or consumption.

"We have appropriated about \$5,000 for the check of a serious disease.

"This Legislature was called upon to meet interest on war bonds, so that our extra interest charges were \$66,000 more than two years ago.

"The foregoing items are summarized as follows:

To cover deficiency.....	\$365,000
Education and agricultural college.....	616,000
State highways.....	475,000
Agricultural department.....	60,000
For soldiers (not soldiers' bonus).....	26,500
Expense of new inheritance tax law.....	24,800
Increase in salaries.....	14,000
Old debt at Durham.....	18,000
Dependent mothers.....	10,000
Constitutional convention.....	10,000
Tuberculosis.....	10,000
Check of special disease..	5,000
Interest on war bonds....	66,000

Total..... \$1,700,300

"You will bear in mind that I am giving only a birdseye view of the situation, so that you can tell, generally, how we stand, and I am speaking in terms of *two* years combined and not of *one* year singly.

"You will see that quite a considerable sum is appropriated in order that

we may clean up old matters and start square with a view of running the state on the policy of 'pay-as-you-go.'

"There remains about \$190,000 of the half-million bond issue which is still in the treasury unexpended and unappropriated. A little more of this will be used in winding up the business of that appropriation, and it is understood that \$30,000 of it shall be used to pay the United States government for the buildings at Durham. The rest of it will remain in the treasury as cash.

"Now, on the other hand, this Legislature has opened up new sources of revenue, for which, in dollars and cents, we shall not get the full credit. The extension of the inheritance tax law which has been passed by this Legislature will produce, in my judgment, over \$400,000 annually, or \$800,000 for two years after it has had time to get under full swing. In making our state tax, however, we have been ultra-conservative in figuring only \$100,000 from this source annually. My personal belief is that before the fiscal period ends for which we are legislating, this new law will produce an average of \$200,000 instead of \$100,000 as reckoned.

"We have also enacted a modern, sound, and honest, corporation law, which is a distinct asset to the state and which will produce *some* money, but we have made no account of this in reckoning our state tax. We have figured on a sure basis.

"When cost conditions get normal again, and when the revenue bills which we have enacted get into a maximum operation, the state tax can again approach more nearly what it was before the war, unless we take on additional duties of expenditure.

"The people demand new things and are willing to pay for them provided they get value received for their money.

"We have left undisturbed the law by which the state collects each year over a million dollars in taxes from

corporations, banks, insurance companies, etc., and then returns this money to certain cities and towns in accordance with existing law. While this money is paid into the state treasury as taxes, it does not go to the use of the state in any form. I do not believe in this law on account of the injustices and inequalities in connection with its return to the cities and towns. Some day this will be changed, but it did not seem to be a thing which we could fight out in this session.

"We have added a half million to our state bonded indebtedness in order to take a long step toward emancipating the highway system of the state from the payment of tolls. This had become an imperative proposition. Civilization is not a success when private corporations own its highways. By this bridge law, we raise our bonded indebtedness from about \$1,500,000 to about \$2,000,000. This is not disturbing. After the Civil War we had a bonded indebtedness of over \$3,000,000, and our property at that time was only about one third the value of our property at the present time. Our state is more conservatively bonded, I believe, than most any state in the Union. It is conspicuous in its conservative financial strength, and for this, much credit must be given to those who in the past and the present have stood firm against extravagance.

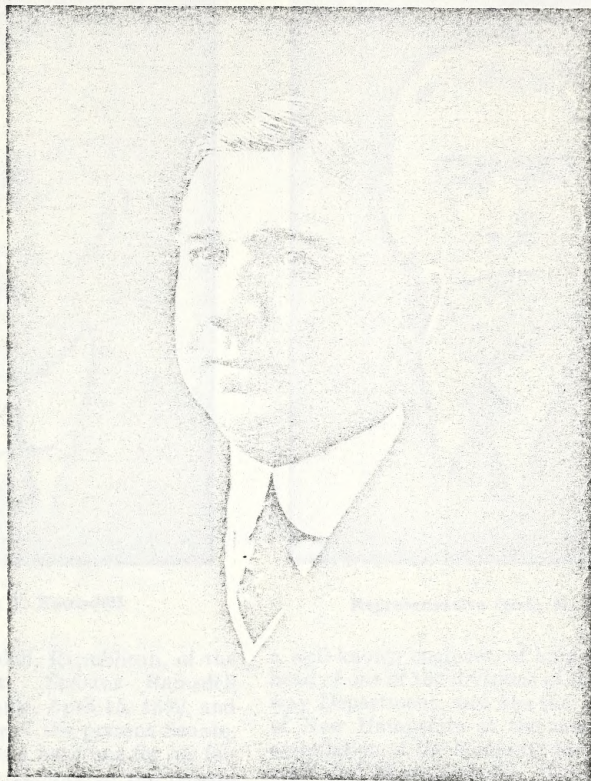
"We have appropriated about \$600,000 as a kind of a thank-offering to those gallant boys who risked all to preserve our civilization. It was in no sense as a payment, but merely an 'appreciation.' We can never repay them. This money is to be raised by a special tax, and I believe this is well, because it will remind every person in

the state that he is contributing. He should do it cheerfully. The country should do more. We are bound to do more as we can. *Those who actually suffered for us shall never suffer for money.*

"I believe the people of our state will surely justify the acts of this Legislature with reference to financial matters. Nothing has been appropriated which can be called extravagance. Many meritorious proposals have been denied. The new steps which we have caused the state to take, involving expenditures, have, in my opinion, been veritably demanded by the duties and needs of this reconstruction period and in order that the affairs of the state may be safely and prosperously administered.

"I am profoundly grateful for your sympathetic coöperation with me in the solution of the problems of this Legislature. I thank each one of you personally for the spirit of kindness and cordiality which has uniformly marked your criticism and business association. During the remainder of my life, I shall regard as particular and special friends, you men who have thus been associated with me in the service of the state. I trust that our united influence in the future may be conducive of higher levels of citizenship in our state.

"Having been informed by the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives that you have completed the business of the session and are ready to adjourn, I do, by the authority vested in me as governor, hereby declare the General Court of New Hampshire adjourned to the last Wednesday in December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty."



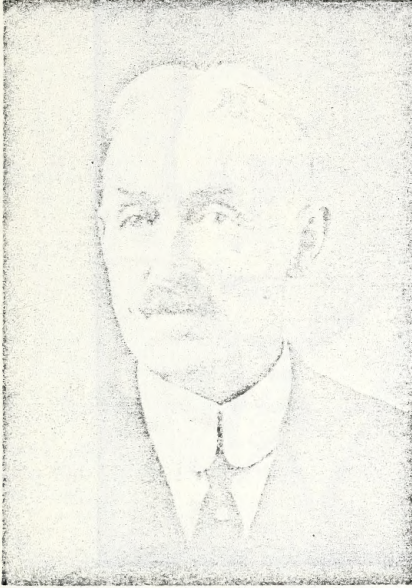
Hon. William F. Sullivan

Hon. William F. Sullivan of Nashua, member of the New Hampshire state Senate of 1919 from the Thirteenth District, was one of the influential members of that body, although one of the minority as a Democrat in politics. In the primary, however, he was the regularly nominated candidate of both the Democrats and the Republicans of his district and he represented both parties acceptably in the upper branch of the Legislature. His principal speech of the session was

made in connection with a bill which had passed the House of Representatives, abolishing the police commission of the city of Nashua and substituting for it one police commissioner. This measure Senator Sullivan opposed in the upper branch in detail and with great vigor, the result being that it was killed by a vote of 22 to 2. Senator Sullivan was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1869. He is the superintendent of the Pennichuck Water Works at Nashua and a well-known engineer.

One of the most popular members of the New Hampshire state Senate of 1919 and one whose record on roll-calls and in debate showed him to be imbued with independence in action, yet consistency of principle, was

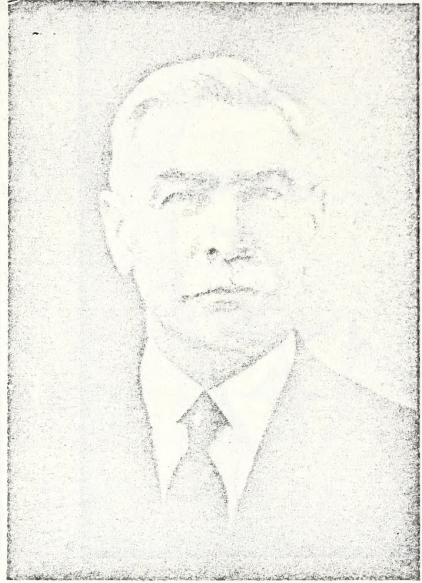
other public offices. Mr. James was born in Northwood March 19, 1868, and was educated at Coe's Academy and at New Hampshire College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1893. Mr. James is



Hon. Alvah T. Ramsdell

Hon. Alvah T. Ramsdell, Republican, of the Twenty-first District. Senator Ramsdell was born in York, Maine, April 15, 1852, and was the oldest member of the present Senate, although that fact was a hard one for his fellow-members and for visitors to the Senate Chamber to believe. Senator Ramsdell has been the leading architect of the city of Dover for many years and likewise has been a leader in its public affairs, serving in the city government and in the House of Representatives, prior to his promotion to the upper branch of the General Court. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs he piloted through to the governor some of the more important legislation of the session.

Representative Orrin M. James of Northwood, Democrat, was assigned to no less than three important committees, Agricultural College, Banks and Elections, at the recent session of the Legislature, a distinction to which he was well entitled by reason of his intelligent and constant devotion to duty in



Representative Orrin M. James

a well-known engineer, of long service at the head of one of the divisions of the State Highway Department, and was the representative of New Hampshire at the most recent perambulation of the boundary line between this state and Massachusetts. He has held various town positions of trust and is a Mason, Odd Fellow, Patron of Husbandry and a Baptist.

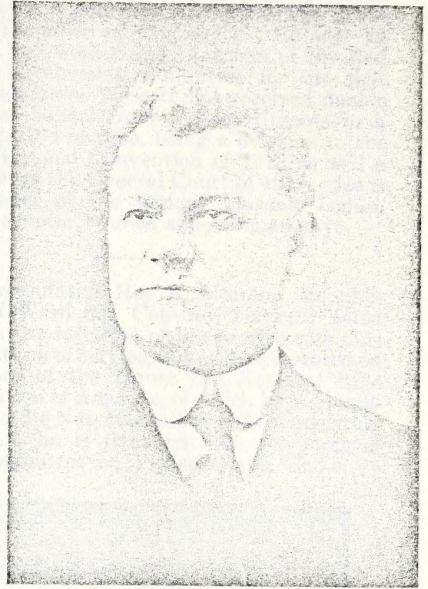
By virtue of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives William N. Rogers of Wakefield became the floor leader of his party, probably the youngest man ever to receive that honor in New Hampshire and certainly one of the most eloquent and efficient. Born at Sanbornville, January 10, 1892, Mr. Rogers was educated at Dartmouth College and the University of Maine law school and is a member of the New Hampshire bar. Elected to the Legislature of 1917, Mr. Rogers made a reputation there as an orator, a thinker and a hard fighter in support of his convictions. In 1918 he was nominated for Congress in the

First New Hampshire District and made a splendid run, the plurality of his opponent, Congressman Sherman E. Burroughs, being but 1,536. Re-elected to the House of 1919,

in it. Rev. Mr. Blue is a Congregationalist clergyman, a graduate of Williams College and the Andover Theological Seminary, and one who does his part to make the church



Representative William N. Rogers



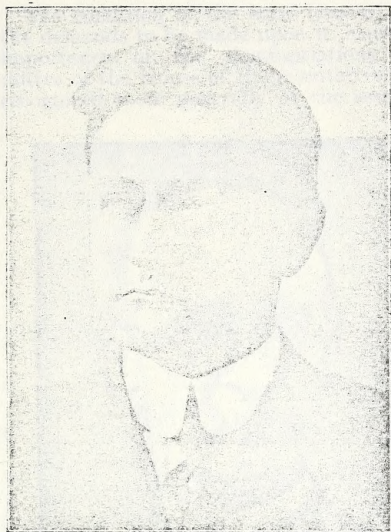
Rev. James McD. Blue

he rendered valuable service, as before, on the Judiciary Committee, and won new friends and admirers by the consistent courage of his course and the eloquence and logic of his speeches.

a living factor in state progress and good citizenship.

Rev. James McD. Blue of North Conway, Republican, chairman of the Committee on National Affairs in the House of Representatives of 1919, took his cue from that important appointment, and while he was constant in attendance and conscientious in his every vote, he took the floor in debate only upon outstanding questions. One of his notable speeches was in favor of New Hampshire participation in the Pilgrim tercentenary celebration, for which his committee had recommended an appropriation, and while the bill failed, as did many other worthy projects, because of financial conditions, Mr. Blue's remarks demonstrated to all his hearers the importance of the object sought and the degree of interest New Hampshire ought to feel

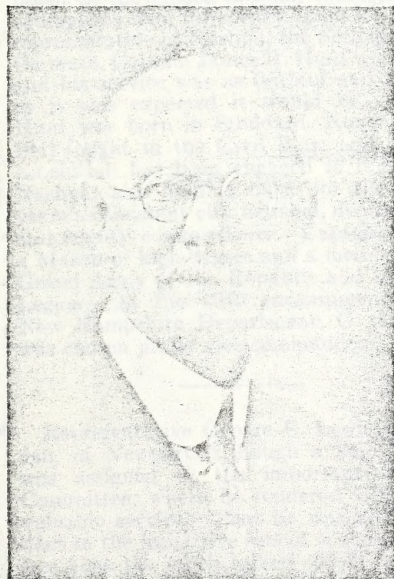
Representative Benjamin W. Couch, Republican, of Ward Five, Concord, is the youngest of New Hampshire's legislative veterans; that is to say, no other man of his age has served so prominently for so many years in the state House of Representatives. Born in Concord, August 19, 1873, he has been continuously a member of the House since 1911, and for four sessions was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Educated at Dartmouth College and the Harvard Law School Mr. Couch has practised his profession in Concord since his admission to the bar. He has been police court justice, trustee of the state hospital, president of the Concord city council, police commissioner, member of the state board of control and chairman of the board of trustees of state institutions; and is a director of the Mechanics National Bank, trustee of the Merrimack County Savings



Representative Benjamin W. Couch

Bank, director of the New Hampshire Spinning Mills, clerk of the Concord & Montreal Railroad, etc.

Representative Ernest Charles Wescott, Republican, of Ward Two, Rochester, was a member at the session of 1919 of the important committee on Ways and Means, as well



Representative Ernest Charles Wescott

as of that on State Prison. Born at Blue Hill, Maine, September 24, 1866, Mr. Wescott was educated at the academy there and then entered mercantile life, in which he has achieved much success. He is a leading dry goods merchant of his city and has served as director and publicity manager of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. He was an active war worker and chairman of the Red Cross membership committee for his city. Representative Wescott has received double political honors from his constituents in a short period of time, being a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1918 as well a member of the General Court of 1919. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies, lodge, chapter, council and commandery.

Representative Roy E. Marston, Republican, of Ward Six, Concord, not only acted ably in the interests of his constituents during his term of service, but also represented on the floor of the House the National Rifle Association of America, of which he is a member, and the New Hampshire Rifle Association of which he is treasurer. In the room of the Committee on Fisheries and Game, to

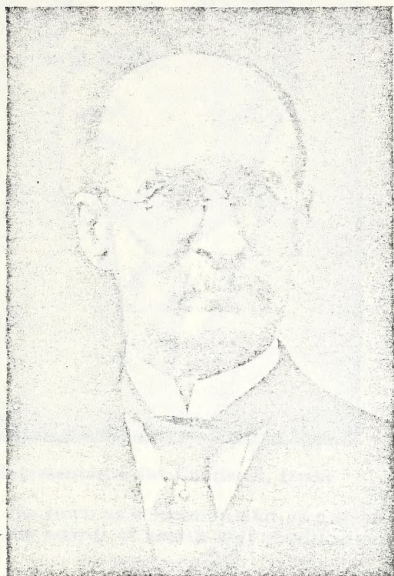


Representative Roy E. Marston

which he was appointed by the Speaker, and in open debate of the whole House, Mr. Marston was a valiant champion of those who love the open air and its sports. Mr. Marston was born in Deerfield, September 3, 1881. He conducts a brick manufactory and farm; is a Mason, lodge, chapter and council, and a Free Baptist; is married and has one daughter.

The condition of the state treasury, with the demands to be made upon it, caused the importance of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives to be recognized more generally at the session of

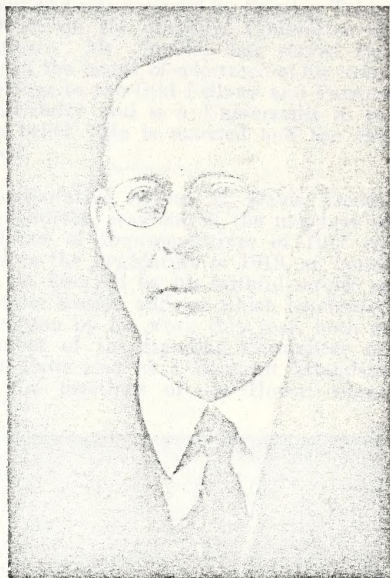
defeated by him without making a speech but simply by making the right motions at the right time. Mr. Lewis was born in Newport, April 14, 1861; is a graduate of the Newport high school; treasurer of the Newport



Representative James H. Hunt

1919 than ever before. Especial care was taken in the choice of able, competent and courageous men for service upon it. As the representative of Nashua, the Second City of the state, Captain James H. Hunt was picked, and his service was as faithful and valuable as it was expected it would be. Captain Hunt was born in Stoddard, November 25, 1841 fought in the Civil War; and since its conclusion has been engaged in business at Nashua, also holding office for the last 32 years as assistant city marshal, deputy sheriff and county commissioner. Captain Hunt is a Mason of high degree and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. At the 1919 encampment of the New Hampshire Department, G. A. R., he was chosen junior vice commander.

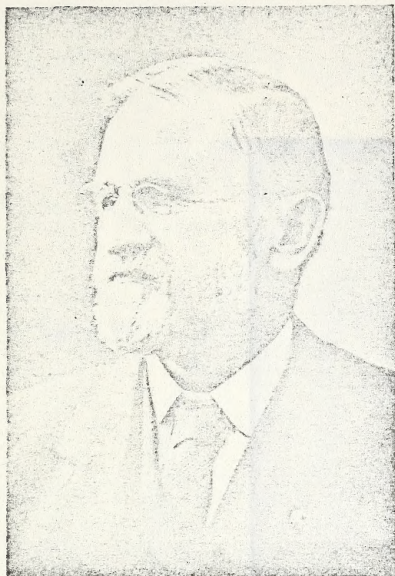
Representative George E. Lewis, Republican, of Newport, although a new member, was assigned to the important Judiciary Committee, where he rendered faithful and valuable service. That he was an apt student in the legislative school is shown by the fact that the much talked of bill to require the licensing of cats, favorably reported from the Committee on Fisheries and Game, was



Representative George E. Lewis

Savings Bank for 28 years; married; Mason, Knight Templar and Odd Fellow, past representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge and trustee of the Odd Fellows' Home; member of the school board 13 years, moderator, town treasurer, school district treasurer, chief of the fire department; president and treasurer of the Newport Electric Company.

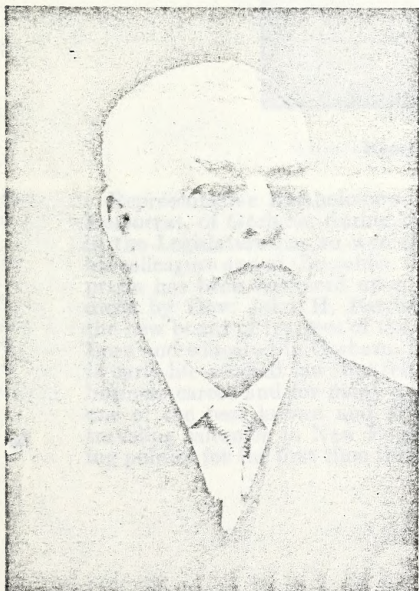
While Dr. Charles B. Drake of West Lebanon was one of the experienced members of the House of Representatives of 1919 and rendered valuable service as a member of the Committee on Public Health, he was best known to his fellow-members as the victorious champion of the purple lilac as the state flower. One of the first bills to be introduced came from him with this purpose, but it was not until almost the end of the session that he won his desire. Doctor Drake was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., August 19, 1848, and studied at the Medical School of Dartmouth College. He is a member of county, state and national medical associations and of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Grange. As far back as 1883 he was a member of the Legislature and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1909. He has



Representative Dr. Charles B. Drake

served his town as selectman and as a member of the boards of health and of education.

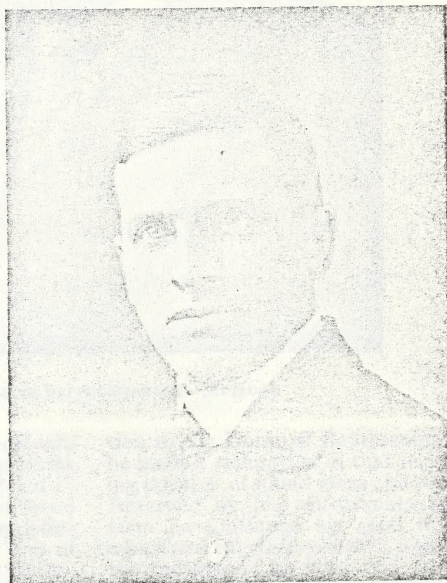
When Representative Fred O. Smalley of Walpole was taken ill toward the close of the session and was unable to be present, the



Representative Fred O. Smalley

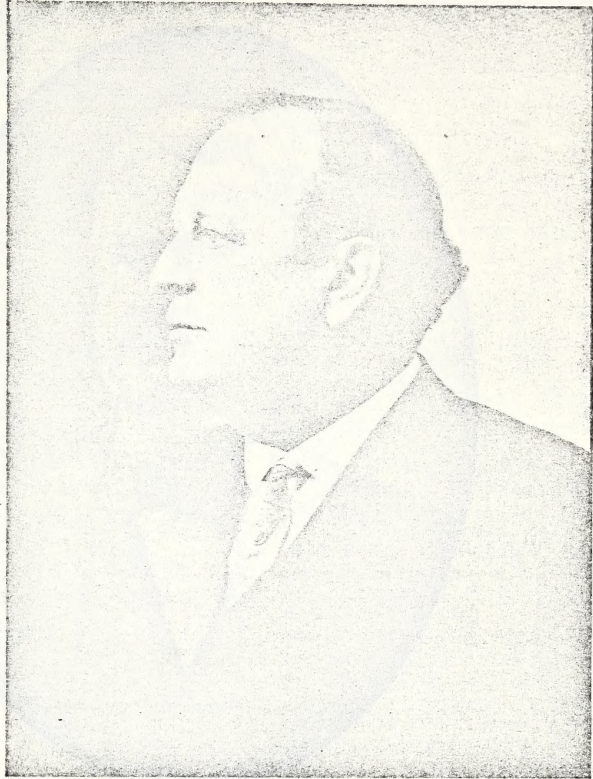
high esteem with which his fellow-members regarded him was shown by their unanimous vote, instructing the clerk of the House to send Mr. Smalley flowers and a message of sympathy. Born in Rockingham, Vt., December 9, 1857, Mr. Smalley is by occupation a farmer and was assigned by Speaker Tobey to service on the standing Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Smalley has served two terms on the board of selectmen of his town. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and Patrons of Husbandry and is a Universalist in religious belief. He is married and has two children.

Representative Arthur E. Davis, Democrat, of Sutton, was one of the members of the House of Representatives of 1917 re-elected to the Legislature of 1919, an honor which he deserved by his faithful service at the former session and for which he showed appreciation by his work this year, both as a member of the standing Committee on Liquor Laws and as a constant attendant upon the meetings of the House, whose



Representative Arthur E. Davis

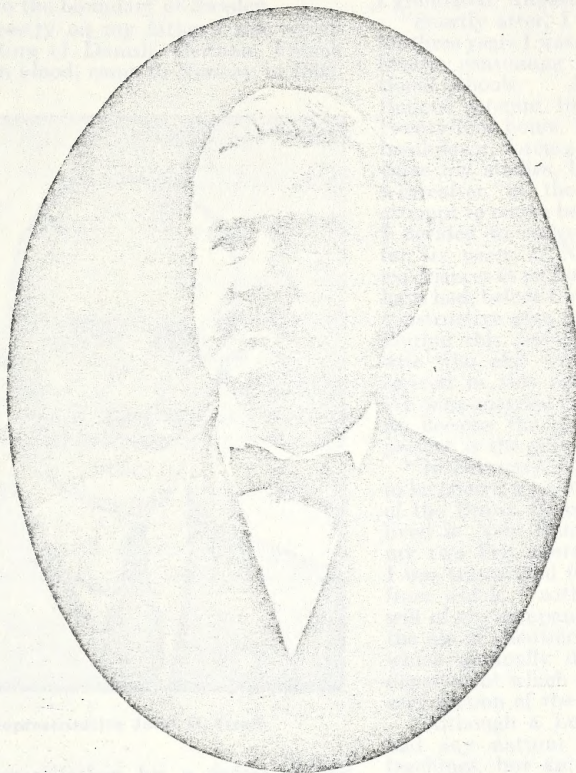
work he watched carefully from a favorable seat just in front of the Speaker. Mr. Davis was born in Sutton, September 30, 1884, and educated there. He is a farmer and lumberman and is especially interested in cattle and sheep raising. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, attends the Baptist church, is married, and has a daughter and two sons. He is one of the diligent and thoughtful type of legislators whose value to the state is great.



Representative Bartholomew F. McHugh

Representative Bartholomew F. McHugh, Democrat, of Gorham, during his two terms in the Legislature has so won the esteem of his colleagues and of the public, that universal praise has been bestowed upon his appointment by Gov. John H. Bartlett as one of the new board of trustees of the state prison. Born and educated in Gorham, Mr. McHugh in early life studied law, but felt the call of a business career and for many years has been one of the best known and most successful traveling salesmen in New England. Entering politics for the first time through his elec-

tion to the House of Representatives of 1917 he made a reputation in that body as a working member of sound ideas and pleasant ways. Returned by his constituents for a second term he continued his good work, making occasional effective speeches, watching closely the progress of business and guarding carefully the interests of his constituents. Mr. McHugh's war activities took the principal form of endeavors for the Liberty Loans in which he made a splendid and appreciated record.



Representative William J. Ahern

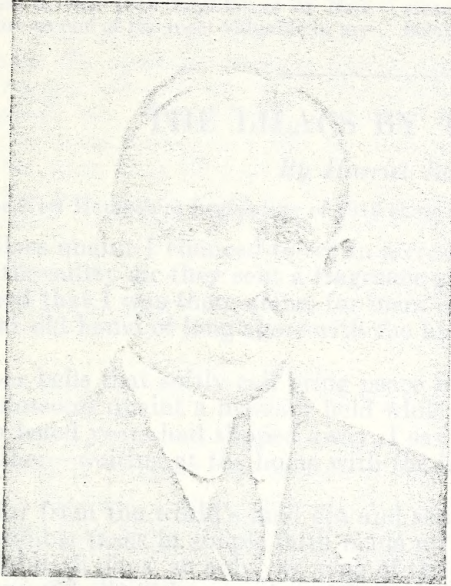
Representative William J. Ahern, Democrat of Ward Nine, Concord, participating in his 12th session of the House of Representatives, acted in his customary capacity as lubricator of the wheels of the official machinery and for his work at that post deserves much of the credit given to this General Court for its comparatively short session and expeditious transaction of important business. Mr. Ahern was born in Concord, May 19, 1855, for many years was engaged in

the clothing business, but has been the secretary of the state board of charities and correction since that office was established. In addition to his state house duties he has been commissioner, deputy sheriff and jailer of Merrimack county. No man in the political history of the state has done more favors for legislators, members of both parties, and thereby won more friends than has Mr. Ahern.

Representative John H. Graff, Republican, of Ward 3, Berlin, was one of the interesting men of the 1919 Legislature. At our request he has furnished us with this brief autobiographical sketch:

"I was born in Norway on the thirteenth day of May, 1877, in a place called Eidskogen, very close to the boundary of Sweden.

"My ancestry on my father's side which was a mixture of Danish, German, French and Russian blood, came to Norway in 1809.



Representative John H. Graff

My great-grandfather, by a decree of the King of Denmark at that time, was appointed the first forester in Norway.

"My mother's ancestry, however, was pure old Norwegian stock with an identical record of direct lineage from the year 800.

"Father, who graduated with degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Theology, was originally prepared for the ministry of the Lutheran Church, but shortly after his marriage he went to America as a newspaper correspondent, and five years later returned to Norway where he has since been engaged as an import agent of the Scandinavian countries.

"My mother who died when I was still very young, was one of the first, if not the first woman in Scandinavia to graduate as a doctor of dentistry, which profession she practiced in the city of Christiania prior to her death.

"Although my educational opportunities were not restricted, in my boyhood I had no particular liking for books, I personally do

not know how I ever graduated with the opportunity to enter the university if I so had chosen. At the age of sixteen, I enlisted for a one-year forestry course, from which I graduated the following year. In my eighteenth year I entered the government's free school of military engineering, from which I graduated, August, 1899.

"Shortly after, I went to Germany where for three years I was employed as a draftsman, besides continuing my studies in the vocational schools. After three years of continuous attempt to live two days in every twenty-four hours, I had a complete nervous breakdown, forcing me not only to discontinue my studies, but to give up my work, whereafter, in the year 1904, during the attempt to regain health and control of myself I decided to emigrate to America, where I for six years in New York, had the same experiences as probably many other emigrants have had, before I was able to lay any definite, constructive plan for progress and existence. During this period, I also met my present wife who also was a Norwegian, and had arrived in this country shortly before me. We were married in 1906, and the year after, we became the parents of a boy, who at present is the only addition to our family.

"In February, 1910, I had the opportunity to be offered a position with one of the owners of the Brown Company in Berlin, and have lived in New Hampshire ever since. After my two first years of general utility work, I was transferred to the drafting department from which, I with the assistance and good will of the company, was enabled to develop the use of scientific photography in industry, which gradually developed into a separate department which now is considered a necessary section of the research department.

"Although a Lutheran by birth, I never had any natural inclination for Orthodox teachings, but am of nature, very religious but opposed to all forms of sectarianism. The trend of my thinking probably can be understood best by reading my favorite authors, Tagore, Welsh, Churchill and Ibsen. Am a strong believer in coöperation and unity of effort, and am a member of the Photographers' Association of America, New England Photographers' Association, Professional Society of Photographers of New Hampshire, Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Masonic Order, Y. M. C. A., and the local Scandinavian Sick Benefit Society.

"Having been brought up in a family very active in politics, I have had political interest from as far back as I can remember. My earliest tendency was very radical, but always opposed to what we in a general way understand by Socialism. In later years, however, I have become more and more conservative. My greatest ideal of an American is the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. My political

belief is in the Republican Party under a Progressive leadership.

"My first official experience in politics was when I entered as a candidate for membership of the present Legislature, and lucky enough to poll the necessary votes, I had, what I considered, not only the honor, but the fortune, to be elected, and by the Speaker was appointed as a member of the Committee on Education and a member of the Committee on Labor, of which later, I had the pleasure to be elected clerk. I will always consider my experience in this 1919 Legislature of New Hampshire as one of the most valuable in my

life, and if I should not have done full justice as a representative, I know at least that I have learned the difference between oratory, hot air and convincing arguments, and that the other fellow is just as much entitled to consideration as I am. I believe that my experience as a representative will make me better fitted and equipped as a good citizen, and hope some day, possibly to earn the confidence of the voters of the First Senatorial District of the State of New Hampshire, and thereby also have the experience of being state senator from the district in which I belong."

THE LILACS BY THE DOOR

By Harriet Barton

(The New Hampshire Legislature of 1919 chose the purple lilac as the state flower.)

Some lilacs quaint I chanced to see in a crowded city street,
Across the sultry air they sent a fragrance strangely sweet,
It seemed that I was there alone, for mem'ries blest they bore—
The dear old home of long ago—with the lilacs by the door.

As vesper bells that softly call bring peace to a restless heart
Those blossoms quaint a message held while standing there apart,
The burdened years had slipped away, I saw her as before—
My mother—waiting at the home with the lilacs by the door.

There, far from the world's mad din and strife the birds sang blithe and gay,
There humble tasks in simple faith made up each gladsome day,
There Sabbath days, so holy, we sang of the Golden Shore,
The home of hallowed memories with the lilacs by the door.

I stood again by the noisy brook that sang the woodland through,
I heard the robin calling from the garden wet with dew,
The cows were lowing at the bars, the summer's day was o'er—
Fond mem'ries of a peaceful home with the lilacs by the door.

Through the vista of the bygone years again I saw them all,
Familiar faces of the past, loved voices seemed to call,
And rose-tints came where skies were gray while drifting back once more
Through misty years to the old home with the lilacs by the door.

The home-folks now are scattered far; to some came joy and gain,
To some the world's corroding care, with bitter loss and pain,
But mem'ry's gem of purest ray I'll treasure evermore—
The dear old home of long ago with the lilacs by the door.

THROUGH THE YEAR IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

By Rev. Roland D. Sawyer

No. 3

THE MONTH OF MAY

"To the month of Mary:

Welcome, O May, we greet thee:

We praise thee as the month of the Holy Mother,

O joyous month and stainless."

—*Alfonso the Wise*, 1221 A. D.

The month of May ushers us into the six open-air months which the rugged climate of New Hampshire gives us. The colonial residents of the state fixed upon the six months between May 20 and October 20 as the open-air months in New Hampshire, and their judgment meets approval in all New England; for on May 20 the New England farmer turns out his stock, and on October 20 the pasturing season closes.

THE COWSLIP SEASON

"'Tis Flowery May, who from her green lap throws

The yellow cowslip and pale primrose."

So sang Milton in his tribute to May in England. And indeed it is quite true that while American writers have paid their tribute to June, among the British writers the tributes go to May. I suppose this is because their season is a little less rugged than ours, and that May is more like our June. But with us as with them, there comes in the early days the season of the cowslip. Gold seems Nature's favorite color for the open-air months; she begins now with the cowslip, then come the dandelions, buttercups, daisies, and finally the season ends in the goldenrod and ripened golden leaves of the trees. In addition to the yellow of these common flowers by every roadside there are also a host of less common, such as water-lilies, sorrel, mullein, butter and eggs, yellow star-grass and the sunflower. The cowslip is thus the forerunner of the summer's gold. Many writers have paid their tribute to the modest cowslip and it is said to have been Shakespeare's favorite flower. But apart

from its beauty and prophetic place in Nature-life, we here in New Hampshire find its utilitarian side; its tender leaves make the best dish of greens that ever appears on the table of man, and the olden traditions testify to its medicinal value as well. My old-time friend, Col. Jerry Poor, used to say he must eat two bushels each spring as spring medicine.

MID-MAY DAYS

Mid-May is the season of the beginning of the fulfilment of promise. The orchards begin to show forth their blossoms, the showers come that leave everything so green and clean, and we see that the Scripture promise of seedtime and harvest will again be fulfilled.

What splendid weeks are those which come in the second part of May, the beauty of Apple-Blossom Time, the springing forth of the splendor and fragrance of that greatest of all homestead adornments, the purple lilac. Whitman painted for us a deathless picture of "The old homestead with its lilac bush of heart-shaped leaves, and beautiful fragrant flower." New Hampshire was most happy in choosing the purple lilac for its state flower at the recent session. Apple-blossoms, lilacs, the green valleys, and the cows and young stock that appear on the hillsides, what a wealth of satisfaction these bring to us in New Hampshire in the closing days of May. To love these green trees, fields, these flowers, to feel the beauty of it all, is to feel God's emotions after him, and is to know how God must feel as he looks out over his creation and calls it "good." People in our cities know nothing of it all save a bunch of Mayflowers they may buy at a street corner, but all the gold and greenbacks that the city can give are poor compensation for giving up the joys of life in the rural parts of New Hampshire in the closing days of May.

EDITORIAL

Occasionally, in baseball or some other athletic endeavor, a man so distinguishes himself by some exploit supposed to be beyond his ability to accomplish, that the critical spectator renders the verdict, "He played better than he knew how." The same thought comes to us in connection with the work of the New Hampshire General Court of 1919. The session occupied less time than any other since 1905. Fewer debates and roll-calls were recorded. Partisan politics did not make their appearance until the very close of the proceedings. As is quite often the case, it was not the most important questions which received the most attention and were discussed the most thoroughly. To the greatest extent which we remember, this Legislature was ready to accept the say-so of outsiders upon the merits of measures whose fate it had to decide. The executive department had a more definite program to recommend to the legislative department and pressed it with more insistence than usually is the case. To a greater extent than is customary, important laws were made to order outside of the legislative halls and committee rooms and received surprisingly little revision during the progress from introduction to engrossment. The members of the General Court seemed to remember and to accept the dictum of their nursery days:

"Open your mouth

And shut your eyes,

And we'll give you something

To make you wise."

It is for these reasons we say that the General Court of 1919 accomplished more than it knew it was accomplishing and more than it knows now, more than most people know now, that it accomplished. We do not say that the awakening, when it comes, will be an unpleasant one, but it will cause some eyes to open widely.

The "school" bill, the "rum" bill and the "force" bill, so-called, all worthy measures, contain provisions so drastic that their comparatively easy progress to enactment was the wonder of those who watched the work of the Legislature. It is good to be able to say that few successful measures, and those of minor importance, were reactionary in their nature. Most of the new legislation was progressive, some of it was radical and some of it was socialistic, using all of these adjectives in their "good" sense, to a surprising degree. If it is administered wisely, its results, on the whole, should be for the benefit of the state. This applies, also, to the greatly, but not extravagantly, increased appropriations. In the case of the schools, the highways, the state's wards, it was necessary that we should continue progress and pay the big bills therefore, or lose ground, miss opportunities and negative much good work already accomplished. The former course was chosen, and wisely.

A danger attending too complaisant legislation was illustrated in the matter of the law concerning the subject of an executive budget, remarked upon more than once in these pages and recommended in the inaugural messages of Governors Spaulding, Keyes and Bartlett. A bill embodying many, though not all, of the good features of the executive budget system, was introduced into the Legislature late in the session. It came from committee with favorable report and undoubtedly would have passed the House, at least, the body in which it originated, without opposition. But the chairman of the committee, saying that he had heard of opposition to some of its features, had the bill recommitted. It came back into the House during the final week of the session and was hurried through to enactment without being printed in

its new form. In that form it does not add one jot or tittle to the law on the subject which has been on the statute books since 1909. Its enactment is simply a waste of time, money and space in the law books and is an insult to the intelligence of the state's citizenship. In 1921, let us hope, a real budget law may result from this fiasco.

Under the pressure of public opinion and in accordance with the advice of experts whose advice he secured, Governor Bartlett modified considerably his ideas in regard to the direct management of state affairs by the executive department upon which editorial comment was made in the February issue of the *GRANITE MONTHLY*. We cannot say, however, that even in their revised form, in which they secured enactment into laws, these ideas were necessary or beneficial. So long as good men are retained at the head of the various state departments, commissions and institutions, not much damage may be done by the backward steps in this regard which have been taken at Governor Bartlett's desire. But we shall be surprised if, at the

end of two years, they are able to justify themselves by any improvement in efficiency and economy over the administration of the state's business in the recent past.

Sentiment was unanimous in the state, as well as in the Legislature, for some recognition of the splendid service rendered by our New Hampshire boys in the war with Germany. Speaking in terms of money, the \$50 bonus originally proposed was little enough and the reduction to \$30 was not a course to brag about, especially in comparison with the \$120 given her men by our sister state of Vermont. But a more important criticism, in our opinion, can be levelled against our soldier legislation on the ground of its failure to take action on the lines of reconstruction and immediately and particularly on the lines of re-employment. Such action would have given a permanence to the state's expression of gratitude to its soldier sons which they would have appreciated and which would have been to the great benefit of the commonwealth and its industrial interests.

THE SOLDIER RETURNS FROM FRANCE

To A. J.

By Louise Patterson Guyol

Ah yes! I am so tired, so tired,
Weary of war, of blood, of flame,
I only wish to pause a bit,
And be a while without a name.

I wish a time of golden days,
A light canoe, a friendly stream,
A wood of leafy solitude,
Where I can go to rest and dream;

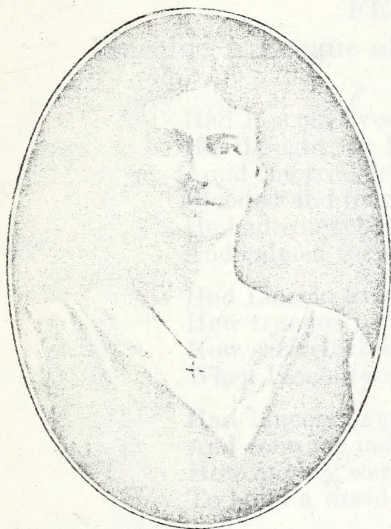
To lie beneath the silent stars,
And watch the shadowy river creep;
To hear far off a thrush that sings
Of sleep . . . of sleep. . . .

Concord, N. H.

A BOOK OF NEW HAMPSHIRE INTEREST

THE OLD GRAY HOMESTEAD. By Frances Parkinson Keyes. Illustrated. Pp., 301. Cloth, \$1.50. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

When the title of Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes's first novel was announced as "The Old Gray Homestead," and it was described as a story of New England rural life, there



Mrs. Henry W. Keyes

came into the mind of one reader a picture of a low, small, weather-beaten homestead, nestling in the shadow of a great hill and becoming almost a part of it by nature's camouflage of "protective coloration." Such tiny homes, usually dwarfed by great barns behind them, are familiar to every dweller in, or visitor to, the highlands of New Hampshire.

But Gray meant to Mrs. Keyes a family name and not the color of that family's dwelling. The Gray Homestead was, in fact, one of those spacious, dignified, handsome colonial houses, of which the wealthy landowners in the Connecticut valley

were building so many a century ago on beautiful sites along the river's banks. Some of them, well-preserved to the present day, still delight the trained eye of the architect and win the instinctive appreciation of the lover of beauty.

The Old Gray Homestead and the large and interesting family which it sheltered were both on the point of "going to the dogs," when Mrs. Keyes begins her story. "The old house, set well back from the main road and near the river, with elms and maples and clumps of lilac bushes about it, was almost bare of the cheerful white paint that had once adorned it. The barns . . . were black, ungainly and half fallen to pieces. All kinds of farm implements, rusty from age and neglect, were scattered about, and two dogs and several cats lay on the kitchen porch amidst the general litter of milk-pails, half-broken chairs and rush mats."

Such was the scene that revealed itself to an arriving good fairy from New York, with purse and heart alike heavy laden and both destined to be lightened during her sojourn on the old farm. To disclose more of the story than this would be to rob the reader of future pleasure; although, truth to tell, it is not upon the intricacy of the plot that the genuine success of Mrs. Keyes's first novel depends, but rather upon the absolute truth of the picture which she paints of New England rural life and character.

In her foreword she says: "To the farmers, and their mothers, wives, and daughters, who have been my nearest neighbors and my best friends for the last fifteen years, and who have taught me to love the country and the people in it, this quiet story of a farm is affectionately and gratefully dedicated."

Mrs. Keyes chooses her words well.

Her story is a "quiet" one, and yet there is much of action, exciting action, in it. The scene is not always laid in Newbury, Vermont, but shifts to New York City and even across the ocean. It is a happy picture of rural life which she paints, but she knows the necessity for deep shadows as well as high lights, and into her tale stalks now and then the tragedy which walks country lanes as inevitably as city pavements. And, now and then, too infrequently, she allows

herself and us a taste of delicious, rollicking humor.

Our new New Hampshire novelist has caught and fixed in the printed page characters familiar to us all. Tender sentiment binds them; sterling truths of life and love are typified by them; with them, through the author's art, we smile and weep, mourn and rejoice. Hours well spent are those which the reader passes beneath the imaginary roof of "The Old Gray Homestead."

FEBRUARY 12, 1919

Lincoln: A League of Nations: The Peace Council of Paris

By Clarence E. Carr

Had Lincoln lived until this later day,
His thought, we know, our human hearts would sway;
Amid the troubled waters of the world,
Blooded and foamed, where hate and pride had swirled,
He had controlled men's anger, stayed men's crime,
And calmed their passions with his love sublime.

Had Lincoln lived, how fearless were his word,
How true his justice, how his wrath were stirred,
How shrivelled were the Lord who led the Central Host
When Lincoln scourged, how mean his brutal boast!

Had Lincoln lived, how strong, how brave, how clear
And calm his judgments were to save from fear;
How mighty were his thoughts, fertile his brain,
To build a world anew upon its buried pain.

Lincoln is gone, the standard of the wise,
The brave, the just, must lift us to his skies.
The wisdom, spirit, love, he left to men,
O, take ye up! And with inspired pen
Write ye his heart, his thought, into a mighty plan
By which to teach mankind God's love of man,
And fetter war with all its hate and pride
And bring the truth for which the Master died.

Be ye inspired by him, he lives today,
His justice and his law the only way,
Stern as the fates are, loving as the light,
His rule alone will lift the world from night.

Pray we his wisdom then o'erbrood the few
Striving in pain to build a world anew,
His sternness and his justice guide their thought,
His spirit mark the fabric by them wrought,
His love the all-pervading force that brings
Order and peace from out war's hell of things!

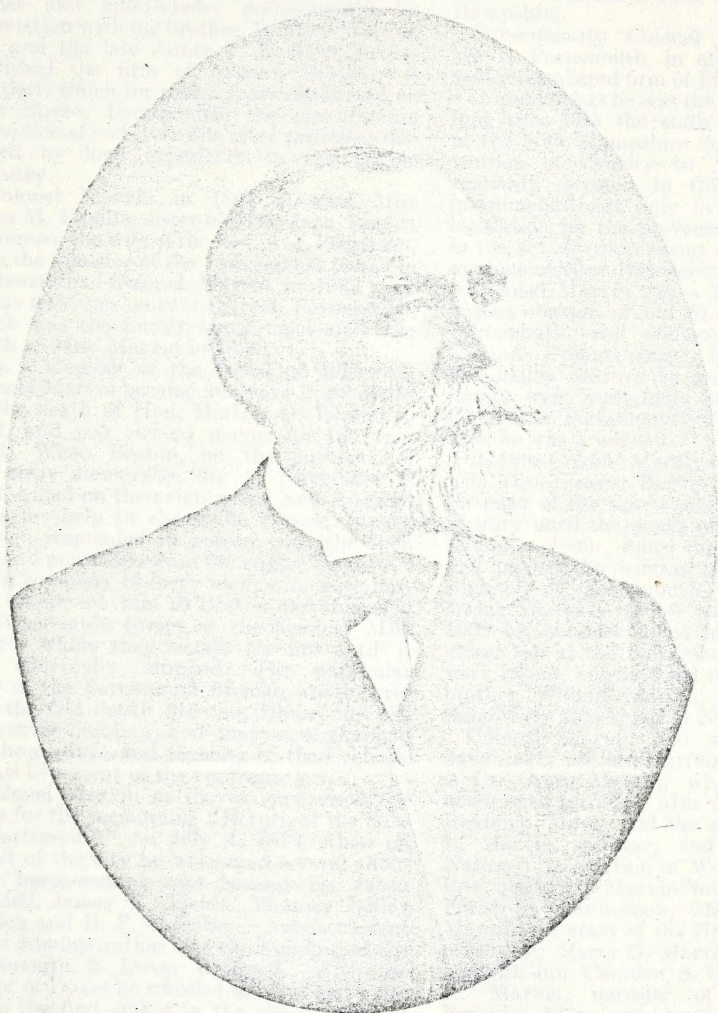
Andover, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NECROLOGY

COLONEL THOMAS E. O. MARVIN

Colonel Thomas Ellison Oliver Marvin, former mayor of Portsmouth, died on Wednesday, April 9, at the home of his daughter, Dr.

fisheries and Southern carrying trade. In this calling Captain Marvin had succeeded his uncle Captain Thomas Ellison Oliver of New Castle, the son of a soldier of the Revolution.



The late Colonel Marvin

Grace Marvin, 84 Maple Street, Roxbury, Mass. He was in his eighty-second year and had been in failing health since last August.

Colonel Marvin was born December 18, 1837, on Marvin's Island, Portsmouth Harbor, the older son of Captain William Marvin, a merchant engaged in the Bank and Labrador

Captain Oliver in his youth had been a very successful shipmaster and had retired from the sea to carry on the fisheries, in which Portsmouth and New Castle were active for more than two centuries, from the first English settlements in New Hampshire to the years after our Civil War. Older people of

Portsmouth and vicinity remember when the trade still flourished along the shore of the Piscataqua between Captain Oliver's large house in the upper part of New Castle and the bridges at Marvin's Island, with the spreading flakes in the fields and the vessels fitting out for sea or discharging at the wharves.

Colonel Marvin as a lad was educated at the old Portsmouth Academy under Master Harris, and then entered the business of his father and great-uncle. Subsequently, in association with his brother, William Marvin, Jr., and the late James P. Bartlett, he established the firm of Marvin Brothers & Bartlett, which for many years conducted on Bow Street, Portsmouth, the manufacture of medicinal cod liver oils after processes disclosed by long experience in the fishing industry.

Colonel Marvin in 1861 married Miss Anne M. Lippitt, sister of Mrs. Jane Lippitt Patterson, the wife of the Rev. A. J. Patterson, then the minister of the Universalist parish in Portsmouth. Colonel Marvin in 1863 took up his residence on State Street, Portsmouth, which was the family home until after the death of Mrs. Marvin in 1880.

As a member of the board of aldermen, Colonel Marvin became mayor of Portsmouth on the death of Hon. Horton D. Walker in 1872, and was elected mayor for the year 1873. When Boston, on the outbreak of the great memorable fire of November 9, 1872, called on the neighboring New England cities for help to check the flames, Mayor Marvin responded in person with the then new and powerful steam fire engine Kearsarge and a company of forty men, who were hurried by special train to Boston and stationed on Washington Street at the head of Milk Street, where they fought the fire until it was effectually stopped. The particular duty of the Portsmouth firemen was to protect the Old South Meeting House and the *Transcript* building, and they were thanked for the courage and tenacity of their service at this key-point of the conflagration.

Colonel Marvin as mayor supervised the plans for the memorable "Return of the Sons of Portsmouth" on July 4, 1873, when on behalf of the city he welcomed several thousand home-coming sons headed by Jacob Wendell, James T. Fields, Thomas Bailey Aldrich and B. P. Shillaber. Another event of his administration was the building of the Portsmouth & Dover Railroad. With the mayor of Dover he wheeled the first earth and drove the first spikes in the construction of the line.

After his service as mayor, Colonel Marvin commanded the Portsmouth Artillery, whose history ran back to 1775, reorganizing this into a smart field battery which represented New Hampshire in the national military encampment at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, in Philadelphia. This corps, made up in part of veteran soldiers and sailors of the

Civil War, and uniformed in scarlet and blue, was given a post of honor in the inauguration ceremonies at Concord and elsewhere. At that time Portsmouth sustained four military organizations—the light battery, a company of heavy or seacoast artillery, a troop of cavalry and a company of infantry, all enrolled in the National Guard. Colonel Marvin relinquished his artillery command to serve on the staff of Governor Person C. Cheney of New Hampshire.

Subsequently Colonel Marvin practised law in Portsmouth, in association with the well-remembered firm of Frink & Batchelder. For many years he was the president and for a long time also the state prosecuting agent of the New Hampshire Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was zealously devoted to this cause, and was instrumental not only in the furthering of legislation for the prevention of cruelty, but in the actual enforcement of these laws in all sections of New Hampshire.

Colonel Marvin was a 32d degree Mason, a past master of old St. John's Lodge of Portsmouth, and affiliated with De Witt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar. For half a century he and members of his family were attendants at the Universalist Church in Portsmouth, of which for a long time he was a warden.

In 1896 Colonel Marvin married as a second wife Miss Eleanor Bishop of New York, and for most of the time resided in New York or vicinity until the death of his wife on Long Island in 1909. Since then Colonel Marvin had passed the winters in Boston and the summers in Portsmouth—having always a strong affection for his native town. Since 1908 his summer home had been with his oldest son at the family homestead on Marvin's Island, not far from the residence of his brother, William Marvin, Esq., on the Captain Oliver homestead in New Castle.

Colonel Marvin had six sons and one daughter of his first marriage. The daughter is Dr. Grace Marvin, who has made her home with her aunt, Mrs. J. L. Patterson, in Roxbury, Mass., and the sons are Winthrop L. Marvin, secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; Rev. Judson P. Marvin, minister of the First Parish in Annisquam, Mass.; Thomas O. Marvin, secretary of the Home Market Club, of Boston; Harry G. Marvin, manager of the Hobkirk Inn, Camden, S. C.; Rev. Reginald K. Marvin, minister of Grace Church, Franklin, Mass., who has been in the service of the Y. M. C. A. in France, and Charles R. Marvin of the Utica-Willowvale Bleachery Company, New York. His nephews are Hon. William E. Marvin, ex-mayor of Portsmouth, and State Senator Oliver B. Marvin of New Castle.

Throughout his life Colonel Marvin had had a strong love for the sea. Taught in boyhood by his father and Captain Oliver to

"hand, reef and steer" as the lads of his race had always been taught by the older men, he was expert in all that pertained to shipping and the fisheries. From his sixth to his eightieth year he had sailed the waters of Portsmouth and its neighborhood, with every creek and cove and tideway of which he was as familiar as with the winding streets of the old town.

In the history and traditions of New Hampshire he had always been deeply interested, and he had a large collection of the weapons and mementoes of the old wars and of colonial times. Colonel Marvin had been for many years the secretary of the New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the Revolution. His oldest grandson is Lieutenant-Commander David Patterson Marvin on overseas service in the Atlantic cruiser fleet.

GEORGE W. AMES

George W. Ames, for the past fourteen years editor of the *Peterborough Transcript*, died March 28. He was born in Peterborough, July 11, 1866, the son of George W. and Eliza (Brown) Ames, and during most of his life was employed in various capacities in the office of the *Transcript*. He was a member of the Grange, secretary of the local Golf Club and the principal promoter of the successful Peterborough Poultry Association.

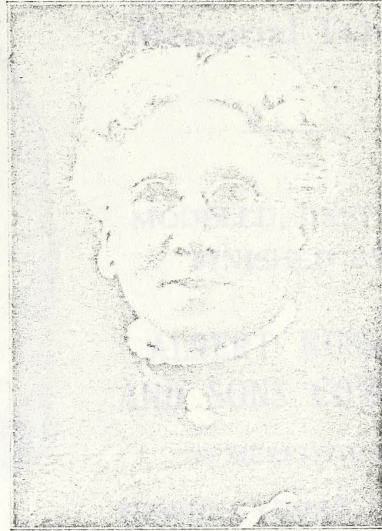
W. H. HITCHCOCK

William H. Hitchcock, telegraph editor of *The Manchester Leader* since its establishment in 1912, died March 11. He was born in Springfield, Mass., September 30, 1870, and after attending the schools there was a student at the New England Conservatory of Music. He was an expert telegrapher, but in 1901 entered newspaper work. Before and during the war he rendered valuable service by the instruction he gave to radio classes at Manchester.

MRS. ELLEN R. RICHARDSON

Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, president of the New Hampshire Woman's Christian Temperance Union since 1899, died at her home in Concord, March 10, having been taken ill while addressing a religious meeting on the previous evening. Born in St. John, N. B., 70 years ago, she married December 24, 1870, George W. Richardson of East Haverhill, where they resided until 1908. Mr. Richardson survives her, with their one son, Guy, editor of *Our Dumb Animals* and secretary of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. Mrs. Richardson was one of New Hampshire's best known social workers, a frequent and effective speaker and tireless worker for the many good causes with which she was identi-

fied, including, especially, in addition to the W. C. T. U., the Mercy Home at Manchester, of which she was a trustee. A telegram of appreciation of Mrs. Richardson's services,



The late Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson

from National President Anna Gordon of the W. C. T. U., was read at the funeral.

JUDGE L. W. HOLMES

Lewis W. Holmes, clerk of the superior court for Cheshire County and justice of the Keene municipal court since 1888, died in that city, March 13. He was born in Reads-ville, Vt., April 25, 1848, and was educated at Kimball Union Academy and Dartmouth College, class of 1871. He studied law with Wheeler & Faulkner at Keene, was admitted to the bar in 1874 and practiced in Keene, where he was for a time city solicitor, until 1882, when he went to Washington, D. C., as a patent office examiner. Returning to Keene to accept the offices named he remained a resident there until his death, serving at various times as clerk of the state Senate, as a member of the House of Representatives and as a city alderman. He was clerk of the Cheshire County Bar Association.

CHARLES E. LANE

Charles Edwin Lane, born in Wakefield, March 30, 1839, died recently in Lombard, Ill. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1866 and after teaching for a few years entered the business of educational book publication in which he continued until his retirement in 1899, at which time he was Chicago manager of the American Book Company. He was president of the Lombard State Bank.

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H. C. PEARSON, Concord, N. H.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNER- SHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Granite Monthly, published at Concord, New Hampshire, for April 1, 1919.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

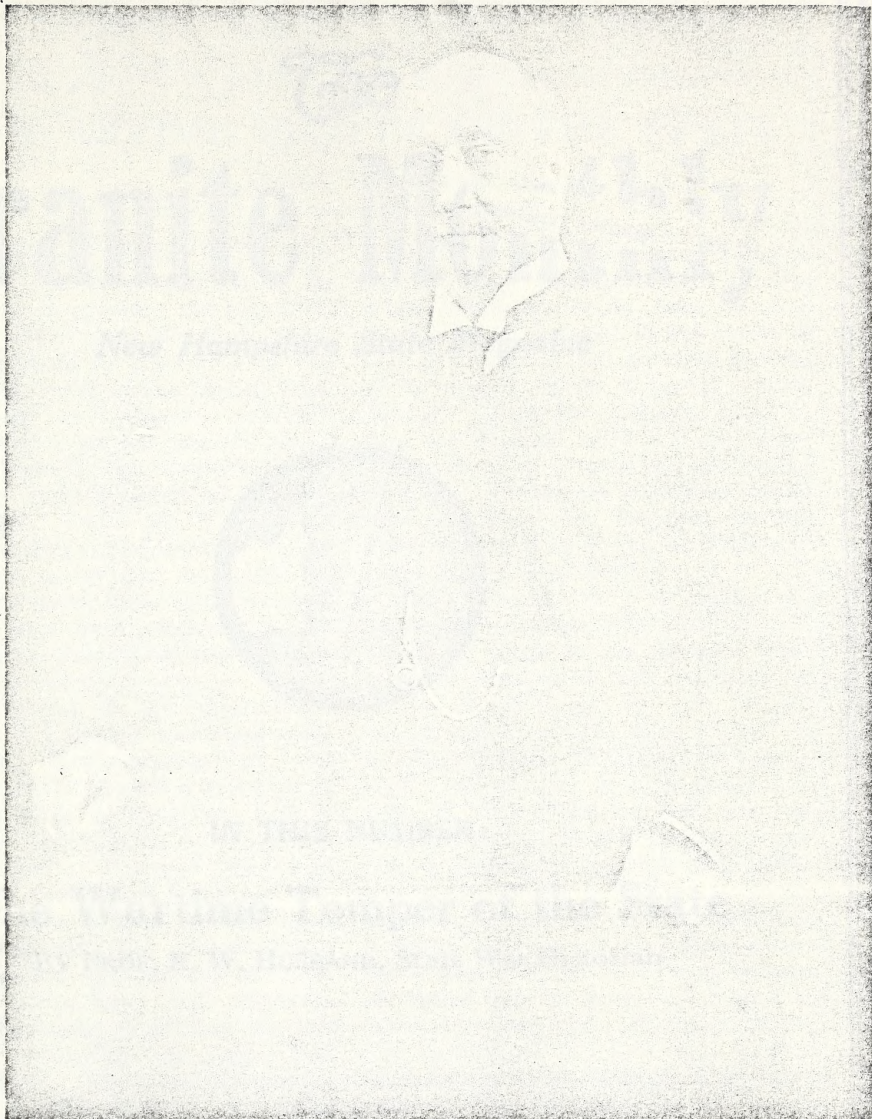
COUNTY OF MERRIMACK, ss.

Before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Harlan C. Pearson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor, publisher and sole owner of the Granite Monthly and that there are no bondholders, mortgagees or other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities.

HENRY H. METCALF.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of April, 1919.

My commission expires December, 1919.



THE LATE ALVIN H. CLIFFORD
See page 253

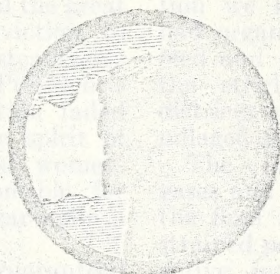
Volume 51

JUNE, 1919

Number 6

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New Hampshire State Magazine



IN THIS NUMBER:

The Wartime Temper of the State

BY PROF. R. W. HUSBAND, State War Historian

HARLAN C. PEARSON, Publisher
CONCORD, N. H.

This Number, 20 Cents

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THE GRANITE MONTHLY

VOL. LI

JUNE, 1919

No. 6

THE WARTIME TEMPER OF THE STATE

By Richard W. Husband

State War Historian of New Hampshire

From the first of August, 1914, New Hampshire was unneutral, both in thought and in speech. At the very outset the citizens of the state were strongly inclined to take sides in the conflict that broke out so fiercely and unexpectedly in Europe. Quickly and openly they judged, and the great majority formed the conviction to which they have adhered steadfastly to this day. Even the President's great neutrality proclamation failed to influence materially the spirit of New Hampshire men and women. Germany was held responsible for bringing an unjustifiable war upon a Europe desirous of peace.

The violation of the guaranteed neutrality of Belgium was vigorously condemned. The reports of the brutal treatment accorded to innocent non-combatants in Belgium, France and Serbia were at first not credited, but this feeling changed to deep resentment and horror when the unbelievable was proved to be true. The alliance with the conscienceless Turk, murderer of hundreds of thousands of Armenians and Syrians, deprived Germany of almost the last vestige of sympathy she might still have enjoyed. The fiendish slaying of Edith Cavell affected our state profoundly.

There was outspoken applause when Great Britain entered the struggle because Germany had violated her treaty with Belgium. As the German army approached Paris in its first rapid advance, New Hampshire not only realized keenly that an

ancient friend was in serious danger, but a deep humanitarian impulse arose which it would have seemed impossible to awaken in the heart of the American nation for the distress of a people three thousand miles distant. With the greatest satisfaction we learned that an American had organized a relief committee to feed and clothe and otherwise assist the stricken and helpless in the districts which had been so wantonly pillaged and destroyed.

The introduction of poisonous gases and of submarine warfare gave the final touch to an already overstrained patience so that discussion of active interference by the United States was no longer uncommon. It is characteristic of New Hampshire men and women, as it is characteristic of the whole of our country, that the prime motive in the expression of readiness to participate in the war rested upon a feeling of resentment that a nation could commit such outrages against civilized man, rather than upon a desire for revenge because of direct loss of American lives and American property. When, however, the sinking of the *Lusitania* proved that the humane instincts of civilized nations were unknown to the German militarists, New Hampshire seemed ready for war. There was little argument as to whether submarine warfare was justified on the ground of military expediency. The whole trend of thought showed an unalterable belief that exposing innocent women and children and even non-



PROF. RICHARD W. HUSBAND
State War Historian

combatant men to the perils then experienced in sea travel was intolerable. Although it had been published in all our newspapers that Germany gave official notice to Americans to keep off the *Lusitania* when it was about to make its last fateful journey, there were few in our state who believed that the German military authorities would dare to do so frightful a deed. There was no patience with the idea that Americans could be bullied into acceptance of this curtailment of their rights. They had the right to travel on the high seas and no nation would venture to act so contrary to accepted ideas of civilization as to sink a vessel filled with neutral travelers going from one part of the world to another on legitimate business.

Few in our state sympathized for a moment with the McLemore resolution warning Americans to keep off the sea. We had the right to travel where we pleased, outside the actual theatre of war. It did not occur to us that it would be necessary to resort to arms in order that this right might be respected. The usual conduct, the ordinary doctrines, the common humanity of advanced nations, we believed, would prevail with German high officers so that they would surely issue commands that peaceful travelers were not to be molested. When we found that they were no respecters of international law, or of the universally accepted tenets of Christian nations, New Hampshire was ready to resist. From that time until April 6, 1917, our state waited, and not very patiently, for a declaration by the President and the Congress that the United States as a whole would oppose to the utmost of its ability the barbarous methods of warfare now adopted for the first time among modern peoples.

From the time war was declared in Europe the citizens of New Hampshire displayed a noble humanitarian spirit in coming to the aid and relief of

suffering people in the afflicted areas. Surgical dressings societies, organized by the Woman's Civic Federation of the state, existed in many towns and cities and sent abroad large quantities of materials. In addition to these the Peter Bent Brigham societies should especially be mentioned. The Committee for Belgian Relief, under the leadership of Herbert Hoover, was receiving much financial aid from our citizens. Care of French orphans, assistance to wounded French soldiers, and the furnishing of general supplies for the French Red Cross, were enterprises to which many were devoting much time. The Canadian Red Cross received from New Hampshire many thousands of surgical dressings, bandages, and other field and hospital necessities, while contributions were generously made to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Here and there in the state there were contributions of money and of materials made for the relief of other stricken nations, as, for example, the Serbians and Armenians. Our lack of neutrality, shown by the great extent and enthusiasm of these societies, is very striking.

To such a degree had these various organizations occupied the attention of the people and seized upon their sympathies that it was some time after the opening of the war in 1914 before the American Red Cross succeeded in gaining an effective entrance into the state. A state chapter was created in Concord somewhat early, and gradually from this an organization was built up throughout New Hampshire with local branches owing allegiance to it. The spread of this definite organization, however, was comparatively slow until the United States itself actually became involved in the war. From that point the spread of the Red Cross proceeded very rapidly and extended so widely that when the state chapter determined in the autumn of 1917 to dissolve, in harmony with a new national Red Cross plan of organ-

ization, about 150 local branches had already been created.

The nation at large is apt to estimate the humane spirit of the war by the degree to which the Red Cross was supported. The first drive for membership in the state took place during the months of February and March, 1917, at which time over 38,000 members were enrolled. The second drive occurred in December of the same year, when 84,000 members were obtained. One year later, in December, 1918, the splendid total of 122,000 was reached. In the meantime, two campaigns for larger subscriptions were made, the first of which brought into the treasury of the Red Cross \$285,000, and the second, \$525,000. The combined contributions which New Hampshire has made to the Red Cross show a grand total of about \$1,100,000, exclusive of a large number of unrecorded private gifts and offerings. In another way the activities of the Red Cross may be measured—that is, by the production of surgical dressings, knitted goods and garments. Up to the present time this amounts to 1,849,301 articles. In a third way the beneficent spirit of the Red Cross was manifested, in the work done in the Home Service Section by way of giving information to the families of soldiers and sailors and assisting them with advice or with money in case of need. The Home Service Section has seen the great majority of those entering the service in order to give them useful information, and has come into close contact with 50 per cent of the families of all who have gone from New Hampshire. It is a splendid testimony to the hold which the Red Cross has upon the confidence and esteem of the state that all of these activities have continued since the signing of the armistice and entirely in a spirit of helpfulness toward the suffering of the world. The nursing department of the Red Cross was also very energetic in recruiting nurses for army service, and in consequence

succeeded in completely filling the state's quota of army nurses.

The first attempt to induce the state systematically to make itself ready for engaging in war, provided war became inevitable, resulted in the formation of the New Hampshire League to Enforce Peace. The work of the league consisted chiefly in holding patriotic meetings throughout the state, in distributing educational and propagandist pamphlets, and in assisting other enterprises, especially engaged in active preparation for the war. Among the most valuable services of the league was its offer to collect money in the state for the work of the Committee on Public Safety. The total amount contributed for this purpose was somewhat more than \$30,000, after which the state assumed the expenses of the committee.

The outline given so far might lead to the impression that every citizen of New Hampshire and even every resident showed enthusiasm for the war and the highest type of loyalty. Nevertheless, this was not true. There was much apprehension felt lest outrages might be committed against essential industrial plants and against public utilities such as had occurred in many states. Suspicion was directed against classes and individuals, and frequently it seemed that the suspicion was justified. The Federal Government took certain measures to guard against calamities of this kind by assigning companies of the Vermont and Massachusetts National Guard to protect bridges and other vulnerable spots along the railway lines. A few members of the New Hampshire National Guard were stationed about the State House and State or Federal buildings in Concord. Apart from these few instances it was expected that all property would be safeguarded by private enterprises. For some time the minds of many people were not free from anticipation of disaster, and appeals for protection were frequently made. It gives immense satisfaction, therefore, to be

able now to record that throughout the whole course of the war not a single attempt was made to inflict damage upon either public or private places. The breaking of a dam in the central part of the state was for some days attributed to seditious persons or alien enemies. Investigation proved that the break occurred through natural causes.

In harmony with the prevailing apprehension of the state, the Committee on Public Safety appointed a sub-committee on state protection whose duties were defined in the following words: "To coöperate with the military and other pertinent authorities in making plans and securing organizations for the general maintenance of order within the state, and to assist local authorities in the suppression of disorders; to assist local and state authorities in anticipating dangerous activities of irresponsible persons; in general to help to maintain a healthy condition of individual relations to the state."

From what has been said above it is obvious that certain of these functions were unnecessary. There were no uprisings in the state, although some timid citizens were fearful that the enforcement of the selective service law might lead to disorder, nor was it at all certain that the aliens residing within the state would be so loyal as they afterwards proved to be.

The one real difficulty in connection with the protection of the state consisted in the words and acts of "irresponsible persons" in their "individual relations to the state." Almost as soon as war broke out local committees on state protection were appointed in all towns and cities of the state, but these did not seem to take their duties seriously. At all events they rarely reported cases of disloyalty or of failure to coöperate in the work of the nation. During the first few months of the war our long settled habit of letting each man do as he pleased still prevailed, and when a rare case of suspected disloyalty was

reported it was commonly accompanied by an apology. Only after our own boys began to approach the point of danger, and only after personal deprivations were felt at home, did our citizens realize keenly that those who were not whole-heartedly with us were against us. Then reports were sent in frequently and without apology. Complaints were made of those who tried to excuse Germany, of those who criticized our Government or the President, of those who spoke against the operation of the draft, and even of those who refused to contribute to the various war funds. The interesting point here is that without doubt actual disloyalty became less, whereas the reports became more numerous.

Occasionally strong objection was expressed to the bringing into the state of newspapers printed in foreign language. This was especially true of Russian and Lithuanian newspapers issued after the revolution in Russia. Some of our citizens were not satisfied with the Federal requirement that a true translation should be deposited with the postmaster at the place of issue, and insisted that such translations should appear in the newspapers themselves in parallel columns with the originals. It was a laudable desire, particularly after it was discovered that certain papers of revolutionary tendency were sent into the state by express, whereas their publishers had been forbidden the use of the mails. Investigation showed that in these few cases the Federal authorities raided the establishments where the printing of the papers occurred, and further publication was prevented.

An excess of zeal was sometimes manifested, as in the case where complaint was made that soldiers on agricultural furlough were loafing instead of working on the farm. Complaints were also forwarded that certain men received deferred classification and that the agricultural or industrial enterprises which were the

basis for receiving the classification requested were immediately abandoned. It was extremely difficult to discover the exact facts, and too often it was divulged that personal feeling magnified the offense or led even to imaginary charges and unfounded complaints. When this was discovered the cases were quietly dropped. One singular case arose where a man accused a neighbor of disloyalty, and actually manufactured documents and forged the neighbor's signature in order to substantiate his claim.

Disloyalty and neglect of duty were variously treated as occasion demanded. Sometimes a hint from the Committee on Public Safety directed to the suspected, or guilty persons, was sufficient to cause a complete cessation from any outward signs of disaffection. In certain notable cases the local Committees on Public Safety sent representatives to the persons suspected, and by argument or occasional threat effected a conversion. Here and there the individual was actually brought before the local committee and granted a hearing. In all such instances the culprit was forced to make amends before the hearing closed, and promised to conduct himself loyally for the future.

By far the greater number of cases, and all serious ones, were immediately referred to the special agent of the Department of Justice. This department maintained an office at Portsmouth during the early months of the war. It was later discontinued and a special agent with three assistants located in Concord. The splendid work of the special agent would form a chapter in the history of the Department of Justice, but it is deserving of recognition and gratitude on the part of the people of New Hampshire. No suspicious circumstances in the state passed without investigation, and few remained unaccounted for at the termination of the war.

It was mentioned above that fear was frequently expressed and appre-

hension felt that the enforcement of the selective service act might lead to disorder and even to rioting. This was indeed no more the case in New Hampshire than it was anywhere throughout the country, but it is interesting to note the gradual change of attitude toward the draft from month to month as the war progressed. At the beginning one heard most frequently the remark made by young men that they would never wait for the draft and thereby be disgraced but rather that they would enlist immediately. This was, of course, not the only reason for voluntary enlistment, and we are proud of the record of New Hampshire in this respect. The state sent into the service more than 20,000 persons, of whom only 7,971 were called under the selective service act; all others enlisted voluntarily. Expressed in figures, more than 60 per cent of those in the service entered by enlistment rather than by induction. This percentage is considerably larger than that which obtained throughout the country.

Nevertheless, the feeling that the selective draft was a natural way to enter the service of the country rather than a disgrace gradually sprang up throughout the state. This change of attitude was not immediate nor sudden. During the first six months that the selective service act was in operation a noticeably large number of young men claimed exemption and even protested against the decisions of the physicians who made their physical examination. This was not wholly due to disloyalty but arose partially from a feeling that was fairly wide spread,—that the war would be finished before the winter of 1917. With this in view many young men felt that it would be an extreme hardship for them to give up their usual occupation for the few months they might be required to spend at Camp Devens, and all to no purpose. And yet there was too often manifested in those days a real fear of military

service and a dread of the dangers incident to warfare.

When, however, the German drive in the spring of 1918 forced the allies back and the nations opposed to the Germans experienced the greatest despondency that they had felt since September, 1914, even personal opposition to entering the service disappeared. It was then a very noticeable thing that those soon to become subject to the draft quietly awaited their turn without apparent fear or hesitation or rebellion against the decisions of the local or district boards. In fact the spirit of fairness so characteristic of the boards made a deep impression upon the men whose cases were being considered, with the result that a genuine appreciation of these boards was not uncommonly expressed. Members of the boards commonly accompanied those about to be inducted to the trains which they were to take to camp and said farewell to the boys as they did to their own friends or members of their own families. Of the same nature was the feeling of pride of possession manifested by each town in its own boys whether already at the front or about to leave for the service. The towns of New Hampshire are sufficiently small to permit of a close acquaintanceship among the families resident within the town, and this acquaintanceship ripened into a community spirit which frequently resembled that of a large family.

One of the important contributing factors to the development of a community spirit is to be found in the town pride fostered by the constant labors of the local historians in making a complete record of all who entered the service from each town. Here we should also bear special testimony to the fairness and indefatigable labors of the governor and the adjutant general of the state whose interpretation of the rules of the selective service act, assignment of quotas, and arrangements for carrying out smoothly the transportation of troops, contributed most admirably to the

splendid feeling of friendship and coöperation among the citizens.

One of the best methods of estimating the wartime temper of the state is by making a tabulation of the subscriptions to the various war activities. It is impossible to list these accurately, inasmuch as the campaigns in many instances were not organized in such a way as to render it possible to distinguish between the subscriptions made in New Hampshire and those made in other states. Frequently the subscriptions of individuals or communities were not forwarded to a central state agency, with the result that New Hampshire lost its due credit. It is improbable that an accurate account of our contributions can ever be compiled. At present it is quite impossible to trace some of the funds, while others can be traced only partially. This is especially true of contributions made by fraternal organizations and various other societies. Particularly regrettable is it that the Belgian Relief Fund cannot be traced more accurately, for it is quite certain that the amount given in the table is not more than half of what it should be. The following table is the best that we are able to make.

LOANS

LIBERTY LOANS

First.....	\$9,894,900
Second.....	15,484,400
Third.....	17,282,300
Fourth.....	29,346,640
Total.....	\$72,008,240

The total Liberty bonds held in the United States is \$16,851,699,300. New Hampshire holds about \$164 per person, whereas the country holds \$153 per person.

War Savings (to the close of the war) \$4,302,368.08.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Red Cross.....	\$1,054,000.00
Y. M. C. A.....	350,000.00
Y. W. C. A.....	7,000.00
K. of C.....	52,000.00
War Camp Community Fund.....	5,094.67
Library Fund.....	16,000.00
Salvation Army.....	10,000.00
Elks War Relief Fund.....	12,000.00
Armenian and Syrian Relief.....	27,628.69
Hospital Ship Carrier (Colonial Dames).....	787.00

Knights of Pythias	1,089.00
Friends of Poland	2,935.73
Federation of Women's Clubs	42,627.82
Belgian Relief (N. E. Belgian Relief Fund)	10,464.24
Committee on Public Safety	39,326.50
United War Work Campaign	1,000,879.00

The willingness with which people of the state deprived themselves of things they ordinarily regarded as necessities and the actual effort they expended in doing those things which were considered advantageous to the country while at war, offer a noticeable proof of the splendid patriotism of the state. The restrictions imposed by the food administrator and the fuel administrator were endured just as they were endured by all of the inhabitants of the United States. On the other hand, the increase in the production of food in gardens and on farms was a heartening triumph. The details of this it is unnecessary now to give as they are known through the report of the Federal food administrator of New Hampshire and of the New Hampshire commissioner of agriculture. The close coöperation of the New Hampshire State College, the Grange, the Farm Bureau Association and the Woman's Organization in increasing the production of food and in methods of conservation are deserving of the warmest praise, and it must be stated to the lasting honor of the people of our state that they willingly and even enthusiastically followed the suggestions made by the food administration and its local representatives.

One should not conclude a survey of the wartime temper of the state without drawing particular attention to the fact that hundreds of men and women neglected their own affairs and their own business, many of them for the whole period of the war, in order to give their loyal and most effective service to their state and nation during the crisis.

With the return of peace New Hampshire is eager to settle at once into the ways of peace. We do not want another war, but, if another so righteous as the last must come, we are ready to do our duty at whatever

cost or sacrifice. Nevertheless we would guard against its recurrence, and to prove that the way of the transgressor is fraught with peril for the transgressor himself, our state wishes the utmost demanded from Germany that she can possibly pay. Moreover we insist that Germany be rendered powerless to create further disasters. We expressed hearty approval when Marshal Foch urged the Peace Conference to compel Germany to reduce her military forces to 200,000. Still greater joy was caused by the announcement of Lloyd George that even this small force should be cut down by one half. New Hampshire demands strongly that all reasonable measures be taken to avoid the necessity of resorting again to arms to defend our just rights and privileges.

The best effect the war has had upon our state is the development of a community spirit. We have become united through our common efforts in raising funds, in practising economies, in the production of food, in knitting or sewing, in all joint patriotic purposes, and best of all, in sending forth our young men who seem to have become the possession of an entire community rather than merely a part of their own families. Now that they are coming home, nothing can stir the heart more than to see a whole town or village assemble to give welcome to perhaps a single returning valiant son. It is only an extension of this spirit that forms the foundation of the desire for state unification, to the end that all our residents may be linked together in the common bond of Americanism. Here we find the explanation of the fact that there was an almost universal demand for a new educational system which would grant equal educational opportunities to every child in the state. The feeling of the people was reflected in the practical unanimity with which our last state Legislature accepted a new and splendid Education Bill, designed to accomplish this excellent result.

ALVIN H. CLIFFORD

Alvin H. Clifford, the dean of the Boston wool trade in point of service, who died at his home in Newton, Mass., May 8, was born in Gilman-ton 77 years ago. The Cliffords are one of the pioneer families in New England, the name occurring in Massachusetts history in the first half of the seventeenth century and in the New Hampshire records soon after, while the first Clifford in Gil-manton came there just before the Revolutionary War.

Alvin H. Clifford received his edu-cation at the famous old Gilmanton Academy. He served as a sutler in the Civil War and after its close was for a time employed as clerk in the American House in Concord. Fifty-five years ago, he entered business life in New York City, and soon became a wool buyer, travelling through the West for some of the largest houses of the metropolis.

A few years later, he located in

Boston and ever since has been suc-cessfully engaged in business there as a wool merchant. The firm name has been A. H. Clifford & Son, 184 Summer street, Mr. Paul Clifford having been his father's partner.

Mr. A. H. Clifford is also survived by his wife, who was Marietta Shep-ard Boldt, and by a daughter, Mrs. Dexter B. Wiswell of Newton.

Funeral services were held at his home, 618 Center street, Newton, on Saturday, May 10, and were con-ducted by Rev. Grant Person, pastor of the Eliot Congregational Church, with burial in Newton Cemetery.

Mr. Clifford was a man of dis-tinguished appearance which well indicated the possession of qualities placing him on a high plane in both private and business life.

The large degree of interest which he maintained in his native state and its affairs was manifested by his long period of subscription to the GRANITE MONTHLY.

ROSEMARY

By Frances Mary Pray

Love came into my garden bright,
The sky was clear, the wind blew free,
Love's voice was gay, his step was light,
He gathered blossoms ere his flight
Among them, rosemary.

Love came within my garden bare,
The autumn wind bent bush and tree,
Love sought and found by patient care
Half-hidden in a corner there
A bit of rosemary.

Concord, N. H.



ALVIN H. CLIFFORD

known and ever since the name has been associated with the name of the great inventor. The first name was Alvin H. Clifford in 1841 when he was born in New York.

Alvin H. Clifford is also known by his wife who was Elizabeth Clifford and by a daughter, Mrs. J. H. Clifford.

Alvin H. Clifford was born in New York City, New York, on May 10, 1841, and was educated at the New York University.

Alvin H. Clifford was a man of distinguished appearance which was indicated by the possession of a high plane in both physical and mental life.

The best of his nature which he maintained in his early state and his efforts were directed to his own period of education in the University.

Alvin H. Clifford, the date of his birth was in 1841, who died at his home in New York, May 8, 1914, was born in New York City. The Clifford family is one of the oldest families in New England, the name occurring in the first half of the nineteenth century and in the New Hampshire records also. Alvin H. Clifford is the first name in the family before the Revolutionary War.

Alvin H. Clifford received his education at the famous old Grammar School. He served as a soldier in the Civil War and after its close was for a time employed as clerk in the American House in Concord. Fifty-five years ago he entered business life in New York City, and soon became a well-known traveling through the West for some of the largest houses of the mercantile.

A few years later he located in

ROSEMARY

By Frances Mary Love

Love came into my garden bright
The sky was clear the wind blew light
Love's voice was gay, his step was light
He gathered blossoms ere his night
Among them, rosemary.

Love came within my garden here
The sunny wind bent bush and tree
Love sought and found my patient care
Had hidden in a corner there
A bit of rosemary.

Concord, N. H.

ONE SOLDIER DECIDES

By Anabel C. Andrews

"Well, chum, what do you think of God's own country? Lie down, and be quiet—that isn't a Hun shell: just a Yankee bumble-bee. Let him alone, and he will you; stir him up and you'll get into trouble quick: that's Yankee also."

"Don't roll up the whites of your eyes; you're not sea sick now; but that was better than the trenches, chummy."

"That's all over. Time now to begin the new life; and it's up to us to decide what it shall be."

"Look alive now, for we must decide today. We have had quite a rest; and, after the way we have been feasted, I wonder we are out of bed."

"Now, how about the Boston job? Fine salary; chance to rise; much in the way of education, and pleasure—what's wrong with that?"

"You don't like the life in-doors? Cramped quarters in the place we call home—that the trouble? Short days, chum; needn't go in till sleep-time."

"No interest whatever in that offer—want the earth, chum? Think you'd get it by taking the farm off Dad's hands?"

"Which shall it be, pup: Boston? with short days; clean work; good pay; much to see, and learn; or the farm, with long days; overalls and jumper; hard work, and less money?"

"Understand, pup, it's for keeps; so think it over carefully, and go slow."

"If we should tell Dad we'd stay; get sick of it, and want to leave, he wouldn't say one word, only 'Good bye dear Lad,' as he did when I sailed for France; but—you're not acquainted with him yet, chum; when you are, you'll find he's as good as they make 'em; and we must be square with him; for he is going down now on the sunset side toward the West."

"We can have God's big out-of-doors—down! Down, chum! You mean it? Think we better stay? All right, if you're sure."

"Don't wag your tail off; you're likely to need it again before you die."

"Shall we tell Dad that we are ready to slip our shoulders under the strap; carry the load, and send him to the rest camp?"

"Let's go!"

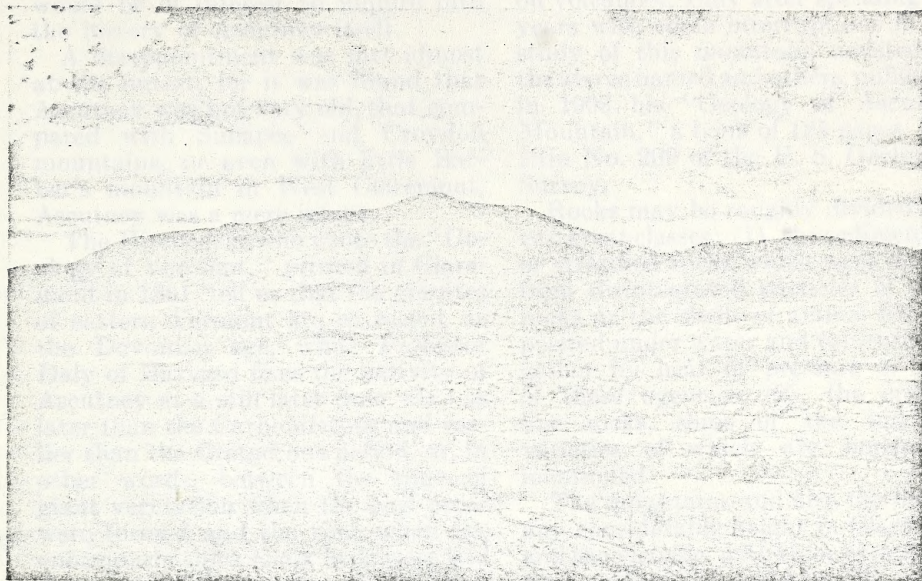
SUNSHINE AFTER RAIN

By Helen A. Parker

After the wind and the rain
And the sea's wild roar,
Out of the darkness and mist,
The blue sky spreads o'er.

After the cloud and the storm,
The sun doth appear;
And out from yon maple tall
A robin sings clear.

Concord, N. H.



Mount Ascutney from the Cornish Hills

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ASCUTNEY MOUNTAIN

By George B. Upham

[EDITOR'S NOTE:—There has been published in the *Claremont Eagle* during the past year a series of historical articles different in style, character and perhaps in purpose from the usual town histories. They contain vivid pictures of the past in a locality not bounded by mere town lines. Some of these articles reach out beyond Claremont, in a way to make them of interest to our readers in much of the western part of the state. They contain the results of much research in old records, maps and manuscripts, topically treated, and never before put into print. The writer tells us he became convinced that much historical material is lost every year through the death of old residents without record of their recollections, through the thoughtless destruction of old letters, surveys and manuscripts, also through destruction by fires. Local historical societies naturally present themselves as a means of preserving such materials. It was with a view to arousing interest in such a society in Claremont that this series was begun. We find in these articles, however, a wider interest which we believe will appeal to our readers. They contain paragraphs indicating an in-

timate study of the social and early economic life of a region typical of New England, which if continued and amplified, will form a notable contribution to an adequate economic history of these states which yet remains to be written. We hope the republication of these articles, with some material added by the author, may lead to historical contributions to other local papers with a like purpose in view. The series opens with a bit of geological history, applicable to a considerable part of western New Hampshire and eastern Vermont.]

It has been suggested that the proposed local historical society should undertake to collect and preserve data and materials within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles of Claremont, and further suggested that, since Ascutney Mountain is the dominant physical feature within this area, the society be called the Ascutney Historical Society.

In view of the possible adoption of

these suggestions it seemed that it would be of interest to inquire into the history of Ascutney itself.

A disappointment was met almost at the outset, for it was found that Ascutney was not very old, that compared with Sunapee and Croydon mountains, or even with little Barber's mountain in West Claremont, Ascutney was a mere infant.

The Hitchcocks who wrote the "Geology of Vermont," printed in Claremont in 1861, tell us that the granites of eastern Vermont are as recent as the Devonian age, while Professor Daly of Harvard fixes the nativity of Ascutney at a still later time, viz.: as later than the Carboniferous and earlier than the Cretaceous period, or, in other words, between the time of giant vegetation when the coal areas were formed and the time when the enormously thick chalk beds were laid down under those parts of the earth which were then covered by water.

This may have been only a hundred million years ago, but in any event it was, geologically speaking, in comparatively recent times. Geologists are extremely shy of using any time measure expressed in years, and well they may be, for a thousand years is as a mere tick on the great clock of geologic time. The constant tendency is to lengthen the time estimates. Recent studies in the phenomena of radio activity have increased them enormously.

From boyhood the writer has admired the beauty of Ascutney, its gentle, graceful curves, its ever changing lights and shadows, its soft outlines under the stars, but it was late in life when he first learned that this beauty was the beauty of youth.

Although a mere youth among mountains, Ascutney is interesting, very interesting, and has been much studied by leading geologists, by the Hitchcocks already mentioned, and, in more recent years, by Professors Daly, Wolff and Jaggar of Harvard.

Wolff, for a quarter of a century, has been professor of Petrography at

Harvard, Jaggar is a world authority on volcanoes, Daly after spending ten years with some interruptions in the study of this mountain, assisted by the above named and others, published in 1903 his "Geology of Ascutney Mountain," a book of 125 pages, Bulletin No. 209 of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Rocks may be roughly divided into two great classes: (1) the sedimentary or stratified rocks which were formed from disintegrated particles of older rocks or the shells of animal life, deposited under water and cemented together by heat or pressure or both of these agencies; (2) the crystalline rocks, some of the intrusive varieties of which are hereinafter mentioned.

The mountains and also the hills of any considerable height in Claremont and the vicinity, with three exceptions, were originally formed by the cooling and shrinking of the earth's interior, causing the surface rock to wrinkle into immense folds much as the skin of an apple wrinkles when the inside shrinks.

This process of mountain building had long ceased in our vicinity before the three exceptions, above mentioned, appeared. These late comers were Ascutney, Little Ascutney and Pierson's Peak. The latter was long considered a part of little Ascutney, and so called until given a distinctive name by Professor Daly.

These three mountains are composed of eruptive or intrusive rocks which were forced up in a molten and highly fluid state from great depths in the earth. The word "intrusive" would seem to be the better descriptive name, for they literally intruded upon the older rocks which for long ages had previously occupied this area; furthermore, the word "eruptive" conveys the idea of a sudden or explosive outburst, while the geologists agree that the intrusions were by a slow, irresistible, upward pressure. There were several such intrusions of varying extent, probably separated by long

periods of time. The earliest was on the west side of the mountain, the later ones following progressively toward the east.

It must not, however, be understood that Ascutney was ever a volcano which has become extinct. It never had any of the characteristics of a volcano. It had no crater, no explosive eruptions. The intrusive material came from great depths while the lava of a volcano comes from comparatively shallow depths and at comparatively frequent intervals. Neither must it be imagined that Ascutney or any of the other mountains in our vicinity looked in the least as they do now, immediately or for a long period after the intrusions. They existed as the rock of the famous "Lion of Lucerne," carved in the hillside, existed for ages, unshaped and invisible, before the great sculptor Thorwaldsen finished his work. In shaping mountains water, weather and frost were and still are the slowly working sculptors. At the time of the intrusions nearly all of New England, long submerged and later lifted was covered by soft sedimentary rocks, thousands of feet thick, which had been deposited under water. These formed a great plain with the materials of the later sculptured mountains buried beneath its surface. Long ages of the action of water and weather wore and washed away these softer rocks, and immense quantities of the harder rocks with them, leaving as residuals of erosion Ascutney and other neighboring much older mountains in substantially their present visible form.

Geologists are agreed that the interior of the earth, though hotter than any high temperatures we are familiar with, is, owing to pressure incredibly great, as solid as steel. Under the crust of the earth are enormous masses known as magmas, which when relieved from pressure by cracks in the overlying crust expand, become lighter in weight and highly fluid, perhaps somewhat like white-hot, melted, fluid glass.

In the formation of Ascutney this upwardly pressing, molten and highly fluid magma penetrated the cracks in the overlying sedimentary rocks, breaking, splitting and rifting them into innumerable blocks and fragments, large and small. These owing to their greater weight sank in the magma, which, modified in character by these older rocks melted, assimilated and digested by it, formed when cooled the crystalline rocks of which Ascutney principally consists. The intrusive cylinder cut perpendicularly through the older rocks, without much displacement of the rocks immediately outside the cut. This process is one which a miner would describe as "overhead stoping," that is to say, cutting up from below and permitting the material to fall by gravity. Professor Wolff tells me that this theory of intrusions by "overhead stoping," first developed by Professor Daly in his study of the Ascutney rocks, has been generally accepted by geologists the world over, whereby Professor Daly's little book has become a classic in geological literature.

The intense heat of the intrusions modified the character and appearance of the surrounding rocks to a lessening degree for a distance of about six hundred feet from the contact. By contact is meant the place where this immense cylindrical intrusive body of newer rock touched or contacted with the older surrounding rocks, which it does on Ascutney in approximately a circle having a diameter at the present surface of about two and a half miles. It should be understood that all of the rock within this contact circle is new and intrusive rock of a wholly different composition and character from the older rocks outside the circle and also that what remains of the cylinder of intrusive rock extends, probably perpendicularly, downward for an unknown distance, at least several miles, through the cooled crust of the earth.

The surface contact is about six hundred feet above the Connecticut

on the easterly side of the mountain, about twelve hundred feet above it at "Crystal Cascade" on the south-westerly side, about six hundred feet above Mill Brook on the northwesterly side near Brownsville, and about six hundred feet above the highway at the path on the northeasterly side.

Anyone seeking to find the line of surface contact will be aided by the fact that all around the mountain there is a decided steepening of the grade at the contact. This is owing to the much harder, more resistant character of the intrusive rock. It has been less affected by glacial and weathering action than the older, softer surrounding rocks. The contact may best be seen at "Crystal Cascade" where specimen pieces may be easily knocked off with a hammer showing both the older and the intrusive rock just as they were when the intrusive cooled and firmly cemented itself to the older rock.

Fragments of the latter may be seen there imbedded in the newer rock at some little distance inside the contact. They were splintered off after the intrusive rock had partially cooled and was therefore in a sufficiently viscous state to support them notwithstanding the greater specific gravity of the fragments.

"Crystal Cascade," easily reached, is a feature of great natural beauty and a veritable sermon in stones to the geologist. It has been frequently visited by the Harvard professors above mentioned, who occasionally brought their special students with them. A similar place in England or France would be widely celebrated. The older rocks surrounding the Ascutney intrusives are mainly clayey schists. These were at one time stratified rocks but were subsequently much changed by heat. They had been flexed and wrinkled by the shrinking process, above described, into their present positions and shapes long before the granitic intrusions cut out the circular area now occupied by the latter. The schists are of the Lower

Silurian Age, and, more definitely of the Lower Trenton period, that is to say, probably hundreds of millions of years older than the intrusive rocks.

The quarryman would describe Ascutney as composed of granite; the geologist, as composed mainly of that kind of granite which is called quartz-syenite. If asked for further particulars he would say that about four-fifths of the intrusive rock was that kind of quartz-syenite which is called nordmarkite, several varieties of which are found on Ascutney. One would have to travel as far away as the region of Christiania in Norway to find another equally large mass of nordmarkite. If asked about the other fifth of the intrusive rock the geologist would say that it was called biotite-granite, was on the southeasterly side of the mountain and was the latest of the great intrusions.

This biotite-granite is the granite of the now abandoned quarries about one thousand feet above the river and a mile and a half northwest from Ascutneyville. The blocks for the piers of the "High Bridge" in Claremont, also for the walls of the railroad bridge over the highway, half a mile further south, came from this source. These quarries supplied the millstones for many miles around during the first half of the last century. The road to them, leading through a beautiful mountain valley, still shows indications of long continued, heavy use. It is clearly apparent that an enormous quantity of stone has been taken from these quarries. They will not, in all probability, be further worked until a railroad is built to them.

On the north side of the mountain, near Brownsville, are two quarries in the nordmarkite from which a green variety of granite is obtained. The "Norcross quarry" furnished the large columns for the Library building of Columbia University in New York City, also those for the Bank of Montreal. The "Mower quarry" furnished the two monolithic sarcoph-

agi in the McKinley mausoleum at Canton, Ohio. For particulars of these quarries, also for some further facts respecting the geology of Ascutney, see Professor Dale's "Granites of Vermont," Bulletin No. 404 of the U. S. Geological Survey, published in 1909.

The great ice sheet which covered Ascutney and scoured across it during the Glacial period, a very recent event of perhaps only half a million years ago, had little effect on the outlines of the mountain owing to the resistant hardness of the intrusive rocks. Of this Professor Daly says: "The general form of Ascutney was not essentially affected by the Pleistocene glaciation. A veneer of pre-glacial weathered rock was removed and the rounding of minor points accomplished by the ice invasion, but the pre-Glacial Ascutney had practically the form of the present mountain."

That this is true is evident from the fact, as Daly points out, that the whole drainage system of the mountains was unchanged by the glacier—The valleys that had been sculptured out of the sides of the mountain by the slow action of frost and water were formed, practically as they are today, long geologic ages before the ice came.

The moving ice-sheet, thousands of feet deep, rounded off the exposed ridges, scratched and polished the rock surface and carried away enormous quantities of debris and angular blocks that had been detached and

split up by frost action. These were rolled, rounded and carried south and southeast in and under the moving ice. Millions of tons of these nordmarkite boulders may be seen in the stone walls and fields over southwestern New Hampshire, some even as far as the Massachusetts line; vastly more lie buried in the drift.

Even as late a period as that of the Ascutney intrusions would not have been an altogether agreeable time in which to live, at least not as mankind is at present constituted. Vegetation was dark, gloomy and devoid of flowers; great dinosaurs and other reptiles, some as many as fifteen feet high and thirty feet long lumbered over the land. They have left their footprints in the mud-rocks at Turner's Falls, near Greenfield, Mass. A varied assortment of monsters lived in the sea; great reptiles whose bat-like wings measured twenty-five feet from tip to tip, flew through the heavy atmosphere. Even as a summer resort the Connecticut River valley could not have been reliably recommended at that time.

Dr. Gulliver, who did the topographic work for Professor Daly and prepared the map for his book, determined the height of Ascutney to be 3,114 feet, and the height of the railway bridge over the Connecticut at Windsor to be 301 feet above the sea level.

Ascutney is the highest elevation lying wholly in the valley of the Connecticut from its source to the Sound.

ALSACE-LORRAINE

A small, but complete volume, on "Alsace-Lorraine since 1870," written by Barry Cerf of the University of Wisconsin and published by The Macmillan Company, New York, sheds much light on one of the great questions which the Paris Peace Conference has to answer for the best interests of mankind. The author has no sympathy for any of the German claims to the country under considera-

tion and his brief for France in this connection is energetic, compact and backed by evidence adduced from reliable sources and clearly presented. Especially valuable is the statistical study which the book contains of the ruthless exploiting of Alsatian resources by an arrogant and selfish conqueror. The volume has a frontispiece map and is published at \$1.50.

COUNTRY MAIL-BOXES

By Mary Jenness

Discovery began with the silver sheets of rain that, for the last half-hour beyond Plymouth, hid from view lake and mountain, cottage and farmhouse alike—everything but the little mail-boxes beside the road. The touring-car boomed ahead at a rate that rendered conversation impossible, yet had the advantage of bringing these into a connected series.

The first discovery was that there are styles. Once I rashly suggested to a friend, three years in China, that doubtless the uniform costume of Chinese women explained their placidity of countenance, since it forestalled all worries about style.

"Style! My dear Sarah, it's all style," he retorted pityingly. "The length of the sleeve, the cut of the cuff, the breadth of the trousers, these are changing all the time. There are certain colors and textures appropriate for certain seasons, months and even weeks—to say nothing of the holidays."

Crushed, I conceded the point; and now it was rising to haunt me along the New Hampshire countryside. Again, where I least expected, it was all style. A box on a post, within reach of the rural carrier's arm; on this foundation, how varied the structure! There were no two alike. For a time indeed the type was similar. Grey wooden boxes of home manufacture flashed by, little roofed houses, Noah's Arks with one side left open. Presently appeared an open raft nailed alongside; some progressive Shem or Japheth had invented the magazine annex. The effect, while marine through childhood association, was also oddly suggestive of the garden bird-house; and once at a cross-roads I found that some local Gilbert White had thought so, too. With sly humor he had erected opposite the toy post-office a real avian mansion. It was furnished with verandas, and many loopholes

of entrance, and yet the effect was still so similar that it would be a wise robin who never mailed her babies, nor ever trusted her eggs to government ownership!

Transition between country and town was marked without the aid of a road-map. The changing mail-boxes did it. Another home-made houselet perched gravely on the main post, but the magazine tray was filled with a smart new tin box by way of modern ell. The personality of the weatherbeaten mother still dominated the shiny commercial newness of the offspring. But we were nearing town so rapidly that the next step would certainly be to eliminate the old-fashioned mother altogether. The second generation did it, conspicuous and graceless, in the person of the nattiest mail-box de luxe that I have ever seen. Uncle Sam's back must have been turned when this aluminum creation was coiffed, scrolled and curled.

The next day was glorious. The country stretched below and above us for varied, enchanting miles. Perversely enough, we had eyes hardly for the occasional glimpse of Mount Washington himself. Our attention was glued upon mail-boxes. And today we made the second discovery, hidden yesterday behind the rain, that subtly the boxes matched their houses. Here, as elsewhere, the style was the man. Vesta made surreptitious sketches on the margin of my New Republic which later verified our combined memories. The post varied from farm to farm, the material and style of the box itself might change, the angle of attachment to the stem, whether post or fence or tree, was never twice alike; yet uncannily the house kept pace. A tiny sample vial of its spirit was there beside the road, open to the public eye—any public eye that could spare half a

pupil from the automobile guide and the scenery.

Was there a weatherbeaten cracker-box carefully hinged, squarely planted on a stout, plain post? Behind it was a little grey house with scant immaculate curtains; the essence of well-trained poverty, both ends barely meeting, but both ends and the middle scrubbed clean. The next neighbor has an empty tobacco-box stuck on end, half the cover broken aslant, and the other half crazily whirling on one precarious nail. And behold, his lean and rusty hens stray through an unweeded garden, and down his forlorn and sagging bay window run the stains of many shiftless winters. Another has a round, new government box sturdily clamped to the side of a disused mile-post; opposite is the familiar wooden hut mounted by a log of wood wrapped round by fraying strands of rope: is it the former's sons or his neighbor's, who will be leaders of men? Let the rocks in the hillside garden of the latter add their answer.

Yonder is the crumbling shell of a great yellow farmhouse, but the family moved across the road before it crumbled, and thriftily took their mail-box with them. There is the framework which once enclosed it, still supported by the iron bracket that had surely held up grandmother's mantel shelf. Similar economy appears in their present use of a great newell post that must have come from the old homestead. So link the generations, the essentials of the one reappearing as the casual subsidiary reserves of the next.

More than a revealer, the box was sometimes an actual give-away of character. There is a famous wayside Tea Room, studiedly in the rough, whose methodical rusticity had annoyed us before, but never to the point of acid characterization. The new mail-box forced it. It was swathed to its silvered ears in great slabs of wood still in the bark—Jacob's smooth and guileful fingers

slipping out of the disguise for Esau. More slabs camouflaged the slender stem into a many-angled trunk that deceived nobody. "Rustiqued!" commented Vesta, and the dignity of tea-house and mail-box were gone. One little word had felled them.

On the other hand, it was surely an artist whose box, a modest loaf of bread in shape, stretched from the dividing pine tree to rest its chin on a forked birch sapling, growing from right to left. No native could have resisted pruning—and no native would ever climb the steep brown path behind, cried our detective instinct. And lo! there on the bluffs above, appeared the unmistakable windows of a studio.

Such use of the material at hand was far more considerate of the tree than the elaborate scaffoldings we sometimes saw. Once indeed, the two broad cleats ran out from the maple to either side the box, which was still further stayed by no less than three after-thoughts, stakes driven into the outraged tree at different times and angles. The result was, however, complex and picturesque, like the Irish question; and our sympathies were not wholly with the unsentimental son-in-law who had freshly set a stout cedar post under the box, and had contemptuously sawed through the work of his elders. Doubtless it was he whose brusque efficiency had begun to eviscerate and "remodel" the chain of dropping ell and added gables in the old farmhouse.

A more united family was that whose three boxes, all different (like tooth-brushes, observed Vesta) burgeoned at varying angles from the grapevine trellis by the porch. What friendly mail-man would pass in autumn without carrying away a luscious memory, aided or not by some ripening Eve?

Once we caught our breath at the universal quality in a little story lying open by the roadside. The trimmest, perkier of grey cottages,

mated with a sluggish red barn, had attracted us a long way down the road. Then came the momentary puzzle. What was that block of scarlet by the kitchen window? The mail-box, painted red? And why beside the barn door did the exact shape of it remain, post and all, outlined and brushed over with glistening new paint, not for long years to weather to the dull tone of the old barn itself? It was Vesta who noted the service flag and linked the whole in a flash of understanding.

"Why he's across," she interpreted swiftly, "and his mother's had the mail-box moved over to the kitchen window so that she can get news from him first. Look at that track!"

Truly the wheel-ruts across the bit of lawn were new. And there at the window, with busy hands, sat a little grey woman, crisp-curled; dainty and positive, like the house. Across the upper panes of the casement was fastened the service flag, home made, with the avowal cross-stitched evenly as a card-board motto: "Over There."

With the world's motherhood last August, she was waiting for the mail. Her heart lay only more visibly open by the side of the road.

Such explorations are not to be measured in terms of the A. A. A., any more than the style of "Marius the Epicurean" can be solved for X. Other values are involved. Our last discovery led us to conscious appreciation of the fact. Close to the final city, we passed the group of shacks that had sprung up around a munition factory. Conspicuously new between the telegraph poles, a rough plank bore fourteen identical boxes, tragically alike, *numbered*, like the souls in purgatory.

"Now that," murmured Vesta, "is exactly why I do not believe Communism is possible. It's human nature to prefer the poor thing of one's own to the most efficient, economical, made-by-the-million, free-and-equal product. It hasn't any style and it hasn't any soul. Nobody created it, that's why!"

"Begotten, not made"—the oldest creed added significant glow to her challenge. Sacred be personality. It goes deep, this right of the individual to create his environment in his own image. Even so deep into our town-bred hearts had grown the lovable, differentiated humanity of our friends—the country mail-boxes.

MONADNOCK AT SUNSET

By Charles Nevers Holmes

Grand gray-capped mountain crowned with clouds aflame!
O monarch mountain robed in misty blue
At set of sun when falls the evening dew,
So changed from midday yet the very same
That I beheld thee years and years ago.

Some moments since the golden sun shone low,
Resplendent, gorgeous, dazzling to the eye,
Like blazing beacon lighting far and nigh
It sank from sight, and—lo!—the dimming sky
Is bright with colors, and yon darkened crest
Looms clear amid the glory in the west.

O spectacle of which sight cannot tire,
Inspiring artist's brush or poet's lyre,
Grand gray-capped mountain crowned with clouds afire!

THE IDYL OF SQUAM LAKE

Translated from Carl A. Koehler's "Maerchenstrauss aus dem Weissen Gebrige"

By Ellen McRoberts-Mason

The loveliest little spot in the White Mountains lies apart from the great frequented thoroughfares over which the obstreperous steam engine brings thousands of pleasure-seeking summer guests in flying haste to the popular hotels. Only occasionally does the traveler bend his steps that way, which, through smiling plains and peaceful valleys and over wooded heights, leads to the vale where lies Squam Lake, there in delicious tranquility and solitude to enjoy the exquisiteness of nature which there unfolds its richest charms in incomparable beauty. And yet what our enraptured eyes behold today there, is only a shadow, a reflection of that which was formerly there. Let me tell you how it looked, and what happened there long years ago.

In the happy time when elves still peopled many snug little parts of the earth, and had not yet been scared away by the restless doings of men in their chase after earthly goods, when the incessant clattering, hammering, pounding and sawing of busy industries had not yet driven away the poesy of unprofaned nature from wood and field, the king of the elves had chosen a charming, dainty bride to be his queen. His heart glowed with love for his chosen one and to make ready a worthy dwelling place for her, he created a Paradise in the midst of this mountain landscape overgrown with thick forests. That nothing should disturb them in their happiness, he surrounded the valley with a high wall of mighty, insurmountable mountains, that locked this dale away from the whole of the rest of the world.

Smaller heights covered with shadowy woods girded it about with a second ring and sloped to the lake resting in the depths. Babbling little brooks, in whose silvery waters the

sun was mirrored, sprang from all the hills in hurrying course, and here and there plunged a waterfall in merry bounds from the rocks into the white basin of the lake whose blue flood was kissed by the green shores that, in the most delightful curves here wound forward in a lovely, little peninsula and there enclosed an exquisite bay. Countless splendid-wooded islands and islets dotted the wide, peaceful sheet of water, lending a charming variety. Entrancing was the effect that the indescribably beautiful landscape made when the glowing disk of the sun rose above the blue tops of the distant wonderful-shaped mountains and gilded everything in wondrous radiance, mirroring itself in the thousands and thousands of dew-drops which hung on trees and underwood like sparkling diamond chains. Innumerable flower-cups exhaled the sweetest fragrance, and the green velvet plain was like a many-colored carpet embroidered with gorgeous flower-garlands. Variegated butterflies fluttered over the blossoms; splendid colored birds darted joyously through the branches and trilled their morning songs; shining beetles bustled noisily in the grass that floated and waved in the light zephyrs; and the tree-tops rustled with a sweet song of joy. While thus the sun moved up in the azure vault, all nature was like a vast and mighty temple in which from countless voices the high hymn of the joy of being sounded and resounded.

And when the sun went to his rest, sinking blood-red and bedded upon clouds of purple and gold, and gradually twilight settled down and only the highest of the distant mountain-tops were radiant in soft violet light, then rest, soft rest was spread over sleeping nature.

Then rose the golden moon high

in the deep blue star-strewn vault of heaven and poured her veiled light over the woods and flowery meadows, and her face beamed mild again out of the clear, polished mirror of the waters of the lake.

Ah, what a delightful little spot it was, so right-worthy to serve the loving elf-pair for a blessed dwelling place, so holy, created for the enjoyment of the highest, purest happiness. Then the elf-king led his tender bride to the marriage feast. And it was a feast, the like of which no second has been celebrated, nor ever will be. There was every magnificence and show, jubilation and merriment. Splendid was the entry of the royal pair into the kingdom. Leading the way, there marched many beetles clad in gold-shimmering coats of mail, and attended by blue-winged dragon-flies, and gaily-painted butterflies in fantastic dances about them. After this came the royal coach made of gilded shells. This was drawn by ten milk-white mice. A squirrel sat as coachman upon the box. Gorgeous-plumaged Canadian colibris swarmed about the carriage, likewise many-colored birds sang sweet love songs. Innumerable elves in delicate, gorgeous vesture, followed the coach and sang, as an epithalamium, the following verses, while they accompanied their song with the most graceful dancing:

Proud let us celebrate in festive dance,
The splendid pair so lovely and bold;
So rich adorned with diamonds and gold,
Let us reverent make them obeisance.

Long live our elfin king, the good, the mild,
Who reigns o'er the elves no mortals see;
How could one happier, blessed be
In all these flowery fields so wild.

For today with exultant joy doth he bring
Throughout all his kingdom the bride most
divine.

As splendoriest jewel in glorious shrine,
As crowning gem in the house of the king.

Hop and spring,
Dance and sing;
High swells the breast
In man so blest,
Dance the ring,
While we sing.

Honor and glory
To this pair so holy.

Bees and wasps, armed with sharp spears, ended the procession which advanced to the castle situated upon a hill. It was built in the light graceful style of the elves, and was in every respect worthy of the royal pair. Broad, marble steps led to the entrance where two green, variegated serpents kept guard. Lofty, polished columns of dazzling whiteness, with capitals of precious stone, formed broad, airy halls and corridors and supported a golden dome. The outside walls were adorned with many graceful turrets and balconies. All the apartments impressed one with their richness and splendor, and numerous artistic ornaments adorned the walls.

All around the castle, from which could be enjoyed a magnificent view of the lake, the wooded hills and the distant mountains, extended a large garden where flower-beds filled with fragrant blossoms alternated with groves of shady trees and shrubs, and soft green meadows. Fountains, in whose spray the sunlight broke in many colors, brightened the loveliness of the enchanting pleasure-garden.

In the castle the marriage was now celebrated with the greatest pomp. All the elves were bidden to the table. This was laden with everything delicious that an elfin tongue could crave, and virgin honey and blossom-dew was served in great flower-cups. For musicians, the cicadas and crickets played, accompanied by the frogs with their deep bass, and thousands of feathered songsters let their loveliest songs resound. It was wondrously beautiful—of course only for elfin ears, for the hearing of men is not fine enough to lay hold on the exquisite melody of such a concert. When the enjoyment was at its height, the king rose and said:

"Fortune and happiness are entered here; my highest wish is fulfilled; I call the loveliest and most beautiful of all the elves, my own. Fortune

and happiness dwell here forevermore, to you, my comrades, I grant this, my kingdom, for your abode; pass here your contented elfin existence in untroubled blessedness. May the holy tranquility never forsake these fields. But that also the men who dwell on the other side of the mountains should share in our prosperity, go, my herald, to them and proclaim that I will protect and prosper them, that I will bless their land with fruitfulness and riches, so long as they do not overstep the boundaries of my kingdom, and no human foot treads upon my dominion."

Swiftly sped the light-winged messenger from thence to execute the order of the ruler.

A long while yet the merriment of the festival lasted, and finally the king arose and with his queen—who looked up to her consort lovingly and clung to him with ardent thanks for all the favors he had shown her—withdrawn from the guests. They, however, did not allow themselves to be disturbed in their pleasure, and dance and feast lasted the whole night through, until the dawn announced the beginning of a new day, and the cricket musicians, one after the other grew silent, and the bass of the frogs became hoarse. The birds, the singers, had long since gone early to rest. Finally the last of the guests left the hospitable castle and now deep stillness lay over the Eden that love had created.

Soon the elves settled in every place where shady groves, bubbling springs and flowery meadows invited them to make their habitation. Constant happiness reigned in the elfin empire; happily the dainty beings played away their care-free existence; song and rejoicings sounded from all the thickets, from all the flower chalices in which they rocked. It was a charming sight, when on moonlight nights the lovely creatures executed their blithesome, exquisite dances on the mossy sod.

Nothing disturbed the felicity, the peace of the glorious valley, over which the king reigned in mildness and goodness.

The red men who lived on the other side of the mountains, and to whom the king's promise had brought abundant blessings, guarded themselves well against violating the command and stepping over the boundaries of the elves' kingdom.

But one day there came from a far distance quite another kind of men to their abode. The red men received the strange guests kindly, regaled them with honey, fish and bear-meat, and gladly showed them all the favors that they wished. This highly pleased the pale-faces, and they settled in every place where the region seemed to them suitable to a settlement. In a short time they set themselves up to be masters of the simple children of Nature, drove them away from their camping-grounds and woods, and soon the content and peace that reigned heretofore in the valleys had disappeared.

Greedy as the pale-faces were, they let their glances rove wider and demanded to know what sort of country lay over beyond those high, blue mountains—there must, naturally, be rich profit from game and timber to be carried off. The frightened red men tried in vain to divert the curiosity of the intruders. By their worried demeanor they only excited it the more. The whites threatened the poor aborigines with the hardest punishment if they would not tell them what kind of a country it was over the other side of the mountains, and show them the way to it. Tremblingly the Indian chief told what he knew about the kingdom of the elves, of the promise and the threat of the king, and besought the intruders to desist from their purpose, for to carry it out would bring the greatest misfortune.

But the whites laughed at the terror of the Indians, and, armed with axe and saw, under many difficulties

sealed the mountains. From one of the lofty peaks they looked with astonishment and admiration into the glorious valley below, that spread out like a garden of Eden before their fascinated gaze. Filled with avarice, they computed in a trice the riches that were in the inexhaustible woods and the fruitful ground, and quickly descended to take possession of the land and to change its treasures into gold.

But as the first blows of the axe rang and the proud, wide-branched oak sank groaning to the ground, the hitherto so serene heavens were covered with dense, dark clouds that the light of the sun was not able to pierce through; gloomy darkness veiled the fields and forests and spread grayly over the flowery meadows; rolling thunder made the mountains tremble, and pale lightnings only made the gloom seem blacker. Sorrowful wailing sounded in the rushing of the tree-tops, and moaning and wailing resounded from all the woods and groves.

From all sides flew the terrified elves out of their dwellings thither and flocked about the beloved royal pair, who were coming out of the palace to depart forever from the beautiful valley. Sadly the king looked upon his subjects, gazed once more with grief over the now ruin-devoted elves' paradise and then he said to them:

"Our abiding place is no longer here. The rude hand of man has dared to invade our sanctuary and to disturb us in our occupancy; avarice and envy will now enter here where in former times sweet peace and innocence were enthroned. Let us depart, and from here seek another dwelling, where nature is not desecrated by the rough rule of covetous men."

With tears, the king and his consort gave one more look at the old home so dear to them; then their coach took them up and carried them thence; and, lamenting and sighing, all the elves followed them.

But the lake rose up in waves as high as a house, and swallowed up the castle and all the glories that had adorned the kingdom of the elves.

Forsaken and desolate the valley seemed now—no joyous shouting and laughing resounded henceforth from the groves—even the lovely little singing-birds had disappeared and gone with the elves. Covetous men now ravaged in the almost inexhaustible forests, and the death stillness that had spread over the valley was broken only by the shrill creak of the saw and the hollow clang of the axe.

Likewise from the valleys of the red men vanished with one blow all the blessings that had in former time so prospered them; the earth lost her fruitfulness, the springs dried up, the herds died, and miserably the occupants prolonged their lives until they at last utterly perished, so that now no trace of them is to be found more. The chief who had betrayed the way into the elves' kingdom to the pale-faces—filled with grief and remorse,—climbed the summit of the highest of the surrounding mountains, and threw himself off into the dreadful depths.

The elf-valley bears, even today, in general outlines, the earlier features which the greed of men has not yet been able to quite blot out—but the blessed, tranquil peace, the serene happiness of earlier days has thence forever disappeared. Only now and then, on particularly clear, moonlight nights, one hears melancholy, grieving tones wafted through the wood, that set the soul in a whimsical, tender mood; for sometimes indeed, yet, an elf that out of longing is visiting the place of its old-time felicity, passes quickly through the trees. And an elf related this all to the one who tells the story, as he once rested at the side of an alder grove on a starlit night, dreamily gazed on the bright, full moon, and listened to the soft plashing of the lake.

THROUGH THE YEAR IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

By Rev. Roland D. Sawyer

No. 4

JUNE

"What is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days."

June days have two moods, half spring—half summer. In the early days of the month the last blossoms from the apple-boughs blow into the furrows of the farmer's garden, the morning air echoes with the sweet spring songs of birds, the skies glow with a spring-time blue above the newly green foliage. The first two weeks of the month are the fulfilment of spring.

Then comes the division and the latter half of the month ushers us into summer's heat and joys. Quite often our hottest weather comes the last week in June, but whether so or not, the latter half of June always brings the summer softness into the air, the roses burst their buds into clusters of pink, white and red; the tiny birds, like warblers, nut-hatches and thrushes begin their summer songs, and we know that the fairy-time of the year has come. The last days hear the first sounds of the mowing machine and bring to our nostrils the first smell of the newly-cut hay which all the month has been the waving fields of grass. June always finds the grass tall enough to wave in the wind, and the gently waving crests of green as the wind sweeps across the fields give us a delight of sight that is matched nowhere save on the rolling waves of the ocean.

No memories of my New Hampshire boyhood cling to me stronger than those of late June. Summer was then upon me, the long evenings were warm and full of fun, we could see the coming closing of the schools, our faces were getting tanned, our feet toughened to the barefoot life; no

wonder June appeals to the rural lad, and no wonder my memories of it are strong.

I like on a June day to go out into the fields and lay out at full length in the waving grass. The bees go humming by, the insects chant within a foot of my ear, the sun is just agreeably hot and not oppressive as it will be in July; the sky above is a great inverted bowl of beautiful clear blue; on these days when the grass is knee-high we are what I call knee-deep in June, and it is a joyful time.

These are the days of fulfilment, the days we have looked forward to since the sun rose higher in late February.

In the early hours of the day we get out into the garden to, like Thoreau, "hear the hoe tinkle against the stones, the music echoing to the woods and sky"; but the midday is sufficiently hot to make us delight to lay by for a little and breathe the joys of loafing. As Walt Whitman puts it, "to loaf and invite the soul."

THE HAIL TO THE COMING SUMMER

An old New Hampshire saying was that summer runs from June 20 to August 20. This is probably very nearly right, but I like to measure my calendar when I can, by great historic events, and so I always say that on June 17 (the anniversary of the day when our New Hampshire ancestors joined with those of Massachusetts at Bunker Hill to burn the powder that Langdon and Sullivan had captured from the British), on this day I like to walk the fields and climb the hills and hail the coming summer. The trees and fields are rich with the deepest green of the year, the air quivers with the hum of singing

insects, sights, sounds, odors greet us from all sides, with the message of summer's coming. How we in New Hampshire prize these three hottest months of the year, with what precious memories of good times of the past are they laden. It is the season of the care-free, open-air period

of the year—yes, are there not really four months of joyous life from the rich green life of June to the crimson days of the October miracle. I hope I shall never die between the first of June and the first of November, for I would be cut off in the best season of the year.

THE FRUITAGE FIELD

By Bela Chapin

The charming days of lovely May
With all the groves in green array
Are come new joy to yield.
The sunshine and descending rain
Hasten the growth of rising grain
In every farmer's field.

How blissful now the sweet perfume
Pervading all the orchard bloom
Of many opening flowers;
From apple, cherry, plum and pear
There comes a fragrance on the air
To bless the spring time hours.

Of all the places on the farm
The fruitage field has most to charm—
'Tis dear as any spot.
Well do I love it in the spring
When many trees are blossoming
Throughout the orchard lot.

And then in days of autumn-tide
What lovely scenes on every side
To glad the heart and please;
Where all around and overhead
Hang luscious apples, rich and red,
Upon the orchard trees.

Claremont, N. H.



EDITORIAL

Politics we have always with us in New Hampshire, and it is a very good thing that such is the case. No state ever suffered because its people were too much interested in their government. The one thing to seek is that the popular interest in politics shall be an intelligent interest; that party devotion shall be to party principles and not to party names; that party candidates shall have mental and moral as well as partisan qualifications for the places which they seek. The more thoroughly and evenly we can distribute popular interest in government and in politics through all the months of every year and through every stratum of our citizenship, the better it will be for state and nation.

The immediate cause for thought and speech in this connection is the fact that Republican party leaders and editors in New Hampshire already are urging the name of a native of the Granite State, General Leonard Wood, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for president in 1920. Under the new presidential primary law in this state it is provided that the primary shall take place the second Tuesday of next March for the choice of four delegates-at-large, four delegates, four alternate delegates-at-large and four alternate delegates to the Republican national convention and a like number to the Democratic national convention.

In the towns the primary will be held in connection with the next annual town meetings and in the cities it will constitute a special election. Polls will be open in the towns for four hours and in the cities from 3 to 8 p. m. January 9, 1920, will be the date for the filing of candidacies for this primary and will mark the formal opening of the many political activities which will crowd that year.

It seems very probable at this time that the delegates and alternates nominated in the Republican primary

will be chosen as supporters of the candidacy of General Wood. This will be partly the result of state pride, but more, we hope, because a study of General Wood's career leads to the belief that he is a worthy man to become the standard bearer of a great party and possesses the qualifications necessary for a great President, if he should be elected to that office.

General Wood was born in Winchester, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, but his parents removed to Massachusetts while he was still an infant, so that his native state cannot have any claim of influence upon his career. General Wood is a good soldier. His profession is that of arms and his professional record is an excellent one. But it is not because a candidate is a good soldier that he will be elected to the presidency of the United States. The duties devolving upon our government head as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States are not those which will be most important from 1921 to 1925. It will not be military problems which the best brains of our country will be engaged in solving during those years.

It is matter for congratulation, therefore, that in presenting General Wood for the support of the Republicans of New Hampshire, his candidacy need not rest entirely upon state pride, upon his attractive personality and upon his military record; but that his supporters can call attention to the very valuable constructive work as an administrator which he did in Cuba and in the Philippines at a critical time; work which shows him to be possessed of that good judgment and executive ability which will be absolutely indispensable qualifications for the next head of our national government.

The war is over. It has been fought and won. It has left behind it tremendous problems. But they are

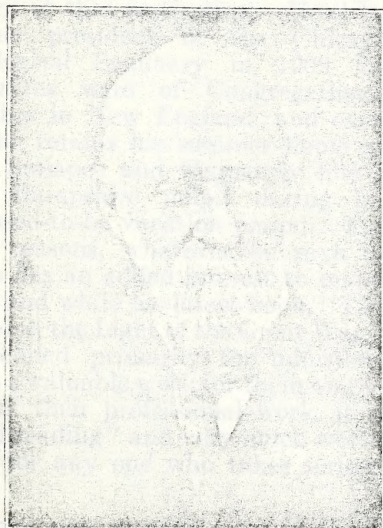
not the problems of continuing or resuming war. They are the problems of a renewing, rebuilding, progress-making peace. They will be to a large extent financial problems. And it is none too early for the people of New Hampshire and of the nation to begin to think seriously upon the necessity of filling the high places within their gift with men whose patriotism, honesty and ability are equally certain and conspicuous.

The people are going to say to

Republicans and to Democrats alike that this critical time in our national history is no time for petty, partisan politics; for placing personalities above principles; for rewarding the shrewd self-seeker and forgetting the man of sincere public service. Never has it been more necessary to put our strongest and our best at the helm and on guard. And we have faith to believe that our people will see that this is done in state and in nation at the elections of 1920.

BOOKS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE INTEREST

"One Thousand New Hampshire Notables" is the title given a hand-



H. H. Metcalf

some, interesting and valuable volume of Granite State biography, compiled and edited by Hon. Henry H. Metcalf, with the assistance of Miss Frances M. Abbott, and published by The Rumford Press, Concord. In general style of form and content it follows the well-known "Who's Who" series, with this important addition, that most of the biographical sketches in

the present book are accompanied by good portraits of their subjects, thus improving the appearance and increasing the interest of the volume.

No such work ever can be complete. In the firmament of affairs, even in so small a state as ours, new stars make their appearance daily and old ones fade from sight. But it can be said with truth that no previous collection of New Hampshire biography has come so near to covering the field of the living as does this volume.

No such work ever was absolutely correct and doubtless this one will not be found to achieve this distinction. In the collection, arrangement, transcribing and printing of a hundred thousand facts some mistakes are almost sure to be made, some errors to escape correction. But Mr. Metcalf's experience, exceeding that of any other living New Hampshire writer, as a historian, biographer and editor, and his high reputation for perseverance in research and for accuracy of statement, guarantee a very high percentage of reliability in his work.

The New Hampshire "notables" here appearing are men and women who have done something with their lives, who have accomplished something in the world; and this fact makes the compact statement of their careers very interesting reading.

But the volume is intended, of course, to be primarily a work of reference, and as such its value to every library, public or private, to every business and professional man, is great. It is published at \$5, and in addition to the advance subscriptions which assured the completion of the work a limited edition is issued for general circulation. Any one who is interested in New Hampshire will find this work about her men and women of today as near a necessity as any book can be.

Although the Rev. Dr. Ozora S. Davis is a native of Vermont, he has belonged, in part, to New Hampshire, ever since he entered Dartmouth College thirty-four years ago and became a part of the most productive period on lines of literature in the history of that institution. Until he became president of the Chicago Theological Seminary in 1909 his pastorates were of Congregational churches in New England, and even now he retains his summer home at Lake Sunapee and frequently fills a New Hampshire pulpit during his supposed-to-be vacation period. For these reasons, whatever he says or writes has an added interest to many of us, and while his latest book, "The Gospel in the Light of the Great War," is intended primarily for ministers, and is a valuable work for them on the lines of their professional work, it is "good reading" and very much worth while for any one who takes serious

thought as to the effects of the world conflict on spiritual life. "To define the great subjects that have been thrust forward during the last five years, to show how the vital documents of the new literature bear upon them, and chiefly to bring the Bible into use as a source of text and subject and illustration is the purpose of this volume," says its author in his preface. It is published by the University of Chicago Press at \$1.25 net.

Mr. Ernest Vinton Brown, a well-known New Hampshire newspaperman, author of "Worcester Poems," had privately printed a limited edition of another collection of his verse, taking its title, "The First Easter Morn," from the initial poem of the volume. Others of the dozen pieces chosen for permanence between covers deal with occasions such as Memorial Day, Old Home Day, Flag Day and the Edgar Allen Poe centenary; pay tribute to "The Founders" and to "Fair Newport"; philosophize as to Law and Love and Sight and Questions; and record the "Edition Closed":

The form is full. The last line's
locked in place;
The mallet, quoin and apron laid
aside.
Our work is done and so we say,
Good Night,
And leave what we had been before
it died.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Prof. Richard W. Husband, of the faculty of Dartmouth College, state war historian, is also the secretary of the New Hampshire Committee of Public Safety. Mr. George B. Upham, Boston lawyer, is an authority upon the history of the Connecticut valley region, in which his family name long has been prominent. Miss

Mary Jenness is a member of the faculty of the Concord High School. Mrs. Annabel C. Andrews of Hudson and Mrs. Ellen M. Mason of Conway have been contributors to the GRANITE MONTHLY since its first volume and Mrs. Mary H. Wheeler of Pittsfield since the third volume.

BEAR ISLAND

By Mary H. Wheeler

There's a green, woodsy island just out from the land
On Winnetoesaukee's bright breast
Where queer little pathways run down to the strand
From camps where the town-weary rest.

There are welcoming wharves reaching outward to meet
The steam-boat with tourists aboard.
There are neat little harbors all snug and complete
Where the motor and row boats are moored.

There's a hill on the island, and musical pines
Attuned to the touch of the breeze.
There are dark shining oaks, there are wild running vines
And all the sweet balsamous trees.

There the strawberry ripens and buttercups glow
And the bunchberry clusters its red,
And the partridge vine creeps in the mosses below
With the pale twin flower sharing its bed.

The birds know the island and come there to nest
At the very beginning of spring
In their summer-bright plumage, the gayest and best,
And they sing, and they sing, and they sing.

O the morn at Bear Island is all of delight
When the sun shines aslant on the lake
And the whole dew-washed landscape is sparkingly bright
And the birds to new rapture awake.

And the sunset—the sunset is wonderful there,
When the clouds over Meredith glow
And the bright hues and blendings in sky and in air
Are mirrored and mellowed below.

Is it true, as they tell us, we all come to be
Like the scenes we contemplate for long—
Wild, boisterous and rough like the storm-troubled sea
Or like mountain-tops stately and strong?

Then go to Bear Island and breathe the pure air,
By the crystal-clear waters made clean
The turbulent soul will grow placid and fair
And the care-cumbered spirit serene.

Pittsfield, N. H.

THE BLOOM OF AGE; A TRIBUTE TO MY MOTHER

By G. W. J.

A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life opened to her vision. When we look upon a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the roses of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet—it will never fade. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor; in the church the devout Christian. Who does not love and respect the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy and who has a smile for every joy. She has been the friend of man and of God; her whole life has been kindness, mercy and love, devotion to truth and relig-

ious duty; always with a prayer for every misfortune, an encouragement for every hope. We repeat, such a woman can never grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in deeds of mercy and benevolence, with a consolation for every grief, an excuse for every fault.

“Deal gently with her, Time; the many years
Of life have brought with them more smiles
than tears.

Lay not thy hand too harshly on her now,
But trace decline so slowly on her brow
That (like a sunset of a Northern clime
Where twilight lingers in the summer time,
And fades at last into the silent night,
E're one may note the passing of the light)
So may she pass—since 'tis the common
lot—

As one who, resting, sleeps and knows it
not.”

LILACS

By Frances Crosby Hamlet

New England Spring! The balmy country air
Is sweet with every wakened, growing thing,
And lilacs far their heavy fragrance fling
On every breeze that idly wanders there.
No joy there is, for me, that can compare,—
No ecstasy that poets love to sing,—
With lilac hedges once again in Spring,
When tree and bush have long been swept and bare.

I know, I think, what Heaven itself will be
If place it is, as many would maintain.
Green April hillsides, after gentle rain,
With endless lilac rows eternally
Abloom in purple, shading into mauve,
The Easter color of triumphant Love!

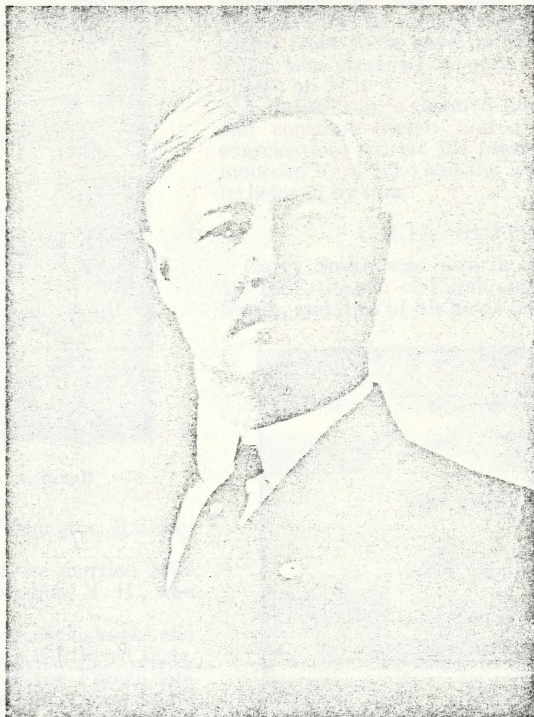
NEW HAMPSHIRE NECROLOGY

DR. WILLIAM E. LAWRENCE

William Ethan Lawrence, M.D., born at Eden, Vt., August 1, 1871, died in Haverhill, N. H., April 19, 1919. He was the eldest of five children of Daniel and Martha (Brown) Lawrence. Doctor Lawrence was educated in the public schools of Monkton, Vt., at Hinesburg (Vt.) Academy, at Beeman

Representatives of 1913; a member of the board of trustees of state institutions, 1915-1917; for five terms a member of the Haverhill board of education; and at the time of his death medical referee for Grafton County by appointment of Governor Henry W. Keyes.

Doctor Lawrence was a member of the county, state and national medical societies



The late Dr. William E. Lawrence

Academy, New Haven, Vt., at the University of Vermont and at the Baltimore (Md.) Medical College, receiving his degree from the last named institution. After a course of special training at the Boston City Hospital, he located at Worcester, Vt., and there practised his profession until 1903. Since that date he had resided at North Haverhill and had built up a large practice in that section.

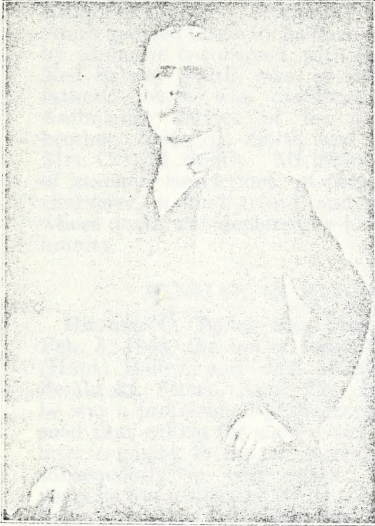
A staunch Republican in political belief, Doctor Lawrence was honored with many public offices and in every instance discharged his duties with fidelity and efficiency. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1912; a member of the House of

and of the staff of the Woodsville Cottage Hospital. He was a trustee of the Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank and of Haverhill Academy. He was a Mason and Odd Fellow and a man with a very wide circle of friends.

December 1, 1898, he married Miss Edith Bidwell of Monkton, Vt., who survives him, with their daughter, Marion A. Lawrence. He also leaves a mother, Mrs. Martha Lawrence of Fitchburg, Mass., two sisters, Mrs. Arden Lawrence of Bristol, Vt., and Miss Lydia J. Lawrence of Fitchburg, Mass., and two brothers, Ellsworth C. Lawrence of Malone, N. Y., and Bert L. Lawrence of Fitchburg, Mass.

HENRY A. KIMBALL

Henry Ames Kimball, only son of Benjamin Ames and Myra Tilton (Elliot) Kimball, was born in Concord, October 19, 1864. He was educated in private schools and under tutors both here and abroad. He early became associated with his father in the firm of Ford and Kimball and was a trustee of the Merrimack County Savings Bank and a



The late Henry A. Kimball

director of the Mount Washington Railway Company.

On November 19, 1904, he married Miss Charlotte A. Goodale of Nashua, N. H., who survives him.

Mr. Kimball found enjoyment in books and art in both of which he had cultivated taste. He was much interested in the French language and was well read in the literature and history of the French people. He had a deep interest in local history and genealogy, and was a long-time member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, serving as secretary for seven years and later as trustee.

The past winter saw the publication of a scholarly volume, "The John Elliot Family of Boscawen, N. H.," on which he had spent much painstaking investigation and correspondence.

A spotless Christian gentleman, he recognized the weight of an outward profession of his faith and in early life became a member of the South Congregational Church and was a constant attendant at its services and a faithful supporter of its work. He was especially interested in the welfare of boys and young men. Publicly he expressed this by work in the local Y. M. C. A. in which he was for many years a director, and to which he has

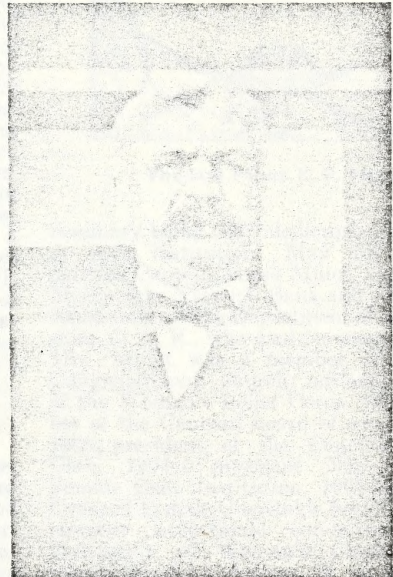
made generous gifts. But no one has a list of the struggling lads to whom he gave both financial help and the encouragement of personal friendliness, and with many of whom he had kept in touch over a long period of years. He delighted in friendship and found no service too great or too small for those whom he loved, especially in any time of grief or trouble.

From the last two years he had suffered from ill health; but since Christmas a slow but steady improvement gave rise to the hope of a practical recovery, and since then Mr. Kimball had been able to enjoy many of the pleasures he had so patiently foregone. At Eastertime, he went with his father to Atlantic City, for a much needed rest and his letters from there gave no hint of the end, which was preceded by only a few hours of illness, on May 4.

A dutiful son, a devoted husband, a loyal and constant friend, and a faithful and conscientious citizen, his passing is sincerely mourned by all who had the good fortune to be beloved by him. R. A. A.

CAREY SMITH

Carey Smith was born in Orange, March 12, 1861, the son of Elijah and Eliza (Davis) Smith, and died at his home in Canaan, April



The late Carey Smith

27, after a long period of ill health. Canaan was his home during practically all of his life and he was widely known as one of the town's best and most substantial citizens and ablest business men. As a young man he displayed

a marked liking for mercantile pursuits and for many years conducted a largely patronized general store. In his later years he became interested in agriculture, carrying on extended farming operations, and he was also a successful lumber operator. A Democrat in politics, he served as postmaster during the two administrations of President Cleveland, but consistently declined various proffered nominations by his party for local offices. He was a Mason and Knight Templar and Knight of Pythias. September 13, 1891, Mr. Smith married Lizzie Idella Barney of Canaan, by whom he is survived, with their one son, Ned Barney Smith, who, on the day of his father's death was discharged from the Ambulance service of his country; one brother, Alden E. Smith, and a half-sister, Mrs. Cora B. Smith. Mr. Smith was a man of staunch convictions, of firm and rugged character, a kind friend and good citizen, whose death was deplored by his entire community.

HINMAN C. BAILEY

Hinman C. Bailey was born in Lisbon, Feb. 5, 1848, the son of Israel C. and Jane (Hunt) Bailey, and died at his home on Penabroke Street, April 22. In early life he was a professional photographer and pursued that calling for some years in Concord, later engaging in the art business there and subsequently in real estate. For several years he was associated with his brother, Prof. Solon I. Bailey, at the Harvard astronomical observatory, Arequipa, Peru, as photographer. Mr. Bailey was prominent in all branches of Odd Fellowship, having been grand patriarch of the state and representative to the sovereign grand lodge. He was also a Mason and a member of the Baker Memorial Methodist church in Concord. He is survived by a widow; by a sister, Miss M. Etta Bailey, of Concord; by two brothers, Prof. Solon I. Bailey and Dr. Marshall H. Bailey, both of Harvard college; and by two grandchildren, Chester and Pauline Lane, of Concord, whose mother, Mrs. Frank L. Lane, was Mr. Bailey's daughter.

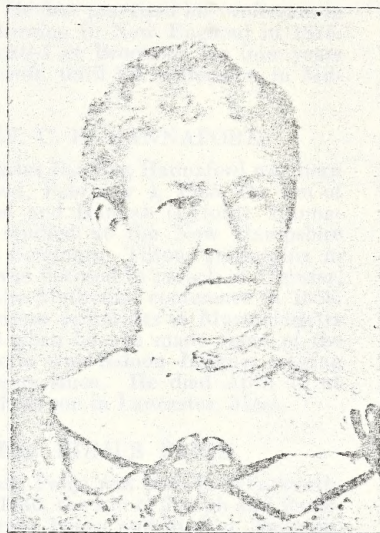
ALBERT S. WETHERELL

Albert S. Wetherell was born in Norridge-wood, Me., October 5, 1851, the son of Samuel B. and Althea (Keene) Wetherell, and died at Exeter April 1. In youth he studied pharmacy at Boston and since 1873 had been engaged in the drug business at Exeter, serving many years as chairman of the state board of pharmacy. He was a longtime member of the Republican state committee and its executive committee and had been president of the Rockingham County Republican Club. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1893 and 1895 and of the State Senate in 1901. He was an Odd Fellow and a Unitarian; a director of the Exeter Co-operative

Bank and of the Peterborough & Hillsborough Railroad. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and one son.

MRS. FANNY E. P. MINOT

Mrs. Fanny Elizabeth Pickering Minot, who died in Concord May 4, was born in Barnstead, the daughter of Hazen and Martha Ann (Drew) Pickering. She was educated at the Concord High School and at Wheaton



The late Fanny E. P. Minot

Seminary being the valedictorian of her class at each institution. May 13, 1874, she married Captain James Minot, cashier of the Mechanics National Bank and subsequently commander of the Department of New Hampshire, G. A. R., who died November 15, 1911. Mrs. Minot was a member of the South Congregational church; national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, 1904-5; member of the Concord board of education since 1908; president of the Concord Woman's Club, 1904-5; president New Hampshire Female Cent Institution, 1901-8; president Concord Female Charitable Society, 1911-15; member educational committee, General Federation of Woman's Clubs, 1912-14; regent Rumford chapter, D. A. R., 1905-8; president Women's Federation of Women's Missionary Societies; life member Woman's Board of Missions; member South Congregational church, Avon Club, Friendly Club, Charity Organization Society, District Nursing Association, Red Cross, National League for Woman's Service, Wheaton Seminary Alumnae Association, New Hampshire Historical Society.

JAMES H. BATCHELDER

James H. Batchelder, born in Exeter, August 1, 1856, the son of Nathaniel I. and Elizabeth (Tuttle) Batchelder, died there April 6. From a boy he was connected with the principal bookstore in the place and for many years had been its proprietor. Since 1890 he had conducted the Alpine summer hotel at North Woodstock and he also had property interests at Socorro, N. M. Music was his pleasurable avocation and for a long time he taught successive classes of Phillips Exeter Academy students the banjo. He is survived by his wife and two sons, James H. Batchelder, Jr., of Socorro, and Charles H. Batchelder of Exeter.

REV. WILLIAM P. ISRAEL

Rev. William P. Israel, a native, and during most of his life a resident, of Portsmouth, died, April 22, at his summer home at Alton Bay, aged 80. In youth he followed the sea, making many foreign voyages, and later he was one of the founders of the Piscataqua Navigation Company. He was a successful inventor. He became an Advent preacher 25 years ago and for a time did evangelistic work in the South, building an Advent church at Tampa, Florida. His wife and one sister, Mrs. Kate McMahon, of Washington, survive him.

JOHN M. MOSES

On Feb. 21, John M. Moses was found dead in his bed at his home in Northwood. He had been active up to the day of his death, which was due to heart failure. The funeral was held on the 24th and was attended by friends and relatives in spite of the almost impassable roads on that day. Mr. Moses was graduated from Dartmouth in 1878, was an instructor for some years at Coe's Academy, and thereafter a farmer in Northwood until his death at the age of 63. He was highly respected, not only by his townspeople, but by a large number of friends and acquaintances throughout the state. He had held many offices of trust in the town. For some years he had devoted a great deal of attention to genealogy and the early history of southeastern New Hampshire. He contributed numerous articles on these subjects to the *GRANITE MONTHLY* and other publications, and had unearthed much information not previously known, so that he had become widely known as an authority on this line. The records of the New Hampshire Historical Society have been considerably enriched by his efforts and it is understood that further results of his studies will be deposited there in accordance with his wishes. His death is a loss not only to his townspeople but to all students of New

Hampshire history. He was a member of the Piscataqua Pioneers and of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

DR. D. S. DEARBORN

Darius S. Dearborn, M.D., born in Northfield, January 4, 1834, the son of Captain David and Nancy (Clay) Dearborn, died at the home of his birth April 26. He attended Tilton Seminary, Franconia Academy, Dartmouth Medical College and New York Medical College in the intervals of school teaching. He first practised his profession in Illinois, returning to New England in 1875. He was located at Brookline for four years and afterwards, until his retirement, in Milford.

REV. C. H. HANNAFORD

Rev. Charles Harding Hannaford was born in Northfield, February 4, 1835, the son of Amos Cross and Hannah (Lyford) Hannaford. He studied at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, Tilton, graduating in 1857, and was licensed to preach at Webster, Mass., in the Methodist conference in 1858. He held various pastorates in Massachusetts up to 1903 when he was made agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, retiring some 10 years since. He died April 22 at the home of his son in Lancaster, Mass.

DR. NOMUS PAIGE

Dr. Nomus Paige was born in Wentworth, March 26, 1840, the son of Joseph and Pamela (Ellsworth) Paige, and died at Taunton, Mass., April 16. He was educated at Kimball Union Academy and the Dartmouth Medical College and had practised his profession at Taunton since 1863. He served in the city council and was the founder of the city's municipal lighting plant. In the Massachusetts Medical Society he had held many offices. He was a member of St. Thomas Episcopal Church. His wife survives him with one son, Russel C. Paige of Taunton, and one daughter, Mrs. Katharine Colby (Paige) Leach, wife of Major Eugene W. Leach of Concord.

CHARLES T. HENDERSON

Charles T. Henderson, born in Dover, February 14, 1841, the son of the late Captain Samuel and Sarah (Guppy) Henderson died there, April 8. For very many years he was in the grocery business, was a veteran member of the fire department and served his ward as alderman in the city government. He was a public-spirited and generous citizen. One brother, William C. Henderson, survives him.

DR. NICHOLAS E. SOULE

Dr. Nicholas E. Soule, who had been for many years the oldest living graduate of Harvard University and of Phillips Exeter Academy, died at Exeter, March 26. He was born in 1825 at Exeter, where his father, Prof. Gideon Lane Soule, was principal of Phillips Academy. From that institution he graduated in 1838, from Harvard in 1845, from the Harvard Medical School in 1848 and from post-graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851. He practiced medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio, for a time, and served in the United States Sanitary Commission during the Civil War; but most of his long life was spent in teaching.

CHARLES H. MANNING

Captain Charles H. Manning, born in Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1844, of New England ancestry, died in Manchester, April 1. He graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in 1862, served an apprenticeship in the marine machine works in Baltimore and in 1863 volunteered for the Navy, serving for the remainder of the Civil War. He was an inspector at the Annapolis Naval Academy for a time and for eighteen years afterward was in active service. He became chief engineer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in 1882, holding the position until 1914, when he resigned to enjoy private life. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he volunteered and was in charge of the Government Naval Station at Key West, Fla. For twenty-eight years he was a member of the Manchester Board of Water Commissioners, serving much of the time as chairman of the board, and was also a member of the school board for a long period. He married Miss Fanny Bartlett, sister of Maj.-Gen. William F. Bartlett of Massachusetts. Mrs. Manning died in 1915. He leaves two sons, Robert L. Manning and Charles B. Manning, both of Manchester.

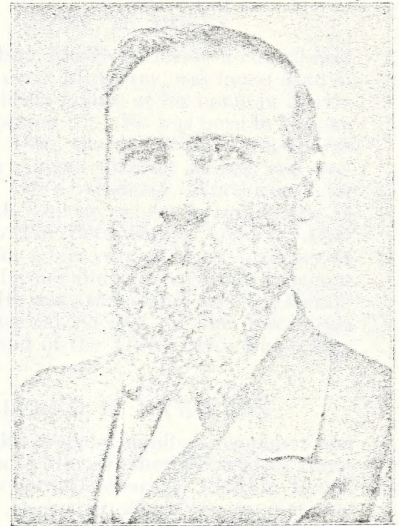
SAMUEL T. DUTTON

Samuel Train Dutton, educator, philanthropist and worker for world peace, who died at Atlantic City, N. J., March 28, was born in Hillsborough, October 16, 1849. He graduated from Yale in 1873 and was superintendent of schools in New Haven, Conn., and Brookline, Mass., until 1900, then joining the faculty of the Teachers College, Columbia University, of which he was professor emeritus at the time of his death. He served as secretary of the New York Peace Society, executive secretary of the World's Court League, chairman of the executive committee of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress and member of the International Commission on the Balkan War. During a trip to Hungary in 1911 he induced Count Ap-

ponyi, Hungarian peace advocate, to visit America. A student both of domestic and international educational problems, Doctor Dutton was a trustee and treasurer of the Constantinople College for Women and the Canton Christian College. He was the author of several volumes on education. His last important work was as executive secretary of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

EDWARD M. SMITH

Edward M. Smith, born in Alstead, February 6, 1838, died there March 13. The son of Alden and Lurinda (Partridge) Smith, he was educated at the Alstead High School and studied law with Dearborn & Scott at Peterborough and in the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. He had practiced in Alstead since 1863 and had settled a great number of estates.



The late Edward M. Smith

He was tax collector eleven years, chairman of the town school board seven years and member of the House of Representatives in 1889. In addition to his law practice he was engaged in the insurance business.

GEORGE WINCH

George Winch, whose lifework was that of headmaster in Manchester schools, died in that city March 29, aged 61. He was a native of Langdon and in addition to his educational duties was prominent in Boy Scout and other religious and philanthropic work and in Odd Fellowship, being a trustee of the state Odd Fellows' Home.

KENYON COX

Kenyon Cox, famous painter, and one of the early members of the artist colony at Cornish, died in New York City, March 17. He was born at Warren, Ohio, October 27, 1856, and studied art in Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Paris. He held honorary degrees from Yale, Oberlin, and Dartmouth and was the author of a number of books upon painting and sculpture. His work was largely portraits, figure pieces and mural decorations, for which, in 1910, he won the Architectural League's medal of honor. He married, June 30, 1892, Louise Howland King.

RALPH C. GRAY

Ralph C. Gray, representative in the Legislatures of 1915 and 1919 from Ward Two, Portsmouth, died, March 16. He was born in Portsmouth, October 31, 1886, and after attending the local schools studied law with Judge Ernest L. Guptill and was admitted to the bar. In the present House he was a member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Gray was a member of the Knights of Pythias, Sons of Veterans, Patrons of Husbandry, New Hampshire Bar Association and Rockingham County Republican Club. He is survived by his mother.

FRED S. JOHNSON

Fred S. Johnson, chief clerk in the office of the state fish and game commission, died at his home in Concord, March 23. He was born in that city August 15, 1854, and after graduating from the Concord High School engaged in the harness business with his father for many years. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1899 and Deputy United States Marshal, 1906-1914. He was prominent in Odd Fellowship, and was also a Mason and Patron of Husbandry. At one time he was captain of the Alert Hose Company in the Concord Fire Department. His wife survives him.

DR. EUGENE N. MULLINS

Dr. Eugene N. Mullins, born at Manchester, January 28, 1851, the son of Simon and Harriet (Cheney) Mullins, died at Baldwinville, Mass., March 20, from a nervous trouble brought on by overwork during the grip epidemic. Doctor Mullins was educated

at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, at the Dartmouth Medical College and at Bellevue Hospital, New York. For 35 years he had practiced at Baldwinville, where he conducted a hospital for the treatment of cancer in which he specialized.

MRS. SUSAN F. COLGATE

Mrs. Susan Farnum Colgate, born in New London, April 21, 1817, died at Yonkers, N. Y., March 22. She was the daughter of Governor Anthony Colby and was educated in the academies at New London and New Hampton, of both of which she was later lady principal. February 19, 1851, she married at New London, James B. Colgate, New York financier, the founder of Colgate University. Mrs. Colgate was an active and liberal supporter of many religious, charitable and educational institutions and an officer of various societies on these lines.

JOHN M. MOSES

John Mark Moses, formerly a contributor to the *GRANITE MONTHLY*, was found dead in bed from heart failure at his home in Northwood, February 21. He was born in Epsom, August 2, 1855, the son of Mark Sherburne and Mary Abigail (Towle) Moses, and prepared at Coe's Academy, Northwood, for Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1878 with Phi Beta Kappa honors. After teaching for a few years at Coe's Academy he became a farmer and so continued throughout his life. He was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, of the Piscataqua Pioneers and of the Theta Delta Chi college fraternity.

ALFRED K. HAMILTON

Alfred Kittredge Hamilton, youngest son of Irenus and Mary Esther (Kittredge) Hamilton, was born October 31, 1840, in Lyme, and died December 20, 1918, at National City, Cal., where he had gone for his health. Mr. Hamilton was a graduate of Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, and of Dartmouth College, class of 1863. Since 1883 he had been a resident of Milwaukee, Wis., one of its most prominent business men and the holder of many responsible positions. In 1897-98 he was president of the general alumni association of Dartmouth.

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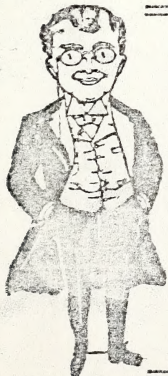
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